A NEW

HISTORY OF LONDON,

INCLUDING

WESTMINSTER AND SOUTHWARK.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WHOLE;

DESCRIBING

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LATE IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER-PLATES.

BY JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

LONDON,

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M DCC LXXIII.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS,

OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

THIS HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

LONDON, *WESTMINSTER*, AND *SOUTHWARK*,

COMPILED FOR THE USE OF

THE FREE CITIZENS OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS

OVER WHICH THEY PRESIDE,

IS, WITH ALL DUE DEFERENCE, HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MOST FAITHFUL,

AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

CITIZEN AND STATIONER.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

AS a meer collection of facts brought together without order or connexion, reſembles the indigeſted compilation of a news-paper, rather than a regular hiſtory; the author of the enſuing work eſteems it incumbent on him to premiſe a general view of the ſubject, and to ſay ſomething relating to its execution.

The hiſtory of London includes more than the words at firſt ſight ſeem to import; local as it may appear, the undertaking is no leſs than an hiſtory of the operation of manufactures and trade in civilizing the natives of a rude and barbarous iſland. The ancient Britons, ſeparated from the reſt of the world by a ſea little navigated, became an eaſy prey to foreigners better practiſed and ſkilled in the art of war than themſelves; and they remained long in a ſtate of ſubjection that checked all efforts at improvement. Under the antient feudal ſyſtem of policy, when ſoldier and freeman were ſynonymous terms, when arts were deſpiſed, and were no farther exerciſed than to procure an immediate ſupply of ſuch neceſſaries as ſuited the military ſtile of life then cultivated, artiſans and traders were little known, and leſs eſteemed *. But as the inſular ſituation of Britain protected the Engliſh greatly from all enemies, excepting the Picts and Scots on the north; they had little occaſion to handle arms in the ſouth, but to decide their own inteſtine quarrels: hence the warlike diſpoſition of the Saxons and Normans at length relaxed and gave way by degrees to more civil inſtitutions. The utility of manufactures extorted regard from thoſe who required them, but would not deign to work at them; and thus it was that artiſts and traders obtained the protection their labours deſerved.

Boroughs and corporations at their firſt eſtabliſhment proved excellent aſylums for artiſans from the arbitrary claims of their feudal lords; and an early privilege took place, as will appear in the courſe of this work †, that if a ſervant remained a year and a day in the city of London, without being claimed by his lord, he became a freeman, and was exempted from the yoke of his former ſervitude: a franchiſe which was afterward extended to all other cities and boroughs. We ſee in this inſtance without farther anticipation, that commerce was the original parent of Engliſh liberty; they have ever ſince mutually advanced each other;

* *Vid.* p. 22, *note.* † *Vid.* p. 91.

and we may continue free, rich, and happy, ſo long as we guard againſt the enticements of proſperity, and againſt the extenſion of military power; which ſince the reſtoration of Charles II. has been again growing up in another form, and which, however plauſible in its preſent inſtitution, may, without due circumſpection on the part of the people, be ſome time or other fatally miſapplied.

Wealth, the produce of induſtry, as it has always given the citizens of London great influence in the general affairs of the nation, of which they form a conſiderable part; ſo this circumſtance has uniformly diſpoſed the legiſlature, in whatever hands it was lodged, ſince civil policy began to be properly underſtood, to protect that commerce on which their ability to aſſiſt the government depended. This mutual convenience generally created a good underſtanding between the city and the ruling power for the time being; and may account for the conduct of the citizens in particular caſes, which, if not always conſiſtent, was at leaſt often prudent. From theſe cauſes the municipal government of the corporation was ſeldom diſturbed from without; and being moſtly engaged on the current annual buſineſs within, the materials it furniſhes fit for hiſtory are but occaſional; and having often no chain of connexion but with the political concerns of the nation, theſe muſt be ſo far kept in view. The expediency will hence appear of attending ſomewhat more to thoſe domeſtic ſtate tranſactions by which London was affected, than other hiſtorians of the metropolis have done: for where cauſes are not well explained, their effects will be ill underſtood.

As it appeared needful to enter farther into the cauſes of ſome events, than had been done in former works of this nature, ſo the various tranſactions that took place afforded occaſional opportunities for general remarks on their tendency and conſequences; and on the influence the advancement of commerce had on the improvement of civil policy. This taſk has been alſo in great meaſure left for the preſent writer to perform in an hiſtory of London: how far he has properly availed himſelf of ſuch opportunities, or uſed the liberties he has taken, muſt be determined by the public, to whoſe candour his work is ſubmitted.

The mercantile connexions of the city of London extend much farther than the power of ancient Rome ever reached by the ſword; and the former derives more ſolid advantages from a reciprocation of friendly offices with all the world, than the latter ever enjoyed from an overgrown hoſtile dominion. In Rome, the ſtate collectively was powerful indeed, but individuals were poor; until the plunder of provinces enriched her commanders: when ſhe ſoon fell a prey, firſt to her own treacherous ſervants, and afterward to rude northern invaders.

In

In London we ſee individuals wealthy, becauſe they are induſtrious; the conveniencies of poliſhed ſociety being enjoyed, in ſome degree, by all ranks of her citizens: the aggregate therefore is powerful; for riches are the ſinews of war, to a proverb. The liberties of the citizens of London have already exiſted under a continual increaſe, longer than thoſe of the aſpiring Romans; and they ſtill flouriſh by the cultivation of the peaceful arts, which the citizens are nevertheleſs always ready and able to protect when diſturbed. But while London appears ſuperior to Rome, when their circumſtances are thus contraſted, the comparative advantages of their hiſtorians are inverted. The glare of martial atchievements, when magnified by the animating powers of language, gives brilliancy to the epic page: on the contrary, the records of the uſeful labours of commerce, where the writer dares not knowingly take any liberty with truth, and where there are few events to ſurprize and captivate the imagination, ſeldom intereſt any but the ſerious and contemplative. The ſenators of Rome, moreover, were the national legiſlators; the aldermen and common-councilmen of London are merely municipal lawgivers, ſubordinate to the ſtate; and whoſe power extends no farther than their own precincts. Hence the hiſtory of London is chiefly employed on tranſactions of a lower order, (though not therefore leſs worthy of attention) and is obliged to deſcend to more minute particulars than conſiſt with the objects of national hiſtory. Many incidents, that were of a caſual or local nature, unavoidably appear in the form of detached narratives; and ſometimes interrupt the connexion of matters that have a natural dependence on each other. For theſe reaſons alone, were there no other cauſe for diſclaiming pretenſions to it, elegance of diction is more than the writer of this hiſtory can promiſe: he will only plead his endeavours to render the work faithful and accurate.

The ſeveral charters of the city of London, with other papers of record relating to the corporation, neceſſary to be introduced, are claſſed together in an Appendix, properly numbered and duly referred to. By this method the courſe of the hiſtory is not broken by the intervention of materials, which thoſe only who are intereſted in the affairs of the city may want to conſult occaſionally.

The caſual purchaſe of a ſcarce and curious publication, which the author had long ſought after, but did not procure until his work was nearly compleated at the preſs, and which ought to have been referred to in the due order of time, reduced him to the neceſſity of making *Addenda* to the Appendix; as it was too valuable to be omitted at any rate. This was a ſmall book publiſhed by authority of the corporation, intitled, "The order of the hoſpitals of K. Henry VIII. "and K. Edward VI. viz: St. Bartholomew's, Chriſt's, Bridewell, St. Tho-

" mas's. By the maior, cominaltie, and citizens of London, governors of the " poſſeſſions, revenues and goods of the ſayd hoſpitalls. 1557." In this laſt department the reader will alſo find ſeveral chronological and other tables, which need not be ſpecified, nor their utility inſiſted on, in this place.

The earlieſt account we have of the city of London was written in the twelfth century by William Fitzſtephen monk of Canterbury; but this, curious as it is on the ſcore of antiquity, is rather a looſe panegyric than a profeſſed deſcription, and was meerly a ſhort introduction to his life of archbiſhop Becket. John Stow is the firſt author who treated expreſsly of the city, its government, and public buildings: his work appeared in quarto, in 1598, and has ſerved as a foundation for all thoſe who have followed him on the ſame ſubject. Stow's Survey, though the ſecond edition in 1603 was confeſſedly left defective by his ill ſtate of health, is a very valuable performance, as containing many hiſtorical facts relating to the metropolis overlooked by the hiſtorians of England; and being executed within threeſcore years after the diſſolution of monaſtic foundations, many local circumſtances were preſerved by him, that could not ſo eaſily, if at all, have been recovered after a greater interval of time: in brief, he not only wrote before the memory of the many alterations produced by reforming the national religion was loſt, but before the great fire had deſtroyed the old city. The taſk of his ſubſequent editors was principally to trace the changes produced from the time of his writing to thoſe in which they publiſhed; and this was undertaken by two or three hands, the principal of whom was Strype. Conſidering the time when Stow wrote, the diſtribution of his ſubject is clear and conciſe; and though the diſtance of time between him and his laſt conſiderable improver, Maitland, furniſhed the latter with a variety of recent materials to enlarge with, yet it is obſervable that he with his continuator have extended their details with abundance of frivolous particulars; and have deſtroyed the connexion and unity of the whole, by labouring at what proves at laſt to be a perplexed arrangement.

Maitland's Survey of London being thus rendered bulky, expenſive, tediouſly prolix, though often obviouſly defective, ſome crude attempts have been made at giving meer abridgements of it with the titles of new performances; which have been executed both under real and under fictitious names.

From this ſhort review it appears that while many ingenious pens have been exerciſed in tracing the political hiſtory of England, its commercial hiſtory, which belongs properly to the metropolis, has been too much overlooked; and reſigned to the hands of the followers of one old writer, who after all was rather a topographer than an hiſtorian. This neglect might be owing to the immediate

move-

movements of government attracting the principal attention of hiſtorians, while the concerns of commerce were conſidered in ſuch a ſubordinate point of view as to require only occaſional remarks: whereas in fact the latter had a ſecret progreſſive operation on the former, firſt by deſtroying perſonal ſlavery, and then by producing two convulſions of the ſtate, that overthrew the tyranny of an inſolent prieſthood, and reformed the exerciſe of regal power. Hence the hiſtory of London appeared to merit more conſideration than had hitherto been beſtowed on it, and the only work of this kind that deſerved notice having, as before-mentioned, been unneceſſarily ſwelled to two bulky volumes in folio, we come down to the firſt intention of the preſent undertaking. This was to execute a new work more extenſive in its object, yet to be comprehended in a more convenient ſize, and purchaſed at an eaſier price: by contracting verboſe details to bring the intereſting matter cloſer together; and by a proper abridgement of events of leſs moment, to afford room for the due conſideration of thoſe of more importance. A labour not altogether ſo eaſy, as may at firſt view be imagined, nor yet ſo honourable as to afford any great expectation of applauſe to reward the execution.

It will neither be ſuppoſed, nor is it pretended, that no uſe has been made of Stow and Maitland in the enſuing work: as Maitland followed Stow and Strype, ſo an acknowledgement is here made that his work has been conſulted as a general guide throughout. When different perſons travel the ſame journey, it will be almoſt impoſſible for thoſe who follow laſt to avoid tracing the footſteps of thoſe who went before; eſpecially in places where the road happens to be confined and narrow: nor ought they affect to avoid them without due cauſe. Where the writer preferred other relations, as more ſatisfactory, or where he diſcovered facts that eſcaped his predeceſſors, which circumſtances became frequent in the latter periods of the hiſtory; the authorities from whence they were derived are produced as vouchers for the compiler, and for the ſatisfaction of the reader.

The author conſiders it peculiarly incumbent on him to acknowledge the great aſſiſtance he received from two elaborate and valuable works; Anderſon's hiſtory of Commerce, and Hume's hiſtory of England. From the one he derived the knowledge of a variety of curious particulars, the peculiar objects of his undertaking; and from the other, a clear and ingenious deduction of the progreſs of the Engliſh conſtitution down to its preſent frame.

Rapin was indeed a careful and impartial collector of facts, and if but little uſe has been immediately made of his hiſtory, the reaſon was that Maitland

appeared to have collected from it already: the preſent writer therefore, to enlarge his ſources of information, preferred Mr. Hume, whoſe learning and ſound judgment dictated a hiſtory from more enlarged views, than as a meer journal of events. When this work, prematurely ending with the Revolution, failed of farther aſſiſtance, Tindal's continuation of Rapin preſented itſelf as the beſt authority to conſult ſo far as it went. This however cloſing with the reign of George I. he then availed himſelf of Dr. Smollet's hiſtory, which, though agreeably written, has been open to the objection of not producing authorities for the matters related: but as it was taken up at a late period, almoſt within memory, this defect cannot impeach the uſe made of it; eſpecially as recourſe was at the ſame time had to cotemporary materials. From the year 1764, where Smollet concludes, Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, and other periodical memoirs of our times have been examined to bring the hiſtory down to the cloſe of the year 1771: and theſe will appear of ſufficient authority when we conſider that the public tranſactions not only of the government but of the corporation of London have of late years been fully laid before the public by the parties concerned, and as carefully collected by the induſtry of our periodical compilers. Other authorities, occaſionally conſulted from time to time, are ſpecified in the notes.

As a clear chronology is an indiſpenſable requiſite in hiſtory, the reigns of all the kings of England have been traced as head titles to the right-hand pages, and the years as conſtantly continued down the margins, to aſſiſt the reader in turning backward or forward to any deſired points of time. Wherever acts of parliament are mentioned, the particular ſtatutes have been referred to in notes at the bottoms of the pages; and as the author has thus given every kind of aſſiſtance in his power to prevent confuſion or diſappointment in conſulting this work, ſo he hopes no material errors have eſcaped his attention. He never felt any violent inclination to diſtinguiſh himſelf in political controverſy: here however he has been ſometimes unwarily betrayed into the hazarding incidental remarks which the ſubjects before him naturally ſuggeſted. But as they are ſuch as reſulted from an obvious view of circumſtances, without being abſtruſe or far fetched; the reader, whoſe abilities penetrate deeper into cauſes and effects, will rather derive ſatisfaction in diſcovering any miſtaken opinions in the relator, than be offended at the free expreſſion of his ſentiments. It is hoped at leaſt that his ſincerity will be admitted; ſince had his pen been guided by any indirect views, he would certainly have been more reſerved in his comments on ſome recent occaſions: he is however bold to ſay, that his ſole view, throughout, was to produce every fact he could collect by diligent

ſearch,

ſearch, for the reader's information; without intentionally altering or ſuppreſſing any circumſtance to miſlead his judgment.

Thus much it was thought needful to lay before the reader as to the conduct of the hiſtorical department of this work; it may be as neceſſary to add ſomething relating to the execution of the deſcriptive part.

As the writer was born a citizen of London, and has ſpent the greateſt part of his life in the metropolis, it may be ſuppoſed his deſcriptions of places and things are drawn from actual knowledge; and this is materially true in moſt inſtances, though it cannot extend to all caſes. No faithful accounts of the ſame objects can ſubſtantially vary; and though, for his own eaſe in ſo multifarious an undertaking, he has frequently availed himſelf of delineations drawn up, and remarks made, by other hands, which in the moſt material inſtances are acknowledged, (as he wiſhes not to decorate himſelf with borrowed plumes) yet the frequent correction and addition they required, have in truth given him an excluſive property in almoſt whatever deſcriptive articles he has adopted. His acknowledgements are moreover due to ſeveral gentlemen for hints of private information, as well to ſome whoſe names he is not at liberty to mention, as to thoſe whoſe favours have been authenticated in the notes.

After all, conſidering the great compaſs of matter comprehended in this volume, he is far from being ſo confident of his own care as to ſuppoſe it clear from errors; thoſe already minuted down would have been ſufficient to check any ſuch preſumption: ill as a table of *errata* appears in any work, it became a duty to point out what miſtakes were diſcovered; and the author would be happy to find that the liſt is compleat. Some of theſe errors admit of being corrected with the pen, by ſuch purchaſers as will take the trouble, and thoſe articles may then be cancelled in the table by drawing a ſtroke over them.

The copper plates, though the ſize of the page would not allow them to be deſigned upon a large ſcale, will, it is hoped, be found ſufficiently expreſſive to convey a diſtinct and agreeable idea of the objects repreſented: one or two of them have indeed fallen ſhort of what the author had a juſt right to expect; but there are ſeveral of them that do credit to the names of the engravers: the general plan of the metropolis, with the map of the country from thirty to forty miles round, may be affirmed ſuperior both in ſize and correctneſs to thoſe contained in any other work.

No literary performance beyond the ſize of a pamphlet can be deemed compleat, in the uſual ſenſe of the word, without a good index; yet the labour of

making and digeſting it is a duty that few authors will ſubmit to themſelves; though they may juſtly be ſuppoſed the beſt qualified to analyſe their own compoſitions. By the general arrangement, head titles, marginal dates, notes and references, any article may be eaſily found throughout this volume: but beſide theſe chronological outlines, ſome attention has been beſtowed on forming a particular and full index of every material hiſtorical circumſtance, perſon, and place mentioned, to prevent any diſappointment in conſulting it.

The author declined the taſk of ſoliciting permiſſion to dedicate his work to any particular gentleman, though a reſpectable patron is a ſanction generally coveted: it is obvious that if a performance is found undeſerving public attention, no private patronage can ſupport its credit; and if it ſhould appear to merit regard, no particular intereſt is neceſſary. As this volume is not calculated to ſerve the purpoſes of any party, ſo the writer was cautious to prevent the ſtamp of party being fixed on it, by ſheltering it under the name of either courtier, or patriot of *any* complexion: dedications are the public proclamations of flattery; while true reſpect never exceeds the limits of ſincerity, by adopting the ſtile of adulation. As every citizen of London is intereſted in the welfare of the metropolis, this hiſtory is inſcribed to the repreſentative body of the corporation; the reception it meets with will be the true criterion of its merit; and the author will only add in concluſion, that he ſhall reap a ſufficient recompence from his labours, if he finds they afford his fellow citizens and countrymen in general the ſame ſatisfaction in peruſal, that he derived from the execution.

Bernard's-Inn, Holborn.
March 28th, 1773.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

A NEW

A NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BOOK I.

Containing the HISTORY.

CHAP. I.

Hiſtory of London from the earlieſt accounts of it under the Romans, to the Norman conqueſt.

A RETROSPECT into the events of paſt times, reſembles in ſome meaſure, a proſpect through a fog; the more remote the objects are, the more indiſtinct they appear, and the more liable they are to be miſtaken, from the impurities of the medium through which they are viewed; until at length they are totally loſt to the moſt acute ſight. With regard to the hiſtory of this iſland, the more deſirous we are of tracing our antiquity backward, the more are we expoſed to the danger of being miſled by the deluſive lights held out to us in monkiſh tales and the reveries of ignorance: nor are the miſrepreſentations of better-informed writers, more favourable to the true knowledge of recent times. Indeed there are ſtrong temptations for writers to deſire the ſhelter of a party; as an able advocate thus ſecures the approbation of one claſs of readers, while a man who maintains that character of impartiality which all aſſume, ſtands the unwelcome chance of giving occaſional diſguſt on every ſide. However, when we duly conſider the imperfections of human nature, we ſhall readily admit that even right purpoſes have often been proſecuted by wrong means; and if a juſt cenſure of theſe in hiſtory, requires any apology, a regard to truth is the beſt that can be offered. The ultimate judge on ſuch occaſions muſt be—every reader for himſelf.

Had the tranſactions and events of unlettered ages been tranſmitted down to us with tolerable certainty, they would not have been intereſting enough

to claim much attention: they flowed from no fixed ſyſtems of policy, nor were they extenſive or laſting in their conſequences. The ties of morality and ſocial obligations, were not then ſtrong enough to include any great numbers of people, needy and barbarous, becauſe ignorant; what ſocieties then exiſted were ſmall, and ſo detached and independent, as to view each other only with an eye to rapine; and the ſtronger ſeldom overlooked an opportunity to plunder and deſtroy the weaker: the ſtate of nature, or natural ſociety, whatever poetical philoſophers may maintain, being only a ſtate of brutal violence. The ſituation of things when Julius Cæſar firſt landed on our unhoſpitable ſhores, juſtifies this repreſentation; nor did our anceſtors attain knowledge and civilization at an eaſier purchaſe than by a hard ſubjection under four ſevere maſters, the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; and the preſent inhabitants of England are a mixture of all theſe ſeveral interlopers with the original natives.

The limits we have preſcribed to this Work, will not allow entering into an examination of exploded fabulous ſtories recorded of the ancient Britons, with the origin and incredible antiquity attributed to the city of London; neither would ſuch unneceſſary tedious diſcuſſions prove agreeable to thoſe readers whoſe deſire of information leads them to require ſuch relations only, as are authenticated by the concurrent teſtimony of writers, without engaging themſelves in the labour of diſcrimination.

It has long been thought a vain expectation to find certainty in any relations of the affairs of Britain previous to the arrival of Julius Cæſar, who gives the firſt account that can be depended on of this iſland: and the ſcarcity of hiſtorical materials relating to London during the reſidence of the Romans here, ſubjects hiſtorians to great difficulty and uncertainty. The caſual diſcovery of an inſcription on a ſtone or a coin, ſo far obliterated as to require the aid of conjecture to furniſh a meaning to it; an equivocal ruin, or meerly the ſhape and dimenſions of a brick; are among the precarious evidences on which hiſtorical events are founded, until we arrive at more ſettled times, which afford us exiſting monuments and a ſeries of poſitive records.

The preſent name LONDON, by which the metropolis of England has been long diſtinguiſhed, is variouſly derived by the ingenuity of antiquarians *: but there is little dependance to be had on their combinations of names; for by the latitude aſſumed of altering, adding, or ſubſtracting letters, and upon occaſion calling in two or three languages to expound the ſyllables, as beſt ſuits the hypotheſis they ſet out in the eſtabliſhment of; any name may be made to ſignify any thing.

It is nevertheleſs as true, that the names of all places had ſome origin, as that the original appellations are ſeldom tranſmitted down from rude ages, without

* Thus it has been deduced from *Caer Lud*, or *Lud's town*; from *Luna*, another name for Diana; from *Lindus*, a city of Rhodes; from *Lugdus* a Celtic prince; from *Llan Dyn*, the temple of Diana; from *Lundain* or *Llandain*, the Thames bank town; from the Britiſh word *Llwyn* a wood, and *Dinas*, a town; from *Llong* a ſhip, and *Dinas* a town, the compound of which implies a town or harbour for ſhips; a character which its ſituation well qualifies it for ſupporting.

without being ſo much corrupted as to render their etymology very uncert ain, if not totally inexplicable. Such appears to have been the fate of the term *London*; but that our readers may have ſufficient choice for their own d etermination, to the conjectures mentioned in the note below, may be added that to which Mr. Maitland gives the preference ſo far as to decide poſi tively on it. He derives it from the ancient Gaelic or Erſe language, ſtill ſpok en by the Iriſh, and the Scots Highlanders; in which *Lon* ſignifies a plain, and *Dun* or *Don*, an eminence or hill, than which he obſerves no denomination can better ſuit the city of London. Tacitus, who knew London well, calls it *Londinium, copia negociatorum et commeatu maxime celeberrimum*; London famous for its merchants and merchandiſe *. Hence it appears that however the Romans came by a name not explicable in their language, we can with ſome degree of certainty trace it thus far, and beyond that there are plenty of old Britiſh ſignifications to chooſe out of; in which every one muſt be left to his own judgment or fancy.

It has already been obſerved that the earlieſt account of this country that merits regard, is given by that illuſtrious Roman Julius Cæſar, who in his celebrated Commentaries relates his two expeditions acroſs the channel from Gaul to Britain. By the particulars he records of the natives, they appear to have had ſome reſemblance to the preſent North American Indians; only with rather more acquaintance with the arts ſuited to their wild way of living. They were a fierce people, little accuſtomed to agriculture, were cloathed with ſkins, ſubſiſted on milk and fleſh, dwelt in rude huts, and ſhifted their habitations as conveniency of paſturage, hope of plunder, or fear of enemies prompted them.

Under theſe circumſtances eſtabliſhed towns and commercial cities are ſcarcely to be expected; and we may ſafely argue from Cæſar's ſilence reſpecting any town where London now ſtands, though the country about it was the theatre of his principal tranſactions here; that if it exiſted at all, it was of no conſideration at that time. A ſituation ſo advantageous, did not however, remain long neglected; for in Nero's reign, about an hundred years after, it appears to have been a place of conſequence, though rather as a town of trade, than as a military colony; and inhabited jointly by Britons and Romans.

The civil wars among the Romans allowed the Britons ſome reſpite after Cæſar's ſecond expedition, which had procured little more than a ſimple acknowledgment of the Roman authority here. In the reign of Claudius, however, they reſumed the intention of making a total reduction of the iſland, and Plautius an experienced commander was ſent over hither, where he gained ſome advantages; Claudius himſelf followed, and received the ſubmiſſion of thoſe nations which inhabited the ſouth-eaſt parts of the country. With

* While the Romans remained here, the name was altered to *Auguſta*, concerning the reaſon of which authors are divided, though it is agreed that this new appellation was given as an honourable diſtinction; it being ſtiled a great and wealthy city, by Herodian, in the time of the emperor Severus. Under the Saxons, however, the old name was corruptly reſtored from the Latin.

theſe nations alliances were formed, with a view of detaching them from other Britiſh ſtates, and when occaſion offered, of engaging the former to aſſiſt in ſubduing the latter. To eſtabliſh the Roman power ſtill farther, their policy was to colonize wherever they conquered, rewarding their veterans thus at the expence of their enemies, and thereby engaging them to ſupport that power by which they obtained and held their poſſeſſions. The conquered countries were thus alſo improved by the introduction of the Roman laws, arts, and manners; the capital of every colony reſembled the mother city Rome, and the elegance of the Roman improvements made their authority be more eaſily admitted. Among the reſt, London and Verulam were created *municipia* or free cities, by which grant, the privileges of Roman citizens were conferred on the inhabitants: theſe ſoon increaſed amazingly in number, and by the diſtinction they enjoyed were ſtrongly attached to the Roman government. Accordingly we find that in the great revolt of the Britons under Queen Boadicea, the Britons directed their vengeance principally againſt theſe two cities, where they are recorded to have ſlaughtered ſeventy thouſand of the citizens.

This inſurrection was excited by the oppreſſive taxes impoſed by theſe rapacious conquerors. One of theſe was on paſture grounds, or rather on the cattle that fed on them. This tax was called *ſcriptura*, becauſe the collectors of it viſited the paſtures, took liſts of all the cattle in writing, and demanded a certain ſum for each beaſt according to the preſcribed rate. This tax proved very oppreſſive to the Britons; for, as they abounded in cattle, and were deſtitute of money, they were obliged either to ſell ſome of their cattle to pay the tax, or borrow money from the wealthy Romans at an exorbitant intereſt. The famous moraliſt Seneca is on this occaſion ſaid to have lent the diſtreſſed Britons, the prodigious ſum of three hundred and twenty thouſand pounds; and, that his demanding the payment of his money with rigour, contributed among other things to this great revolt *.

The firſt notices of London, being thus aſcertained, we ſhall for a while ſuſpend the proſecution of the hiſtory, in order to point out its original ſituation and boundaries.

When the Romans came firſt into this iſland, they landed near Dover, and from thence proceeded toward the city, raiſing their military ways, and at every ten miles diſtance fixing their ſtations or camps.

Their approach was by ſeveral ways both on the right hand and left, as will appear from the following obſervations. 1. A Roman camp was found near Farnborow, a village within a few miles of Bromley in Kent, and about 16 miles diſtant from London. 2. At Peckham of late years was dug up in the middle of the high-way a famous glaſs Roman urn; which kind of urns are ſcarce and not commonly ſeen. 3. Much about the ſame time, not far from St. Thomas Watering, in a garden near the road was dug up an ancient Janus's head in marble. 4. Many other Roman antiquities have been found on

* Henry's Hiſt. Gr. Britain, vol. 1.

on the edge of Black-Heath. 5. On the left hand of Kent-ſtreet in the road to London, in the garden ground, (which was a Roman military way, and is commonly made uſe of upon an extraordinary cavalcade, as it was particularly upon the entrance of King Charles II. at his return from Holland, and at ſuch time is laid open,) they found in digging, ſeveral Roman antiquities, with many of their coins both in ſilver and braſs.

The firſt thing the Roman general had principally to take care of, was to fix his camp and ſecure the army, which after their firſt landing on this ſide, was about the middle of the ſtreet now called Buſh-lane, where he pitched his tent, which was paved, as was cuſtomary among the Roman generals, and was encompaſſed about by the ſoldiers both horſe and foot. This pavement was dug up ſometime after the dreadful fire of London, and part of it is now to be ſeen in the Muſæum of the Royal Society. The next care the Romans took to ſecure themſelves in their new conqueſts, was by making publick military ways, as that of Watling-ſtreet, which extended from the Tower to Ludgate in a direct line; at the ends of which for their better ſecurity they built citadels as we now call them, or, as they were ſtiled by them, ſtations; one of which, without diſpute, was what now goes by the name of the Tower, though this is not to be underſtood of the Tower as it appears at this day, but only of that part of it which we now call the White Tower, a place that hath ſince been made uſe of as a chapel to the princes that have kept their courts within thoſe walls.

The architecture of the White Tower is perhaps as ancient as any building now remaining among us. It was new-caſed by King Charles the Firſt; but in Leland's time (as appears from a rude draught of it, at the end of the ſecond tome of his Collectanea) it had four round turrets; three of which have ſince been made ſquare: they all ſeem to have been ſtaircaſes to go to the ſeveral offices. This Tower is traditionally reported to have been built by Julius Cæſar; which may at leaſt be accepted as a good argument to ſhew that it is of Roman origin. It is probable that the Saxons made uſe of the ſame fortification for their ſecurity, after the Romans left the iſland; for when the chapel was fitted up for the reception of the records, there remained many Saxon inſcriptions. At the other end of the old Roman way, mentioned to lead from the Tower, near the Thames was another caſtle, which the Romans built as a watch-tower, and ſtood at the entrance of Black-friars into that part of the city. This tower when demoliſhed was ſufficient to provide materials for building a noble and magnificent houſe for the friars, who met with ſuch ſignal favour, that part of the wall of the city, which ran in a direct line from Ludgate to the Thames, was removed to make way for their ſettlement, and turned ſhort to Fleet-ditch *.

Upon occaſion of digging a foundation for the church of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapſide, after the great fire, Sir Chriſtopher Wren diſcovered the extent of

* Bagford's letter relating to the antiquities of London, prefixed to the firſt vol. of Leland's Collectanea.

of the Roman colony northward. Upon opening the ground, a foundation appeared firm enough for the intended fabrick, which on inſpection was found to be the walls, windows, and pavement, of a temple or church of Roman workmanſhip, entirely buried under the level of the preſent ſtreet. Hereupon, he reſolved to erect his new church over the old; and, as the church ſtood about forty feet backward from the high ſtreet, by purchaſing the ground of one private houſe, not then rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the ſteeple forward, ſo as to range with the houſes in Cheapſide. Here to his ſurprize, he ſunk about eighteen feet deep through made ground, and then imagined he was come to the natural ſoil and hard gravel; but, upon full examination, it appeared to be a Roman cauſeway of rough ſtone, cloſe and well rammed with Roman brick and rubbiſh at the bottom, for a foundation, and all firmly cemented. This cauſeway was four feet thick, under it lay the natural clay, which deſcends at leaſt forty feet lower. He determined to lay the foundation of the tower upon this Roman cauſeway, as moſt proper to bear a weighty and lofty ſtructure. He was of opinion, for divers reaſons, that this highway ran along the northern boundary of the colony. The breadth then north and ſouth, was from the cauſeway, now Cheapſide, to the river Thames; the extent, eaſt and weſt, from Tower-hill to Ludgate; and the principal middle-ſtreet, or Prætorian Way, was Watling-ſtreet.

The Roman Trajectus, or ferry, interſected the river Thames at Dowgate; near which was erected the Milliarium of the Romans, now called London-ſtone, in Cannon-ſtreet; from which ſtone it is ſuppoſed, they meaſured the diſtances to their ſeveral ſtations throughout Britain. At this place centered the Roman military ways, the Watling-ſtreet from the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, the Ermine-ſtreet from the ſouth-weſt and north, and the vicinal way from Old Ford by Bethnal-green. The firſt entered the city at Dow-gate, and paſſed through Ludgate; ſuppoſed to have been originally termed *Floodgate*, from its neighbourhood to the rivulet Flod or Fleet, afterward called Fleetditch. The ſecond accompanied by the Watling from Southwark, like-wiſe entered at Dowgate, and paſſing through Cripple-gate, took its way by Highbury-barn to Stroud-green, where there is a much greater appearance of a military way, than in any other place in the neighbourhood of London. The vicinal way, led through Aldgate by Bethnal-green, to the Trajectus at Old Ford.

Not far diſtant from the Tower there was a Roman burying-place, that of late years was found to be in that ground, which commonly goes by the name of Goodman's-fields. Theſe fields are mentioned by John Stow, but he takes no notice that they were a Roman burying-place. In digging the foundations for building of houſes in or about the year 1678-9, there were found many urns, together with the aſhes and bones of the dead, and ſeveral other antiquities, as braſs and ſilver money, with an unuſual urn in copper, curiouſly enamelled in colours, red, blue and yellow, which was preſerved by

the then earl of Peterborough. The like antiquities have been found many years ago in Spital-fields, which lie oppoſite Goodman's-fields, croſſing White-chapel-ſtreet; where on the farther ſide thereof next Biſhopſgate-ſtreet was another ſtation of the Romans, in that part which formerly bore the name of the Old Artillery Ground, and was their field of Mars. In this place the Romans trained up their young ſoldiers, and likewiſe the youth of the neighbouring Britons, in the ſkill and exerciſe of arms, that they might be more expert in the uſe of them upon all emergent occaſions: and if any ſudden tumults or inſurrections ſhould happen in the city, they were then ready and at hand to ſuppreſs them.

Another old building of the Romans, was a watch-tower, then and now called Barbican, but nothing remains of this antique building except the name. Here they kept cohorts of ſoldiers in continual ſervice to watch in the night, that if any ſudden fire ſhould happen, they might be in readineſs to extinguiſh it, as alſo to give notice if an enemy were gathering toward the city to ſurpriſe them. In ſhort, it was a watch-tower by day, and at night they lighted ſome combuſtible matter on the top of it, to give directions to the weary traveller repairing to the city, either with proviſions, or upon other occaſions. The ſame was afterward intended by a lanthorn on the top of Bow-ſteeple before the fire of London, though ſeldom made uſe of, for burning of lights to give direction to travellers, and to the market people that came from the northern parts to London. This watch-tower ſtood, much about the ſame place where the Earl of Bridgwater's houſe ſtood before it was pulled down, and not far from the old military-road of the Romans, which indeed ſeems to be the moſt ancient at this time extant, to this day called Old-ſtreet *.

It has been ſuppoſed that the Romans built a temple to the goddeſs Diana, on or near the ſpot where St. Paul's cathedral was afterward erected: but Sir Chriſtopher Wren, whoſe authority in this point is unqueſtionable, aſſures us, that he met with no indications in all his ſearches in the foundation of St. Paul's to confirm that ſtory. But it deſerves attention, when he adds, that the north ſide of the ground had been a burying-place of great antiquity; for under the graves of the latter ages he found the burial places of the Saxon times: and it appeared that they lined their graves with chalk-ſtones in general, though ſome were entombed in ſtone coffins. Deeper ſtill were the antient Britiſh graves, in which were found ivory and wooden pins in abundance of about ſix inches long, uſed poſſibly to pin up the bodies in their ſhrouds. In the ſame row, but deeper, Roman urns were intermixed, at the depth of eighteen feet or more. Upon ſearching ſtill deeper for the natural ground, the ſurveyor obſerved that the foundation of the old church ſtood upon a layer of very cloſe and hard pot-earth; and he concluded that the ſame ground, which had already borne ſo weighty a building, might reaſonably be truſted again. However, he had the curioſity to dig wells in ſeveral places, and found this hard pot-earth to be on the north ſide of the church-yard, about

* Bagford's letter, *ut ante*.

about ſix feet thick, and more, but thinner and thinner toward the ſouth, until it was, upon the declining of the hill, ſcarcely four feet. Beneath this he found nothing but dry ſand, ſo looſe that it would run through the fingers; and about the level of low water mark, he came to water and ſand, mixed with ſea-ſhells. Under that he found a hard clay, which is the natural ſoil of the country.

By theſe ſhells it was evident, that the ſea, or current of the river, had originally extended where now the hill is, on which the cathedral of St. Paul ſtands: and the ſurveyor gave it as his opinion, that the whole country between Camberwell-hill and the hills of Eſſex might have been a great Frith, or Sinus of the ſea, leaving a large plain of ſand at low water, through which the river found its way; but in the ſummer ſeaſon, when the ſun dried the ſurface of the ſand, and a ſtrong wind happened at the ſame time, before the flood came on, the ſands would drive with the wind, and raiſe heaps, which in time increaſed to large ſand-hills; as might be exemplified by the ſand-hills raiſed in the ſame manner on the coaſts of Flanders and Holland. The flat ſands on each ſide of the river above and below London, now converted into good meadows, were gained by large banks ſtill remaining, which reduced the river into its preſent channel: a great work this, which no hiſtory records! the Britons were too rude to attempt it; the Saxons were employed in continual wars; and therefore it was probably effected by the indefatigable Romans.

How long London remained in a defenceleſs ſtate without walls is uncertain; for the Romans had nothing to fear from the Britons, whoſe power and ſpirit had been totally cruſhed by them. That it had originally no ſecurity againſt an attack, appears from the danger it ſo narrowly eſcaped in the reign of Diocleſian, when Caius Alectus, having aſſaſſinated the Britiſh Emperor Carauſius, who aſſumed a ſovereignty independent on the Roman power; called in an army of Franks to maintain his own uſurpation. Theſe Franks on the death of their leader, defeated by M. Cl. Eſclepiadotus, determined to pillage London, which was preſerved by the providential arrival of a Roman ſquadron. But by the Franks entering London without oppoſition, and the Romans at their landing falling immediately upon them in the city, it moſt probably was not then fortified; and, if ſo, the wall of London muſt have been erected between An. 298, and the reign of Honorius in 402, when the Romans left Britain, to defend the city of Rome againſt Alaric the Goth.

But the builder of it is very uncertain; ſome authors aſcribing it to Conſtantine the Great, and others to his mother Helena. It may with more reaſon be referred to the reign of Valentinian the firſt; in whoſe time Britain was reduced to great miſery, by the joint attacks of the Scots, Picts, Attacots, Franks, and Saxons; and the Romans were defeated in divers engagements, until the arrival of Theodoſius the elder; who landing in Britain, divided his army into ſeveral diviſions, and, marching toward London, routed ſeveral parties of the enemy, and entered the city in triumph. This great ſucceſs

of the Romans recovered the drooping ſpirits of the citizens, in hopes of future protection againſt the depredations of ſuch cruel enemies. A. D. 368.

London never was at any time ſo great a ſufferer as at this juncture, unleſs in the war with Boadicea, therefore never had more occaſion for a wall than at this time: But that it had no wall then is evident; becauſe, if it had been walled in by Conſtantine the Great, or his mother Helena, the wall would then have been not above fifty years old, and conſequently in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as to have baffled all the attempts that could have been made againſt it, by ſuch bands of tranſitory enemies. And as we are told that Theodoſius, by repairing ſome cities and caſtles, and fortifying others, left every thing ſo ſecure, that peace was preſerved in Britain 'till the departure of the Romans in the reign of Honorius; we may conclude, that London was at firſt walled in by Theodoſius, about the year 368.

It has been a diſputed point, whether the wall ſurrounded the city on the ſide next the river? The principal objection being, that the tides and weather could not have ſo totally demoliſhed it as to have left no traces of it. In anſwer to this, the known decay of our modern wharfs, though ſtrongly built, is appealed to; and it is further urged, that we cannot, at this remote diſtance of time, expect to diſcover any of its remains, ſeeing our modern wharfs extend conſiderably farther into the river, than London wall can be ſuppoſed to have done; which will appear by the following obſervations. We are told that there was a tower Palatine on the eaſt of the city, and two caſtles on the weſt; the firſt whereof was the ſquare white tower of London built at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the city wall; and the caſtles on the weſt were thoſe of Baynard, and Mountfitchet. Conſidering then that the modern wharfs on the weſt ſide of London bridge run into the river, as far as the fourth pier of the bridge; which piers being all erected in the Thames, theſe circumſtances are ſufficient to ſhew that the city wall could not extend ſo far ſouth as the ſaid wharfs do at preſent, nor nearer the river than the north end of the bridge adjoining to Thames-ſtreet. Wherefore theſe wharfs muſt be ſo many incroachments on the river, ſince the erection of London-bridge: and we may, by the ſituation of thoſe fortreſſes, ſuppoſe, that they were erected at the extremities of the wall at the river-ſide, as places the moſt expoſed to ſudden attacks from the land at low water. The Roman military ways that led into the city, have already been pointed out; and it is reaſonable to conclude that at the erection of London-wall, the Romans built the gates over them. Therefore Ludgate, Cripplegate, and Aldgate, three of them, muſt at firſt have been erected where they lately ſtood; and the fourth being at Dowgate, as aforeſaid, theſe were the four original and only gates built for the uſe of the city. The other gates have from time to time been made for the convenience of carriage, and the accommodation of the citizens. Stow mentions ſeveral gates along the river beſide Dowgate, as Wolf-gate, Eb-gate, Puddledock-gate, Oyſter-gate, Butolphs-gate, Billings-gate, and the Water-gates by the Tower and Cuſtom-houſe. But theſe, inſtead of having ever been real gates

A. D. 368. in the City wall, were only ſo many wharfs, or places for landing of merchandize, denominated from their owners, from vicinal places, and from goods uſually landed there, and which by their number and names, were without doubt erected after the diſſolution of the wall, and ſince the conqueſt. The learned Dr. Woodward, in his Roman Antiquities, deſcribes the materials and fabrick of London wall, which he had an opportunity of examining by digging near the wall at Biſhopſgate, for foundations of certain new houſes to be erected there in the year 1707. His obſervations will undoubtedly gratify curious readers, and are therefore laid before them. From the foundation, ſays the Doctor, which lay eight feet below the preſent ſurface, quite up to the top, which was in all near ten feet, it was compiled alternately of layers of broad flat bricks and of rag-ſtone. The bricks lay in double ranges; and each brick being but one inch and three tenths in thickneſs, the whole layer, with the mortar interpoſed, exceeded not three inches. The layers of ſtone were not quite two feet thick, of our meaſure. It is probable they were intended for two of the Roman, their rule being ſomewhat ſhorter than ours. To this height the workmanſhip was after the Roman manner; and theſe were the remains of the ancient wall. In this it was very obſervable that the mortar was (as uſually in the Roman work) ſo very firm and hard, that the ſtone itſelf as eaſily broke, and gave way, as that. It was thus far, from the foundation upward, nine feet in thickneſs. The broad thin bricks above-mentioned were all of Roman make; and of the ſort, as we learn from Pliny, that were in common uſe among the Romans; being in length one foot and a half of their ſtandard, and in breadth one foot. Meaſuring ſome of theſe very carefully, the Doctor found them ſeventeen inches and four tenths in length, eleven inches and ſix tenths in breadth, and one inch and three tenths in thickneſs, of our meaſure.

The old wall having been demoliſhed, was afterward repaired, and carried up, of the ſame thickneſs, to eight or nine feet in height; or, if higher, there was no more of that work now ſtanding. All this was apparently additional and of a make later than the other part underneath it. The outſide toward the ſuburbs, was faced with a coarſe ſort of ſtone, not compiled with care, nor diſpoſed into a regular method; but on the inſide there appeared more marks of workmanſhip and art. There was not one of the broad thin Roman bricks, mentioned above, in all this part, not was the mortar near ſo hard as in that below; but, from the deſcription it may be eaſily collected, that this part, when firſt made and intire, with ſo various and orderly a diſpoſition of the materials, flint, ſtone, and bricks, could not but carry a very elegant and handſome aſpect.

Whether this was done at the expence of the Barons, in the reign of king John; or of the citizens, in the reign of king Henry the third; or of king Richard II. or at what other time, cannot be aſcertained from accounts ſo defective and obſcure, as are thoſe which at this day remain of this affair.

Upon the additional work, now deſcribed, was raiſed a wall wholly of brick; only that as it terminated in battlements, theſe were topped with copings of ſtone.

It

It was two feet four inches in thickneſs, and ſomewhat above eight feet in height. The bricks of this are of the ſame model and ſize with thoſe of the part underneath. How long they had been in uſe is uncertain.—This wall was ſtrengthened and embelliſhed with ſtately towers, which on the ſouth, together with the wall, are long ſince become a prey to the tide and weather: but the remains of thoſe on the land ſide, being fifteen in number, are ſtill to be ſeen; one whereof, about the middle of Houndſditch, diſcovered by the above-named antiquary, is of Roman conſtruction, compoſed of ſtone, with layers of bricks, interlaid after the Roman manner. It is ſituated almoſt oppoſite the end of Gravel-lane, on the weſt of Houndſditch, and is ſtill three ſtories high, but ſorely decayed, and rent from top to bottom in divers parts. A. D. 368.

In ſearching for this tower, about eighty paces ſouth-eaſt toward Aldgate, Mr. Maitland diſcovered another of the ſame conſtruction, of the height of one-and-twenty feet, and much more beautiful than the former; the bricks being as ſound as if but newly laid, while the ſtones in moſt parts are become a ſacrifice to devouring time. On the ſouth of Aldgate, at the lower end of a ſtreet called the Vineyard, is the baſis of another Roman tower, about eight feet high, which ſupports a new building of three ſtories; and in the wall is fixed a large ſtone, with the following inſcription, which is ſtill legible.

" Glory be to God on high, who was graciouſly pleaſed in a wonderful man-
" ner to preſerve the lifes of all the people in this houſe, twelve in num-
" ber, when the ould wall of this Bulwark fell down three ſtories high,
" and ſo broad, as two cartes might enter a breaſt, and yet without any
" harm to their perſones. The Lord ſanctify this his great providence
" unto them. Amen and Amen.
" It was Tueſday, the 23th September, 1651."

The original height of the Roman wall is conjectured, by its remains, to have been about twenty two feet, and that of the towers about forty feet. Our forefathers were ſo careful to preſerve it clear from incumbrance and prejudice, that they made an act, that no tenement ſhould be built within ſixteen feet of the walls.

But to return to our hiſtory:—The time was now arrived, when the unweildy extent to which the Roman empire had attained, began to give way by the falling off of the diſtant provinces: which, either by the Roman governors ſetting up independent ſovereignties, or the natives taking advantage of the degeneracy and weakneſs of their maſters, began to aſſert pretenſions, to which the corrupt government of Rome, haſtening to quick decay alſo from internal cauſes, was obliged to give way. This however was not the caſe of Britain; for, neglected by their maſters, who called home their troops for their own defence, the diſpirited Britons found themſelves deprived of protection, in being deſerted and reſtored to freedom. Unable to maintain themſelves againſt the depredations of their more warlike northern neighbours, the Scots and Picts;

A. D. 597. and unable to procure aſſiſtance from Rome, * the Britons at length caſt themſelves into the arms of the Saxons.

The Roman Pontiff Gregory the great, having in the year 597, ſent over Auguſtine the monk, with forty aſſociates, to preach the goſpel to the heathen Saxons; Auguſtine at firſt conducted himſelf with ſuch prudence and moderation, that he and his brother miſſionaries converted many of them to the Chriſtian faith: he was thereupon, by order of pope Gregory, ordained archbiſhop of the Engliſh nation, by Etherius, archbiſhop of Arles in France. Auguſtine ordained Mellitus biſhop of the Eaſt-Saxons; who, upon converting that nation, had a church dedicated to St. Paul, erected for him in London, the capital of Eaſt-Saxony; at which time this city was celebrated for its commerce, being called by our venerable Bede, *London, a mart town of many nations which repaired hither by ſea and land.* It was not yet dignified with the title of metropolis, which ſeems to have been then applied to Canterbury, the reſidence of Ethelbert king of Kent, to whom the Eaſt-Saxons were vaſſals; and Sebert, their king, his feudatory. Nor indeed did it arrive at the grandeur of either Canterbury or York, until upward of three hundred years after; as will appear in due time.

610. Sometime between the year 605 and 610, Sebert built a church or minſter in the iſland of Thorney, ſituated on the weſt of London, on the ſpot whereon a temple to Apollo had formerly ſtood; which he amply endowed, and dedicated to St. Peter. But this church was ſoon after deſtroyed by the Danes. The work of converſion was however much obſtructed by the arrogance of Auguſtine and his coadjutors; ſo that on the demiſe of Sebert, the firſt chriſtian king of Eſſex, who was ſucceeded by his ſons Sexred, Seward and Sigbert, they threw off the maſk, and publickly returning to paganiſm, expelled Mellitus, biſhop of London, their dominions. Eadbald, king of Kent, obtained the biſhop's recall to his ſee, but the diſguſted Londoners could not be prevailed on to receive him.

So defective is hiſtory at this time, that after the year 616 the city of London
764. is only mentioned for having the plague in 664; until the year 764, when it became a great ſufferer by fire; and underwent two other conflagrations, owing to the wooden buildings and narrow lanes.

While this country remained under the ſeven ſtates which compoſed the Saxon heptarchy, the people were continually harraſſed by the contentions of the
827. ſeveral princes; until the year 827, when Egbert, king of Weſſex, having acquired

* The Romans indeed ſent them a legion twice, but being harraſſed themſelves, they ſoon grew tired of defending the Britons upon meer motives of generoſity; and after compleating the wall of Severus with ſtone, they finally left them, with a hint of advice, which was that they ought to defend themſelves; and ſupport their independance by their valour. Not having ſpirit enough to profit by this counſel, they made a third but ineffectual application to Rome, by a letter couched in very pathetic terms. It was inſcribed, *the groans of the Britons*; and the tenor of it was ſuitable, *the barbarians*, ſaid they, *on the one hand chaſe us into the ſea, the ſea on the other, throws us back upon the barbarians; and we have only the hard choice left us, of periſhing by the ſword or by the waves!* If ſlavery can debaſe the human mind to ſuch an abject degree, with what vigilance ought we to oppoſe not only the open attempts of tyranny, but alſo the ſpecious pretences, and inſidious arts, continually made uſe of by magiſtrates to undermine the native rights of mankind!

quired a ſuperiority in arms over all his neighbours, conſolidated all theſe kingdoms into one, and became ſole monarch of England. He fixed his reſidence at London, which thus became the ſeat of government; and in the year 833, a witena-gemot, or parliament, was held there, wherein were preſent, Egbert his ſon Ethelwolf, Withlaf the tributary king of Mercia, together with all the biſhops and great men of England. Their deliberations were employed upon the means to prevent the Daniſh piracies and invaſions for the future. England had been cruelly harraſſed by theſe northern plunderers, and their ſucceſſes at length tempted them to take up their winter quarters in England, and to think of reducing it intirely. A body of Danes eſtabliſhed themſelves in the iſle of Thanet; and in the ſpring of 852, receiving a ſtrong reinforcement of 350 veſſels, they plundered and burnt the cities of Canterbury and London. Ethelwolf the ſon of Egbert gave them a bloody defeat, but could not diſlodge them from their ſettlement, which they removed to the iſle of Sheepy, where they eſtabliſhed their winter quarters, ready for future depredations.

A.D. 833. 852.

Alfred, after having been driven from his kingdom by the Danes, recovered his loſſes ſo ſucceſsfully, that he reduced them to terms, and planted colonies of them where the country had been deſolated by their former ravages; hoping thereby to convert them from mortal enemies into good and peaceful ſubjects. He rebuilt all the ruined cities, particularly London, repaired its wall and towers; and having embelliſhed the city with additional buildings, committed the government thereof to Ethered, who had married his daughter Ethelfleda, with the title of earl of Mercia. Its beauty however was ſoon deſtroyed by fire; for in the year 893, it was totally burnt by caſualty.

893.

The hopes of ſubduing England, ſtill ſubſiſting among the Danes, they in 894, landed in a conſiderable body under their general Hæſten, on the Eſſex ſhore of the Thames, below Tilbury; and erected a ſtrong caſtle at Beamfleote now Southbemfleet, near the iſle of Canvey; from which they made frequent excurſions, commiting great ravages in the neighbouring country. This rouſed the vigilant Alfred, who diſpatched his ſon-in-law Ethered, governor of London, againſt them with an army joined by a ſelect body of citizens: they routed them, and, laying ſiege to their caſtle, took it, and a very rich booty therein, together with the wife and ſons of Hæſten; who were brought priſoners to London. In this battle the citizens diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their intrepid behaviour.

894.

On the approach of the winter, another body of Danes, who for ſome time had lain at the iſle of Mæriſige, now Mearſy, at the mouth of the river Coln, to wait the iſſue of their comrades expedition, finding it neceſſary to retire with their fleet to a place of more ſafety; they therefore penetrated as high up the Thames as the river Ligan, * and towed their ſhips up to the town of Ware. Here, or at Hertford, the Danes erected a ſtrong fortification, which gave the Londoners great uneaſineſs, being juſtly apprehenſive of the danger to which they

* This river in the Saxon annals goes by divers appellations, viz. Ligan, Lygan, Luye, Ley, Luys, and Lewis; at preſent, the Lea, or Hackney river.

A. D. they were expoſed, by having ſuch a neſt of robbers in their neighbourhood.
894. The citizens, in conjunction with neighbouring auxiliaries, marched out againſt them early in the ſpring, with the brave king Alfred at their head; but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Wherefore Alfred, apprehending that he ſhould run too great a riſque by renewing the attack, diſpoſed of his army in the moſt convenient poſts in that neighbourhood, to cut off all ſupplies of proviſions from the enemy; and at the ſame time diverted the current of the river Lea into three channels to prevent the return of the enemy's fleet to the river Thames. The Danes finding themſelves thus cooped up, and their ſhips rendered uſeleſs, broke up their camp, and retreated. Whereupon the citizens demoliſhed their works, reſtored the navigation of the river Lea, brought divers of the beſt of the enemy's ſhips to London, and deſtroyed the reſt.*

Alfred was as famous for his civil regulations as for his martial talents. He eſtabliſhed a powerful marine: he divided his kingdom into counties; the counties he ſubdivided into hundreds, and the hundreds into tythings, for the more regular government, and adminiſtration of juſtice. He inſtituted the office of ſheriff, appointed that moſt equitable mode of trial by juries, the grand ſecurity of the lives, property, and liberties of mankind; and, by a long, wiſe and upright reign, juſtly merited the name of *Alfred the Great*, and the title of *Founder of the Engliſh monarchy*.†

939. About the year 939 London ſeems to have recovered from its late ſufferings by the Danes, and to have been in as flouriſhing a condition as any other place in the kingdom; for, by a law of Athelſtan, which appointed a certain number of coiners to each of the principal cities of England, eight were allowed to London, which was conſiderably more than was allotted to any other town, Canterbury excepted; for which the ſame number was appointed. This king Athelſtan or Adleſtan, had his palace in Addleſtreet, Aldermanbury, which ſtreet we find in ancient records called King Addleſtreet. He alſo founded the church of St. Alban's Woodſtreet: king Edmund held a witena-gemot or parlia-
945. ment in London A. D. 945; in which divers good laws were paſſed, but eccleſiaſtical affairs were the principal objects of the council.

The minſter, which we have already mentioned to have been built at Thorney Iſland, and which was called Weſtminſter from its ſituation with reſpect to St. Paul's, had been deſtroyed in the Daniſh wars. It was rebuilt by king Edgar and
958. Dunſtal biſhop of London, in 958; when twelve monks were placed in it, who were but badly ſupported until the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, by whoſe piety they were more ſufficiently endowed. A very malignant fever raged
961. in London, in the year 961, which carried off a great number of the citizens; and St. Paul's cathedral was conſumed by fire in the ſame year. Land then ſold at one ſhilling per acre. In the fourth year of king Ethelred, this city was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by fire. At the ſame time there were but few houſes within the city walls, and thoſe irregularly diſperſed. In the heart there were

* Nails, pieces of planks, &c. belonging to theſe veſſels, were a few years ago diſcovered at the erecting the preſent Stanſtead Bridge.

† Hume's Hiſt. of England.

were next to none, (as appears by the city repertory at that time, called Doomſday book), the chief and greateſt part of the buildings being then without Ludgate. However, by what has been ſaid above, relating to the number of coiners, this city and Canterbury appear to have been then conſidered as the chief cities in England. A. D. 961.

The Danes making preparations for another deſcent on England in 992, king Ethelred fitted out a numerous fleet at London, to prevent their landing, under the command of the earldermen Ealfrick and Thorod, and the biſhops Elſtane and Eſcwige. But when they drew near the enemy's fleet, the treacherous Ealfrick, by a private ſignal, cautioned them to provide for their ſecurity, and, in the night preceeding the intended engagement, deſerted with his ſhip, to the enemy, whereby they had an opportunity of eſcaping. His deſertion was no ſooner known, than a ſignal was given to purſue; and the Engliſh fleet coming up with the rear of the Danes, one of their ſhips was taken: after the return of the fleet, a ſquadron of Londoners fell in with one of the enemy's ſquadrons, which they bravely attacked, and, after a deſperate engagement, took the ſhip of the infamous Ealfrick, himſelf narrowly eſcaping. 992.

It is tedious to enter into particular details of the ſucceſſive expeditions of the piratical Danes, who continually harraſſed the Engliſh coaſts, and committed the moſt ſhocking and brutal violence. They were rather invited than withheld from extending their depredations, by the weakneſs of king Ethelred and his court, who, inſtead of vigorouſly ſpiriting up the nation to keep out theſe robbers, meanly purchaſed their abſence more than once by money. *

We have before related that Alfred had induced numbers of Danes to ſettle in England. They were almoſt the ſole inhabitants of Northumberland, Eaſt Anglia and Mercia; and from their hardineſs and bravery, his ſucceſſors kept ſeveral bodies of them in pay, who committed many exceſſes and lived at diſcretion on the country; being more ready to aſſiſt their foreign countrymen, than thoſe among whom they lived, and whom they were paid to protect. From the inſolent conduct of theſe Daniſh mercenaries, the term Lord Dane, corrupted into *Lurdan*, became afterward a name of reproach for an idle, inſolent fellow; and the animoſity between them and the Engliſh increaſed to ſuch a height, that Ethelred, with a cruelty conſiſtent enough with his timidity, cauſed theſe Daniſh troops † all to be maſſacred in one day!

The Danes, who plundered the Engliſh ſo freely without any quarrel originally, were no doubt glad to ſeize ſo fair a pretence to juſtify their hoſtilities; accordingly Sweyn king of Denmark, the next year A. D. 1013, entered the river Humber with a formidable fleet, breathing revenge and deſtruction wherever he came; and the people, in order to ſecure their ſafety, judged it the moſt prudent way to ſubmit to his mercy. Accordingly, as he advanced, the countries 1013.

* In this reign a tax was impoſed under the name of *Danegelt*; the produce of which was applied, either in oppoſing the inroads of the Danes, or in purchaſing peace of them.

† Mr. Hume, on the authority of Wallingford, underſtands the maſſacre in this reſtricted ſenſe, againſt the opinion of others, who aſſert that all the Danes in England were cut off; which from the circumſtances is highly improbable.

A. D. tries adjacent to the place of his landing ſurrendered to him without oppoſition;
1013. and bending his march ſouthward, Oxford and Wincheſter followed their example. He then marched directly to London; but attempting to paſs the river Thames, without enquiring either for a ford or bridge, he loſt a great number of men: however, not diſcouraged, he continued his march eaſtward, and, arriving before London, ſummoned it to ſurrender. But the preſence of their king ſo animated the citizens, that, reſolving to defend him and their city, they ſallied boldly out upon their enemy, and obliged Sweyn to raiſe the ſiege; who hereupon marched weſtward. Having reduced the whole kingdom, except London, he was determined once more to attempt the conqueſt of that city. Whilſt he was preparing for that undertaking, he received advice of Ethelred's withdrawing himſelf from thence: and the citizens, thus deſerted by their king, judged it the ſafeſt way to ſubmit to the Danes, which they accordingly did; and Sweyn was thereupon proclaimed king of England in this city. Ethelred fled with his family into Normandy.

The reign of Sweyn over England was not long; for he died at Gainſborough in the very ſpring after his proclamation. Upon this the Engliſh recalled Ethel-
1014. red from Normandy: he arrived, and reaſſumed the government; but died in this city ſoon after his reſtoration, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

1016. The Londoners immediately proclaimed Edmund Ironſide, the eldeſt ſon of Ethelred, and, by the unanimous conſent of the nobility and citizens, he was crowned king by the archbiſhop of York, with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy. This was the firſt coronation that is recorded to have been performed in this city. Yet, notwithſtanding this brave prince was every way deſerving the love of his people, he found a formidable rival in Cnut, or Canute, the ſon of Sweyn the late Daniſh king. He was deſerted by the clergy, and divers of the nobility; who awed, as is ſuppoſed, by the Daniſh army, not only declared in favour of Canute, and proclaimed him at Southampton, but likewiſe abjured the whole race of Ethelred; whoſe chief ſupport was the loyal city of London.

Canute encouraged by this ſupport, fitted out a potent fleet to reduce Lon-
1017. don, which adhered to his competitor; but, upon his arrival before that city, found, to his no ſmall diſappointment, that he could not paſs the bridge* with his ſhips; which the citizens had ſtrongly fortified, to prevent ſuch an attempt. Wherefore Canute, in order to carry on a ſiege by water, as well as land, cauſed a cut or canal to be made through the marſhes†, on the ſouth ſide the river Thames, deep and broad enough to convey ſhips above the bridge. He had no ſooner finiſhed his canal, and brought his ſhips on the weſt ſide of London-bridge, than he violently aſſaulted the city on all ſides. However, the bravery of the citizens as often repulſed him with great loſs, and at laſt, having received advice of Edmund's march to it's relief, he raiſed the ſiege, and retired

* This is the firſt mention of a bridge acroſs the river at London: and the building even a timber bridge over ſuch a river as the Thames, is an argument of its conſequence at that time.

† It is a queſtion that cannot perhaps be anſwered now, why Canute found it eaſier to cut a new channel to paſs the bridge, than to deſtroy the bridge itſelf by fire.

retired to his ſhips. But, upon Edmund returning to weſt Saxony to reinforce his army, Canute took the advantage of his abſence, and renewed the ſiege with greater vigour, though with no better ſucceſs. After ſeveral engagements between them, the principal nobles on each ſide, equally harraſſed by this bloody competition, effected a compromiſe between Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them; and Mercia, of which London was the capital, falling to Canute's ſhare, the city ſubmitted to him, and he paſſed the winter there. Edmund was murdered about a month afterward, at Oxford, and thus the whole ſovereignty of England came into the hands of Canute. A. D. 1017.

In the beginning of his reign, Canute found himſelf under a neceſſity of loading his new ſubjects with taxes, in order to gratify his Daniſh army who aſſiſted him in acquiring this new dominion. He raiſed ſeventy-two thouſand pounds from them at one time, excluſive of eleven thouſand pounds levied in the city of London only: The ability to pay a ſum ſo amazing, conſidering the value of money in that age, is a clear proof of the riches of the city; which, from this proportion, appears to have been poſſeſſed of above one ſeventh of the wealth of the whole kingdom! It is probable, however, that Canute intended to puniſh the citizens by a ſevere exaction, for their obſtinate reſiſtance againſt him under their late king.

After theſe rigours, Canute wiſely endeavoured to reconcile the Engliſh to Daniſh government by the juſtice of his adminiſtration. He diſbanded and ſent back as many of his Daniſh forces as he prudently could; and reſtored the Saxon laws in a general aſſembly of the ſtates: he incorporated the Danes with the Engliſh, between whom he made no diſtinction; and both of them being glad to enjoy ſome quiet after the diſtreſſes of war, the kingdom, for a ſeaſon, experienced an interval of peace.

Canute left three ſons, Sweyn king of Norway, Hardicanute king of Denmark, and Harold, who was in England at his father's death. Hardicanute the youngeſt, had the good wiſhes of the Engliſh on his mother Emma's account, but Harold was left by his father ſucceſſor to the Engliſh crown. Their pretenſions threatened a renewal of the horrors of civil diſcord; when, by the prudent conduct of the chief nobles of both parties, an amicable compromiſe was propoſed; and a witena-gemot, or national council, was, A. D. 1036, held at Oxford; where earl Leofric, and moſt of the Thanes, on the north ſide the river Thames, with the Liðſmen of London, choſe Harold for their king. Liðſmen is by the Saxon annals rendered *nautæ*, i. e. mariners. But, taking Liðſmen figuratively to mean pilots of the city, the city repreſentatives at Oxford may be ſuppoſed to be the magiſtrates of London deputed in that capacity. 1036.

Though there is no notice taken of any charter granted to London, ſo early as this period, yet it is fairly to be inferred from its having a voice in the national aſſembly, that it was then a town corporate, reaſoning from the eſtabliſhed policy of thoſe times. It is well known, that national councils, by whatever

name diſtinguiſhed, were, in feudal times, compoſed entirely of ſuch barons,
A. D. 1036. chieftains, and dignified eccleſiaſtics, as held immediately of the crown: while all towns depended for protection on the lord of whom they held. They had no political exiſtence that could entitle them to be admitted into legiſlative aſſemblies, until they were enfranchiſed and formed into bodies corporate; when they became legal members of the conſtitution, and the perſons free of them, were thereby inveſted with all the rights eſſential to free men. Among theſe, the moſt valuable was the privilege of a voice in enacting laws, and granting ſubſidies; which it was natural for cities accuſtomed to municipal government to claim: and the wealth and conſequence which arts and trade put into their hands, enabled them on favourable occaſions to get this claim admitted *.

Thus though hiſtorical events ought to have a better foundation than conjecture and inference, yet, on the above evidence, and under this acknowledgment, the exiſtence of London at this time in a corporate capacity is rendered extremely probable.

1039. Harold died in 1039, and the nobility ſent meſſengers to Hardicanute, then with his mother at Bruges in Flanders, preparing for a deſcent upon England, intreating him to come over, and receive the crown, which he did without
1041. oppoſition; and upon his demiſe in 1041, Edward, called the Confeſſor, and revered as a ſaint by the monks, the ſon of Ethelred, and the laſt of the Saxon line, was choſen king, by the general voice of the people. This king rebuilt the minſter or monaſtery in Thorney iſland, dedicated to St. Peter, magnificently; and got the privileges he granted to it confirmed by a bull from pope Nicholas.

1047. In the ſixth year of Edward, A. D. 1047, a great council was held in this city; wherein it was reſolved to ſend out nine ſhips of war, to protect the coaſt againſt the ravages of Daniſh pirates, and five others to remain in port as guard-ſhips, to be ready upon all emergencies.

The powerful Godwin, earl of Kent, having incurred the King's diſpleaſure, by his oppoſition to the Norman influence at the Engliſh court; he was ſummoned to appear before a great council aſſembled in London, to anſwer to the charges brought againſt him: but, well knowing, by the intrigues of his enemies, that they were reſolved upon his deſtruction, he refuſed to appear without pledges given for his ſafe conduct; which being denied, he determined to provide for his own ſecurity, by having recourſe to arms. He engaged divers of the principal citizens in his intereſt, ſoon raiſed a conſiderable army, and fitted out a potent fleet; with which he ſailed directly to London; and, being arrived at Southwark, he anchored there till the return of the tide; when, meeting with no oppoſition at the bridge from the Londoners, he paſſed through the arches at the ſouth end of the ſame, with a deſign to attack the royal navy, then lying before Weſtminſter, to the number of fifty ſail. At the ſame time, his army, being arrived in Southwark, made a formidable appearance along the

* Robertſon's Charles V. vol. 1. p. 37. 4to. edit.

south bank of the river Thames. However, by the interposition of many of the prime nobility, matters were happily accommodated between the king and the earl, by restoring him and his sons to their honours and estates, and banishing his Norman favourites whom Edward regarded with too much partiality, and who committed grievous outrages against the English. Upon this happy reconciliation, both the fleets and armies were disbanded. A.D. 1052.

A statute, in the 46th chapter of the laws of this king is preserved, wherein he grants and appoints the time for holding the *hustings* in London, in these words: — "Debet in London que caput regni est et legum et semper curia domini regis singulis septimanis die lunæ *Hustyngs* sedere et tenere: fundata enim erat olim et edificata ad instar magne Troje. Et ad modum et in memoria in se continet in qua super fuit ardua compota et ambigua plecta corone et coram Domini regis totius regni predicti quia usus et consuetudines suas una semper inviolabilitate conservat ubique ubicunque ipse rex fuerit sive in expeditione sive alibi propter fatigationes gencium et populorum regni juxta veteres consuetudines bonorum principum et predecessorum et omnium principum et procerem et sapientum seniorum tocius regni predicti, &c."

King Edward here acknowledges the pre-eminence of London over all his cities; compares it to ancient Troy; confirms to it all its ancient customs and usages; so as not to be violated by his successors; and particularly grants his citizens of London the privilege of holding and keeping the *hustyngs* once a week, on every Monday. The fourth charter of king Henry III. has a manifest reference to this antient privilege of holding weekly hustings *.

Edward having no children, had intimated to William, duke of Normandy, an intention of leaving the succession to him, while Harold, the son of earl Godwin, by every popular measure, was preparing the way for his own advancement on the death of Edward: but happening to be shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy, William so far improved this incident in his favour, as to induce Harold to forego his own pretensions, and enter into a solemn obligation to assist him in obtaining the crown of England. On obtaining his liberty, Harold, however, deemed himself also freed from the observance of an extorted oath, and continued, by every possible method, to strengthen a party in his favour. At the demise of Edward, he accordingly mounted the vacant throne without any obstruction, having the principal nobility, bishops, clergy, and citizens of London, all zealous in his support; and the day after the death of Edward, he was crowned by Aldred, archbishop of York 1066.

Upon the news of this event, the duke of Normandy sent over an embassy to reproach Harold with his breach of faith, and to require the fulfilment of his contract: but not expecting that any regard would be paid to meer expostulations, he prepared to assert his claim in a more respectable manner.

Many circumstances concurred to favour William's intended descent on England, and he compleated his levies with great facility. The popes of Rome were always fond of being arbiters in political contests, and Alexander II. the

* See Appendix to this Vol. No. XV.

reigning pontiff, immediately gave his ſanction to William's claim; denounced excommunication againſt Harold as a perjured uſurper; and ſent William a conſecrated ſtandard, with a ring having one of St. Peter's hairs in it: preſents, which in thoſe days, were equivalent to an auxiliary army.

A. D. 1066.

While William was preparing for his Engliſh expedition, he excited the Danes and Normans to make a diverſion in his favour in the north of England: they landed with a ſtrong force, and gained ſome advantages, extending devaſtation wherever they came; until Harold, whoſe ſubjects chearfully crouded under his ſtandard, gave them a total overthrow by land, and got poſſeſſion of their numerous fleet.

This invaſion was ſcarcely ſuppreſſed in the north, when Harold heard, that the duke of Normandy had landed with a a powerful force in the ſouth. His armament conſiſted of 3000 veſſels great and ſmall, on board which he croſſed the channel with 60,000 men, commanded by many bold chieftains, invited by the hopes of ſharing the ſpoils of England. Harold was defeated with the loſs of his life at the battle of Haſtings, fought on October 14, 1066, which gave William an eaſy poſſeſſion of the dominion he fought for; the aſtoniſhed Engliſh, after ſo ſevere a ſtroke and the death of their king, not being able to unite under any one leader, or to determine on any plan of meaſures to check the victorious Norman.

The quick ſucceſſion of events in the latter part of this chapter, affording no room to introduce the following miſcellaneous remarks, they were therefore reſerved for this place.

The ſcarcity of money under the Saxons, occaſioned it to bear a very high rate, or in other words, occaſioned commodities to be very cheap; as will appear by a few compariſons between them; firſt premiſing that the Saxon ſhilling was one fifth larger than our, and contained but five-pence. In the time of Athelſtan, a ſheep was rated at one ſhilling; an ox was eſtimated at the rate of ſix ſheep, and a cow at four. Between the years 900 and 1000, Ednoth bought a hide of land for about 118 ſhillings, which amounted to about one ſhilling an acre, and that appears to have been the ordinary price. Silk and cotton were then unknown, and linen, a luxury not eaſily come at. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the Saxon chronicle mentions ſo terrible a famine, that a quarter of wheat ſold for 60 pennies, about fifteen of our preſent ſhillings, then equivalent to about 7*l.* 10*s* *. In thoſe ignorant unquiet times, agriculture was but badly known, and little attended to. But William of Malmſbury, who wrote in the time of William the Conqueror, remarks, that in the above reign of Edward the Confeſſor, "London was a noble city, frequented by merchants from all parts of the world:" and though *the world* muſt have had a very confined meaning in common acceptation at that time, yet the comparative opulence of the city, may be fairly inferred from this paſſage. That commerce began to claim peculiar attention, appears from a law of Athelſtane †, in 925, which ordained, "That every merchant "who

* Hume Appendix I. † Anderſon's Hiſtory of Commerce. vol. 1. p. 48.

" who made three voyages to the Mediterranean ſea on his own bottom, ſhould
" be raiſed to the honour, and enjoy the privileges of a gentleman." A. D. 1066

CHAP. II.

From the Norman conqueſt to the acceſſion of king John.

AFTER the battle of Haſtings, Edwin and Morcar, earls of Northumberland and Mercia, being arrived at London from the fatal field, with the remnants of the army, propoſed to the citizens the ſetting up of Edgar Atheling, grandſon of Edmond Ironſide, for king, as the moſt effectual meaſure to extricate themſelves and nation from their preſent ſtate of confuſion, and to ſave the kingdom from becoming a prey to the Norman invader. But in the preſent conſternation, the citizens were divided in opinion; ſome thinking it more for their intereſt to deliver up the city to the Conqueror, leſt they ſhould exaſperate him by reſiſtance, to their deſtruction. Their determinations were haſty, unadviſed, and ill conducted; but Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, proclaimed Edgar king; and endeavoured to encourage the citizens of London to reſiſt the Normans.

William loſt no time after his victory, but marched directly toward London to deprive his enemies of all opportunity for deliberation. The citizens ſallied out upon him; and, though they were ſoon repulſed by five hundred Norman horſe with conſiderable loſs, convinced the Conqueror, that they were not diſpoſed to a ſubmiſſion. To warn them of the fate that might attend their own city, he laid Southwark in aſhes, and marched to reduce the weſtern counties. In the mean time, ſays Rapin, the clergy in London prevailed upon the citizens to ſubmit to the Conqueror: upon which defection of the citizens, the two brave brothers, Edwin and Morcar, retired into the north of England to provide for their own ſafety.

When the citizens had concluded upon yielding to the duke of Normandy, Stigand, the primate, with divers of the biſhops, repaired to Beorcham, or Berkhamſtead, where they made their ſubmiſſion, and ſwore fealty to the Conqueror: and, before he came within ſight of the city, the chief of the nobility, and Edgar himſelf went to his camp, and acknowledged him as their ſovereign.

William was no ſooner apprized of the city of London's ſubmiſſion, than he haſtened his march thither; where he was received by the magiſtrates and citizens; who not only preſented him with the keys of their city, but in conjunction with the nobility and prelates then preſent, deſired him to accept the crown. The capital city having thus declared for the Conqueror, the reſt of the kingdom thought no longer of making reſiſtance; and William having thus gained poſ-

A. D. 1066.

ſeſſion of the capital, cauſed a fortreſs forthwith to be erected, which he ſtrongly garriſoned to awe the citizens; while preparations were making for the ceremony of his coronation, at the abbey of Weſtminſter *.

As we have already had occaſion to mention the feudal inſtitutions, which by the Norman conqueſt acquired a more extenſive ſettlement in England, now ſtrictly become a feudal government; and as this mode of government was at length ſubverted by the operation of commerce; it will be incumbent on us in a hiſtory of London, the chief mart of trade in the kingdom, to give a ſhort view of the feudal policy in as few words as poſſible, to illuſtrate our ideas of the great changes that afterward took place.

When the northern nations of Europe travelled ſouthward, overturned the Roman empire, and ſettled in the various provinces of it; they followed their chieftains, not by conſtraint, or under poſitive command, but as volunteers who offered to accompany him that led them forth, and ſhare his fortune. They conſidered their conqueſts as common property which all had a title to ſhare, as all had contributed to acquire them: when therefore a tribe governed by theſe high ideas of liberty, ſubdued a large territory, they found it was neceſſary to keep themſelves ſtill in a military poſture to maintain their poſſeſſions. They ſeized ſuch a quantity of land as was neceſſary for their ſettlement; the prince who led them out received the largeſt ſhare to ſupport his government; the remainder was parcelled out among his chief officers; and theſe, after the example of their ſuperior, diſtributed portions of their land among their dependants. The prince ſtill continued the head of the colony; and the expreſs condition of all theſe grants was, that the poſſeſſors ſhould be always ready to take the field under his ſtandard, with a number of men proportioned to the extent of the land they held by this military tenure, to bear arms in his defence. This mode of ſettlement is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the feudal ſyſtem; and a feudal kingdom reſembled a military eſtabliſhment rather than a civil inſtitution. A victorious army thus cantoned out, continued ranged under its proper officers, always ready for action; and the names of ſoldier and freeman, became ſynonimous terms *.

Theſe grants which at firſt were capable of being reſumed at pleaſure, by the courſe of continued ſettlement became hereditary, though under the ſame obligations; and the protection which the vaſſals received under their chieftains, occaſioned in ſuch diſorderly times, the proprietors of lands not at firſt included under this partition, to reſign their poſſeſſions into the hands of the king, or ſome of his chiefs, and then receive them back on condition of feudal ſervice; which brought ample compenſation for a burthen at once eaſy and honourable. The kingdoms of Europe thus at length became univerſally divided into baronies, and theſe again into inferior fiefs, over which the barons exerciſed a judicial power †.

The vaſſals fell into a greater ſubordination under the baron, than the baron himſelf under his ſovereign: the great chieftain reſiding at his country ſeat or caſtle, which he commonly fortified; loſt in great meaſure his connexion or acquaintance with his prince, and added every day new force to his authority over the vaſſals of the barony. They received from him education in all military exerciſes; his hoſpitality invited them to enjoy ſociety in his hall; their leiſure made them perpetual retainers on his perſon; they partook of his ſports and amuſements; and had no means of gratifying their ambition but by making a figure in his train. His favour was their greateſt honour; his diſpleaſure expoſed them to contempt and ignominy; and they felt every moment the neceſſity of his protection in their controverſies with other vaſſals, and in the daily inroads and depredations they were liable to from the neighbouring barons ‡. From this ſervile attendance and entertainment, are derived thoſe traditionary reports of old Engliſh hoſpitality, the extinction of which is ſo often injudiciouſly regretted.

From this chain of dependence, a kingdom may be conſidered as a great barony, and a barony as a ſmall kingdom. The barons were peers to each other in the national council; and in ſome degree companions of the king: the vaſſals were peers to each other in a court of barony, and companions of the baron §.

The ſtate of the common inhabitants of the country are now to be conſidered, and the perſons employed in cultivating the ground, come under review in three claſſes.

I. The *ſervi* or ſlaves appear to have been the moſt numerous claſs, and conſiſted either of captives taken in war, or of perſons over whom a property was acquired by other means; and their wretched condition appears from ſeveral circumſtances. The codes of antient laws preſcribed puniſhments for ſlaves, different from thoſe which were inflicted on free men; the latter paid only fines or compenſations, while the former were ſubjected to corporal puniſhments; and the cruelty of theſe was exceſſive in many inſtances. They had no title to property, and receiving nothing but cloaths and ſubſiſtence, all the profits of their labour accrued to their maſters; nor were they originally allowed to marry, but being encouraged to cohabit together, the children were born to the ſame baſe condition as their parents. They were at firſt ſold at pleaſure, though afterward they became *adſcripti glebæ*, and were conveyed together with the farm to which they belonged.

II. *Villani*, or, villains; theſe paid a fixed rent to their maſter for the land which they cultivated, and enjoyed the fruits of it in property; but were *adſcripti*

* *Robertſon's Charles V. vol. 1. p. 12—15.* † *Hume's Hiſt. Append. II.* ‡ *Idem.* § *Idem.*

As Stigand had taken ſo active a part againſt him, William refuſed to receive conſecration at his hands, and appointed Aldred, archbiſhop of York, to officiate A. D. 1066.

ſcripti glebæ, or *villæ*, from which they derived their name, and were transferable with it.

III. The laſt claſs employed in agriculture were indeed eſteemed free men; who ſeemed to poſſeſs allodial property in their own right, and beſide that, cultivated ſome rented farm of their more wealthy neighbours; and were bound to perform certain rural ſervices to their landlord: yet, ſuch was the tyranny exerciſed by the oppreſſive proprietors of land, over thoſe that ſettled on their eſtates, that many of theſe free men, in deſpair, ſurrendered themſelves as ſlaves to their powerful maſters, or to the biſhops and abbots; that they might partake rather more of the ſecurity, ſuch as it was, which vaſſals and ſlaves enjoyed *. Theſe men, though eſteemed free, could expect no redreſs of injuries in a court of barony, from lords who thought they had a right to tyrannize over them; and who were armed with laws framed to ſupport and juſtify oppreſſion: the towns were ſituated either within the demeſnes of the king, or the lands of the great barons, and were almoſt entirely ſubjected to the abſolute will of their maſters. The languiſhing ſtate of trade, when no encouragement was given to manufactures and the arts, kept the inhabitants poor and contemptible; and the political inſtitutions were calculated to perpetuate their poverty. Every profeſſion but that of arms, was held in contempt; and if any merchant or manufacturer roſe by induſtry, to any degree of opulence, he found himſelf but the more expoſed to injuries from the envy and avidity of the military nobles †.

Antiquarians have long diſputed at what time the feudal ſyſtem was introduced into England; ſome being poſitive that it was eſtabliſhed among the Saxons, and others as poſitive that it was firſt introduced by the Norman conqueſt: but theſe opinions, by a few conceſſions on both ſides, may perhaps be reconcileable.

The Saxons in their own country, had, like the other German nations, their princes, their chieftains, and their ſlaves who laboured on the land: when ſuch a people ſettled in a foreign country, they naturally parcelled out their new poſſeſſions, as before deſcribed; but at the ſame time it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the whole country was ſo diſtributed or ſo held. The Germans in none of their conqueſts aſſumed the property of the whole land; as the ſuperfluity would have been burthenſome. Such of the antient inhabitants as remained, were allowed to keep their lands on their antient footing; and ſuch of the intruders as were not attached to any chieftain, took poſſeſſion of vacant land, and enjoyed it in the ſame manner, without the tenure of military ſervice: it is this that marks the diſtinction between allodial and feudal poſſeſſions. Thus the feudal ſyſtem was not eſtabliſhed at once in any one nation of Europe; and the Saxons were, beſide, of a cruel and extirpating diſpoſition: inſtead of ſettling and ſpreading peaceably among the Britons, thoſe laws which that ſettlement would have produced, they put many of them wantonly to the ſword, and drove many more into France and Wales. As the ſea ſecured them againſt new invaders, and as they thinned the antient inhabitants, they found it the leſs neceſſary to preſerve themſelves in a vigilant military poſture, and ſubmit to the ſtrict ties of feudal ſubordination.

But William, the Norman, came from a country where theſe principles had been more firmly eſtabliſhed; and he introduced many of the laws of his own country into his new dominions. By the number and variety of theſe laws, and the infinite number of grants made by him and his followers; the language of the law became more ſtrictly feudal, when every judge was a Norman, and almoſt every diſpute had a feudal origin: and this gave occaſion to ſuppoſe that the Conqueror firſt brought fiefs into England; as appears more at large in the authority from whence the reſolution of this doubt is derived ‖.

The forming cities into communities, corporations, or bodies politic, with the privilege of municipal juriſdiction, contributed more perhaps than any other cauſe, to diffuſe commerce, arts, and regular government over Europe. When the cities of Italy, about the beginning of the 11th century, turned their attention toward commerce, they became impatient to ſhake off the yoke of their inſolent lords, and to eſtabliſh ſuch an equal government among themſelves, as would render property ſecure, and induſtry proſperous. The rights which many cities acquired by bold or fortunate attempts, others purchaſed from the emperors, who deemed themſelves gainers by the ſale of immunities they were no longer able to withhold; and ſome obtained them gratuitouſly from the generoſity or facility of the princes on whom they depended. This innovation ſoon made its way into France; where Louis the Groſs, to create ſome power that might counterbalance thoſe potent vaſſals who controuled the crown, adopted the plan of conferring privileges on the towns ſituated in his own demeſnes; which were called charters of community: by which he enfranchiſed the inhabitants, aboliſhed all marks of ſervitude, and allowed them to be governed by magiſtrates of their own nomination. His barons who had impoveriſhed themſelves by expeditions into the Holy Land, laid hold on this expedient for raiſing money, by the ſale of charters of liberty, without foreſeeing or regarding conſequences; and the practice quickly ſpread over the feudal kingdoms of Europe §.

Mr. Hume

* *Robertſon, vol.* I. *note* IX. *p.* 227. † *Hume's Hiſt. Appx.* II. ‖ *Dalrymple's Hiſt. of Feudal Property. chap.* I. § *Robertſon, vol.* I. *p.* 30, *&c.*

ciate at that ceremony. Aldred adminiſtered the coronation-oath to him, by which he engaged to protect the church, to adminiſter juſtice, to repreſs violence; and to govern the Normans and the Engliſh by equal laws.

A.D. 1066.

Every thing now tending to tranquillity, William by a mixture of reſolute behaviour and lenity, ſo pacified all appearances of diſcontent, that he ventured to viſit his Norman dominions; and at his return from thence, in the ſecond year of his reign, was received into London with a ſolemn proceſſion. After this, at the interceſſion of William, a Norman biſhop of London, he granted a charter to the citizens in their own language; a great favour at a time when the French tongue began to be the prevailing language. This charter conſiſts of four lines and a quarter, beautifully written in the Saxon character, on a ſlip of parchment of the length of ſix inches, and breadth of one, which is preſerved in the city archives as a great curioſity.

The ſeal of this charter is of white, and being broken into divers pieces, they are ſewed up carefully in a ſilken bag. On one ſide of it is the Conqueror on horſeback; and on the reverſe, he is ſitting in a chair of ſtate. The rim of the ſeal being almoſt gone, the only letters remaining, are M. WILL. but the writing of the charter is ſtill very fair, and No. I. in the Appendix is an exact tranſcript of it*.

Mr. Hume obſerves ‖ that the firſt corporation was not erected in France, until ſixty years after the conqueſt of England, by the duke of Normandy; but we ſee that London poſſeſſed peculiar privileges before that *æra*, and the Conqueror granted two charters to the city ſoon after he came: therefore London was among the firſt cities in Europe that were incorporated. Even in the earlieſt times of the feudal ſyſtem in England, it appears that the princes and lords were beginning to encourage ſuch ſettlements: the Saxon chiefs had allowed the towns to form themſelves into communities and guilds; and under the plea of protecting them, walled them round, and ſometimes put garriſons into them. They beſtowed petty territories for the ſupport of the community, and in return for theſe favours, exacted ſmall rents in proviſions and horſe-carriages: William, the Conqueror, formed many ſuch ſettlements through the land †, and however ſlight the original grants of privileges were, they proved ſo important at the time, that the inhabitants by their induſtry were enabled to get them extended. In proportion as the powers of corporations were enlarged, the feudal powers declined; until at length commercial freedom triumphed over landed tyranny.

Thus having given the out-lines of that deſpotic ſyſtem, which now governed the nation, and ſhewn the firſt ſteps by which commerce and the arts gradually reſcued the common people from it; we ſhall return to the hiſtory of London, where the ſymptoms of its decay will in due time appear. This previous explanation of the Norman government, will throw light upon ſome of the enſuing tranſactions, that would otherwiſe, from the brevity in the relation, appear obſcure. As the hiſtory advances, it will however grow more circumſtantial.

* The learned Brady in his Treatiſe on Engliſh boroughs, has made the following pertinent notes on this charter, which have been repeatedly quoted by hiſtorians of this period.

"1. The burgeſſes were declared all to be law-worthy. "2. That their children ſhould be their heirs. Now "there were two ways of being law-worthy, or having the benefit of the law; by the ſtate and condition of men's perſons, almoſt all freemen had the "free benefit of the law; but men of ſervile condition "had not, eſpecially ſuch as were *in dominio*, in demeſne; for they received juſtice from their lords, "were judged by them in moſt caſes, and had not the "true benefit of the law: ſo neither, as to the ſecond "obſervation in this charter, could their children be "their heirs, for they held their lands and goods at "the will of the lord, and were not ſure to enjoy "them longer than they pleaſed him. The ſecond "way of being law-worthy was, when men had not "committed any crimes, or done any thing for which "they forfeited the law, and deſerved to be out-lawed; then they were ſaid to be *legales homines*, *recti "in curia*, or law-worthy, but not ſo properly as in "the firſt ſenſe of the word.

"From hence we may make a very probable con-"jecture at the meaning of this protection or charter. It

‖ *Appendix II.* † *Dalrymple.*

Another charter in the Saxon language, conſiſting of three lines finely written on a ſlip of parchment, of the length of ſix inches and a half, and breadth of three quarters of an inch, is carefully preſerved in the ſame box with the firſt charter above ſpecified. The ſeal of this charter is alſo of white wax, and preſerved in a ſilken bag; but is ſo much defaced, that all that can be made of the impreſſion it bore, is ſomething reſembling a gate with ſome ſteeples or ſpires. However, the writing of the charter is very fair, and may be found in the Appendix, No. II. A. D. 1066.

This latter charter is conceived in ſuch brief terms, that it does not even point out the perſons to whom the grant is made! It is alſo obſervable, that neither of theſe charters is dated; but William, the biſhop, to whom they are both directed, died in 1075. Mr. Hume, after Dalrymple*, indeed ſays, that the famous charter, as it is called (No. I.) of the Conqueror, is nothing but a letter of protection, a declaration that the citizens ſhould not be treated as ſlaves. But even this was a conſiderable immunity at a time when all who were not poſſeſſed of land, were conſidered in that capacity: beſide, domeſtic policy was not as yet ſo far improved, as to call for much preciſion in the terms of public deeds. What enhanced the value of theſe charters was, that they were granted at a time when the feudal ſyſtem obtained a firmer and more extenſive eſtabliſhment, by the ſettlement of the Norman barons in England, under the military tenure. But we ſhall ſoon ſee that, by our inſular ſituation, by induſtry and commerce, this barbarous plan gradually gave way to a different ſyſtem, introduced by a more general diffuſion of property.

London received a conſiderable check in the year 1077, by a fire, which laid it almoſt totally in aſhes; and two years afterward, the king built the Tower of London, probably where the fort abovementioned ſtood, to ſecure the fidelity of the inhabitants: the ſurveyor of the work was Ingulphus, biſhop of Rocheſter. Another fire laid it in ruins, together with the cathedral of St. Paul, in 1086; but, by the vigilance of Maurice, biſhop of London, the cathedral was reſtored in a more noble and elegant manner than England had hitherto ſeen. 1077. 1086.

" It is not to be doubted, but that the burgeſſes of " London had obtained of the Saxon kings ſeveral li- " berties and immunities, amongſt which this was one, " to be ſo far free, as not to be *in dominio*, or ſo ob- " noxious to any lord, but that, by reaſon of their " ſtate and condition, they might be *law-worthy*, that " is, have the free benefit of the law; and likewiſe " further obtained, (if it was not then a conſequent of " their perſonal eſtate and condition) that their chil- " dren ſhould be heirs of their lands and goods, and " in both theſe were free from the injuries and un- " reaſonable demands and power of any ſevere lord: " ſo that all the application made by their biſhop Wil- " liam, and not unlikely by Godfrey the portreve, " to the Conqueror for them, was, that their ſtate " and condition might be the ſame it was in king " Edward's days, that their children might be their " heirs, and that they might in both be protected " from the injury and violence of imperious lords; " which by the prevalency of their biſhop were " granted. Conſidering therefore, that by the fore- " going inſtances it is clear, that many or moſt bur- " geſſes of other burghs were *in dominio*, either of the " king or ſome other lords or patron, in the time of " king Edward, and that the Londoners might fear " the Conqueror would break in upon their privi- " leges, and reduce them to the ſame condition; this " was a great privilege obtained."

* Dalrymple on Feudal Property. Hume's Hiſt. Appendix II.

A. D. 1086. It was in this year, 1086, that the celebrated Doomſday-book, written on vellum in Latin, and ſtill exiſting in the Exchequer, was compleated by order of William the Conqueror; being a ſurvey of all the lands in England held in demeſne, as well in Edward the Confeſſor's time as his own *. By this book, according to Dr. Brady, it appears, that cities and towns, were then but in a very low ſtate, and were promiſcuouſly called either the one or the other. The early immunities poſſeſſed by London, might poſſibly be the reaſon that it was not comprehended in this ſurvey; which was alſo the caſe of Wincheſter. This book is eſteemed a moſt valuable treaſure, from which many uſeful and curious particulars are gathered, reſpecting tenures, boundaries, corporations, and manors, with the ſtate and condition of the various claſſes of people at that time, not elſewhere to be met with.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, the pariſh church of St. Mary in Cheapſide, was built; and being the firſt church that was built with arches of ſtone, it obtained the name of *St. Mary de Arcubus* in Latin, or St. Mary-le-Bow, in ſuch Engliſh as was then in uſe. For the ſame reaſon, the firſt arched ſtone bridge, erected at Stratford, four miles eaſtward of London, gave name to that village of *Stratford-le-Bow*; which being now much increaſed, is diſtinguiſhed into two, by the names of Bow and Stratford †.

1087. On the death of William the Conqueror in 1087, his ſecond ſon William Rufus, or the red haired, under the ſanction of his father's deſtination, took poſſeſſion of the Engliſh crown; ſeized his father's great treaſure at Wincheſter, and was crowned by Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury; his brother Robert ſucceeding to the duchy of Normandy.

1091. A moſt terrible hurricane happened in the month of November, 1091, which blew down above 600 houſes in London, ſeveral churches, and even damaged the Tower of London, ſo lately built by William I. but the moſt ſurprizing event was, its taking off the roof of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapſide, which was carried a conſiderable way; and when it fell, it was with ſuch violence, that, by report, four of its rafters, of ſix-and-twenty feet in length each, were forced into the ground above twenty feet deep! To give credit to this relation, we are told, that London was not then paved, and that the ground was of a mooriſh nature. As it was in the ſame year, it is likely that it was during this ſtorm, that London-bridge was carried away by a great flood.

1093. Two years after A. D. 1093, another fire deſtroyed a great part of the city: and theſe calamities, inſtead of meeting with any alleviation, were farther increaſed
1097. by the vaſt ſums of money levied by the king in 1097, from all parts of the kingdom, toward the carrying on his works at the Tower of London, Weſtminſter, and in building a new bridge.

1099. By an extraordinary high tide or ſwell of the ſea in 1099, the river Thames overflowed its banks in divers places near the ſea ſo violently that ſeveral towns and villages were laid under water, and part of the lands, fomerly belonging to Godwin,

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 65. † Anderſon, vol. I. p. 70.

Godwin, earl of Kent, were ſwallowed up by the ſea: By which diſaſter, thoſe dangerous ſands were formed, ever ſince called Godwin's ſands. A. D. 1100.

The accidental death of William Rufus afforded his young brother Henry, then in England, opportunity to ſecure poſſeſſion of the regal power. He ſeized the royal treaſure at Wincheſter, and, haſtening to London, got himſelf ſuddenly acknowledged king, and immediately aſſumed the exerciſe of royal power. It was this king who granted the third charter to the city of London; for having uſurped the crown, in prejudice to Robert, his eldeſt brother, he well knew how difficult it would be to ſecure himſelf upon the throne, without the aſſiſtance of the Londoners. To engage them therefore to ſupport his government, he conferred the advantageous privileges on the citizens, that are contained in the charter, Appendix No. III.

By this charter the citizens were relieved from ſeveral oppreſſive laws which were inconſiſtent with the freedom which commerce requires. They were eaſed of the tax called Danegelt, which had been impoſed on the nation by Ethelred to defray the charges of repelling the Daniſh invaſions, and to raiſe the money with which he meanly purchaſed temporary ceſſations of their inroads. Taxes are not eaſily relinquiſhed even when the occaſion ceaſes, and the kingdom at large continued to pay the tax of Danegelt, until the reign of Henry II. They were alſo freed from trials by battle. The judicial combat at that time was practiſed all over Europe; and, being conſidered as an appeal to Providence, was received as one of the happieſt modes of deciding the truth of diſputed facts, and even abſtruſe points of law. No one could decline the challenge; prieſts, women, minors, and infirm perſons, not able to handle arms themſelves, were obliged to produce champions to maintain their cauſes. The judge himſelf was not exempted; for if any party accuſed him of perverting juſtice, and threw down his gauntlet, the judge could not without infamy refuſe to accept the defiance. The practice was with great difficulty diſcouraged; a trial by combat was appointed in 1571, but queen Elizabeth interpoſed and prevented it: another inſtance occurred ſo late as the reign of Charles I. but was alſo accommodated without bloodſhed *. Priſoners at the bar are ſtill queſtioned how they chooſe to be tried, though there is now but one anſwer, and no choice remaining. Another clauſe freed the citizens from the arbitrary power of the portreve, who had authority to quarter the king's domeſtics at diſcretion upon the citizens.

The privileges of the corporation of London being thus defined and eſtabliſhed, inſtead of being expoſed to the arbitrary caprices of the prince; the citizens reduced their municipal cuſtoms, which had as yet only ſubſiſted by preſcription, into written laws. Trade began to aſſume a ſyſtematical frame, and the artiſans and retailers, after the cuſtom of the free cities of Italy, formed themſelves into fraternities or guilds, of which we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more at large hereafter †. As yet however the king retained the appointment of the portreve or chief magiſtrate of the city in his own hands.

* See Robertſon's Charles V. vol. I. where this ſubject is amply diſcuſſed.

† Madox relates that the weavers and bakers were the moſt antient fellowſhips and guilds in London; which is probable enough, conſidering their profeſſions, and the natural wants of mankind. In king

A. D. 1102. Early in this reign A. D. 1102. a national ſynod was held at St. Peter's Weſtminſter, by archbiſhop Anſelm under the king's licence, and in the preſence of the temporal barons, for the regulation of eccleſiaſtical matters, and the better government of the clergy. Celibacy was enjoined, and ſimony condemned; but the clergy not conforming to the decrees relating to celibacy, another ſynod 1108. was held ſix years after, in which it was again ſtrongly ordered. On this ſubject hiſtorians give us a merry anecdote; for we learn that the prieſts ſtill not caring to be deprived of their wives, pope Calixtus ſent over cardinal John de 1125. Crema to ſuppreſs this enormity. A ſynod was held by him in 1125, which enacted ſevere penalties on the marriage of prieſts: and the cardinal in a public oration declared it to be an unpardonable ſacrilege, that a prieſt ſhould dare to conſecrate and touch the body of Chriſt, immediately after riſing from the ſide of a ſtrumpet; for ſo he characteriſed the wife of a prieſt. Unluckily however for the cardinal, the officers of juſtice, breaking into a diſorderly houſe the night following, detected him in bed with a ſtrumpet in the literal ſenſe of the word! A misfortune which cauſed his departure very ſpeedily and quietly*. The ſynod broke up, and the clergy no doubt availed themſelves of the diſgrace which the advocates for clerical chaſtity ſuſtained.

Henry I. reduced the dukedom of Normandy under ſubjection to the Engliſh government; and thus a ſtate, which had conquered and given a king to England, became at length a province to it; an event which would naturally have reſulted, even had they both continued peaceably under one ſovereign. He died Decem- 1135. ber 1. 1135, on which Stephen, earl of Boulogne and Mortaign, grandſon to William the Conqueror, by his daughter Adela, came privately into England; and, notwithſtanding his having ſolemnly ſworn to the ſucceſſion of Matilda or Maud, the empreſs, daughter to the late king, he perfidiouſly attempted to procure the ſceptre for himſelf, by the aſſiſtance of Hugh Bigod, ſteward of the houſhold, and three perjured prelates, viz. William archbiſhop of Canterbury; Henry biſhop of Wincheſter (brother to Stephen); and Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury: who with the reſt of the biſhops and nobility, had ſworn to ſupport Matilda's claim. Having got himſelf crowned, he proceeded to the exerciſe of ſovereign authority, without even the ſhadow of hereditary right, or the countenance of the nobility or people. This uſurpation occaſioned a long and bloody war, whereby the city of London greatly ſuffered; for the citizens, artfully cajoled by thoſe wicked prelates, received Stephen into their city.

1136. The next year a very great fire happened at London Bridge, which deſtroyed all the way weſtward to St. Clement's Danes: But Stow ſays that this dreadful conflagration began at the houſe of one Ailward, near London ſtone, and conſumed all the way eaſt to Aldgate, and weſt to St. Erkenwald's ſhrine in St. Paul's cathedral; both which it deſtroyed, together with London Bridge. Notwithſtanding which diſaſter in 1139, the citizens were obliged to pay to king Stephen one

Henry the I's reign, he ſays, the weavers of London rendered to the crown, a rent or *ferme*, as it is called in the ſtile of the Exchequer, for their guild; and had, in after times, great diſputes with the city of London, concerning their high immunities and privileges.

* Hume's Hiſt.

one hundred marks of ſilver, which he exacted of them for confirming their right to chooſe their own Sheriffs. A. D. 1139.

When fortune had ſo far favoured the pretenſions of Matilda, as with a victory over Stephen, to put him alſo into her power; ſhe ſought to gain the affections of the clergy by receiving the crown at their hands, rather than from the ſtates of the kingdom, regularly called together. Henry, biſhop of Wincheſter, brother to Stephen having a legatine commiſſion called an eccleſiaſtical council, in which her right was acknowledged. The only laymen, who were ſummoned to this aſſembly, were the deputies from London, who, arriving the ſecond day of the ſeſſion, were required to ſubſcribe to the reſolution of the preceding day. The Londoners however were not ſo tractable; they endeavoured to ſtipulate for the releaſe of the king, which they urged as the common deſire not only of the citizens, but likewiſe of all the nobles reſiding in the city: but they were told by the legate, that it ill became the Londoners, who were conſidered as noblemen in England, to take part with thoſe cowardly barons, who had been his ill adviſers, and had afterward deſerted him. A negociation was entered into with the city, Matilda remaining at St. Alban's waiting the reſult; but at length the citizens thought it prudent to ſubmit to her authority.

It was not long before the city experienced her reſentment, by a grant ſhe made 1141.
to Geoffrey, earl of Eſſex, of all the poſſeſſions which his grandfather, father or himſelf, had held of the crown, in lands, tenements, caſtles, and bailiwicks; among which were the Tower of London and the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex, at a fee-farm rent of 300l. per ann. as held by his grandfather. She farther granted to the ſaid Geoffrey the office of juſticiary of the city, and of the county of Midleſex; ſo that no perſon whatſoever could hold pleas either in the city or county without his ſpecial permiſſion.

The Londoners ſoon felt the ſad effects of an agreement, by which ſome of their moſt valuable privileges were ſnatched out of their hands.

The imperious diſpoſition of Matilda quickly ſhewed itſelf in the haughty refuſal of every requeſt made by her new ſubjects, which ſhe knew not how to mitigate with affability of behaviour. The wife of Stephen, with many of the nobility, petitioned for his liberty, offering to engage for his renouncing all pretenſions to the crown, and retiring to a convent; the legate requeſted that his nephew, prince Euſtace, might inherit the patrimonial eſtates of his unfortunate father; the Londoners ſued for the eſtabliſhment of king Edward's laws, inſtead of thoſe of king Henry, which they complained of as being oppreſſive: but all theſe applications were anſwered by peremptory and haughty denials.

The legate, who had already renounced the ties of blood, and broke through his oath of allegiance to Matilda, could ſcarcely be expected to adhere to her any longer then ſhe appeared diſpoſed to forward his views. Diſguſted therefore to find Matilda as haughty as himſelf, he took advantage of the general ill humour, and tampered with the Londoners to ſtir up a revolt. His intrigues were directed to the ſeizing of her perſon, but ſhe ſaved herſelf by a precipate flight to Oxford, which was no ſooner known, than her palace was plundered by the populace.

Soon

A. D.
1143. Soon after her retreat from London, ſhe beſieged the legate, who had ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle of Wincheſter. He ſent to the magiſtrates of London for aſſiſtance, which being arrived, he aſſembled his retainers, and joining the Londoners, with ſome of Stephen's mercenary troops, beſieged Matilda in his turn, in the city of Wincheſter. Matilda, now being reduced to great extremities by famine, was forced to eſcape a ſecond time; but her natural brother Robert earl of Glouceſter, who was the chief ſupport of her cauſe, being taken by the enemy, in this retreat, ſhe exchanged Stephen for him; and, thus each party acquired freſh ſtrength, by the reſtoration of their leaders.

The future events of this war having no immediate connexion with the affairs of the city of London, it will ſuffice to ſay, that Matilda, with her ſon Henry, were at length forced to retire to Normandy, and Stephen reſumed the ſovereignty: his ſon Euſtace dying ſoon after, he entered into treaty with Henry, who was declared heir to the crown, and ſucceeded to it by the death of Stephen, October
1154. 25, 1154.

Nothing farther occurs to our purpoſe in the reign of Stephen; we are told indeed, that, after a very wet ſummer of the year 1150, ſo great a froſt enſued, on the ninth of December, that horſes and carriages croſſed the river Thames upon the ice, as ſafely as on firm ground: this froſt held till the month of March following.

Henry bore the city of London no good will on his mother Matilda's account; for we find he exacted *dona* or free gifts from it in the years 1158, 1159, 1170, 1172, 1173; at which times the citizens paid him 1043l. 1000 mark, 666l. and in two years each times 666l. 13s. 4d. which appear to have been in lieu of taillages.

1173. About this time we meet with ſad accounts of the remiſs government of the city, and of the abandoned practices of ſome of the citizens, who are charged with forming confederacies to break open houſes by night, and with robbing and murdering all who were ſo unhappy as to come in their way. How a commercial city came to have ſuch depraved inhabitants in it at that time particularly, may not be eaſy now to determine; but the diſſenſions and wars, which had lately taken place, and divided the people between the pretenſions of Stephen and Matilda, had not certainly been favourable to their morals. Perſons once uſed to the licences common to a military life, and hardened to the ravages committed on defenceleſs enemies, do not eaſily return to an induſtrious courſe of life, or conform again to the decorums of civil ſociety.

Among the meaſures made uſe of by the king to drain money out of the pockets of the citizens, the following muſt not be forgot. Many artiſans had erected themſelves into fraternities or companies, and had acted as bodies corporate without the royal letters patent; theſe were therefore ſtigmatiſed with the name of *adulterine guilds*,* and the king fined thoſe of the aldermen and others who acted as preſidents or maſters of them.

The

* Among theſe were the goldſmiths, glovers, curriers, butchers, &c. *Anderſon.*

The charter in the Appendix No. IV. was granted to the citizens of London by Henry the ſecond; but being without date, the time when it was given, cannot be exactly aſcertained. A. D. 1173.

This charter was not only a confirmation of that given by Henry I. but granted other immunities, which argues the increaſing ſtate of trade; and princes now began to perceive it was their true intereſt to aſſiſt and favour arts and commerce.

Another proof of the growing conſequence of the city, was the attention to improvement that began to appear by the reſolution formed by the Londoners to rebuild their bridge of ſtone. 1167.

By the Saxon annals it appears that there was no bridge at London in the year 993; for we are told that Anlaf, the Dane, in that year ſailed up the river as far as Staines, with a fleet of ninety-three ſhips, and ravaged the countries on both ſides. Now, if there had been a bridge at London, at the time of this invaſion, it is not to be queſtioned but the citizens would have fortified it in ſuch a manner, as to have obſtructed the paſſage of Anlaf, as they did frequently after that of ſeveral of the moſt potent Daniſh fleets. Hence it is probable a bridge was erected in the reign of Ethelred, between the ſaid year 993, and Anno 1017, when Canute, king of Denmark, cauſed a canal to be made on the ſouth ſide of the river for carrying his ſhips through to the weſt ſide of the bridge, as the reader has been informed in its proper place.

The continual expences in maintaining and repairing a wooden bridge becoming burthenſome to the people, who, upon extraordinary occaſions, when the lands appropriated for that uſe fell ſhort of the charges, were taxed to make up the deficiencies; it was reſolved to build a ſtone bridge, a little to the weſt of that wooden fabrick, whoſe head, in the days of William I. pointed aſhore at Botolph's wharf; and the management of the undertaking was given to Peter, curate of Colechurch, a man choſen for his knowledge of building. But this architect did not live to finiſh this great undertaking; for in the third year of king John's reign, we find among the Tower-records a letter from the ſaid king to the mayor and citizens of London, recommending to them one Iſenbert to finiſh this bridge*. There is not the leaſt mention however 1201.

* This letter is thus rendered into Engliſh:

"John, by the grace of God, king of England, "&c. to his faithful and beloved the mayor and citi- "zens of London, greeting.

"Conſidering how the Lord in a ſhort time has "wrought, in regard to the bridges of Xaincles and "Rochelle, by the great care and pains of our faith- "ful, learned and worthy clerk, Iſenbert, maſter of "the ſchools of Xaincles: we therefore, by the ad- "vice of our reverend father in Chriſt, Hubert, "archbiſhop of Canterbury, and that of others, have "deſired, directed and injoined him to uſe his beſt "endeavours in building your bridge, for your bene- "fit, and that of the publick: for we truſt in the "Lord, that this bridge, ſo neceſſary for you, and "all who ſhall paſs the ſame, will, through his in- "duſtry, and the divine bleſſing, ſoon be finiſhed: "wherefore, without prejudice to our right, or that "of the city of London, we will and grant, that the "rents and profits of the ſeveral houſes that the ſaid "maſter of the ſchools ſhall cauſe to be erected upon "the bridge aforeſaid, be for ever appropriated to "repair, maintain and uphold the ſame.

"And ſeeing that the neceſſary work of the ſaid "bridge cannot be accompliſhed without your aid, "and that of others; we charge and exhort you "kindly to receive and honour the above-named "Iſenbert, and thoſe employed by him, who will "perform every thing to your advantage and credit, "according to his directions, you affording him

"your

however of any ſuch ſurveyor in all our hiſtorians; who unanimouſly declare,
A. D. 1201. that the completing of the work was at Peter's death committed to the care of Serle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewrite, merchants of London, who
1209 finiſhed the firſt ſtone-bridge at London in the year 1209. We are alſo told that the maſter maſon of this great work not only erected the chapel on the ninth pier from the north end, but likewiſe endowed the ſame for two prieſts, four clerks, &c. This was the firſt building on the arches of London-Bridge, which was afterward augmented with ſo many chanteries, that there were four chaplains belonging to it in the 23 Hen. VI. This chapel was deſtroyed when the houſes were taken from the bridge in the year 1758.

It has been a vulgar notion that the foundation of this bridge was laid upon woolpacks; an error which might owe its origin to a tax laid upon wool toward its erection. But from the ſurveys which were taken of it preparatory to its late alterations, and more eſpecially by taking up one pier to widen the centre arch, it is now diſcovered that the ſtone piers are founded on vaſt frames of piles, which are drove as cloſe as art can effect. On the tops of theſe piles are laid long planks or beams of timber, ten inches thick, ſtrongly bolted; whereon is placed the baſe of the ſtone pier, nine feet above the bed of the river, and three below the ſterlings: on the outſide of this wooden foundation, (and for its preſervation) are drove the piles, called the ſterlings. It is alſo found that the lowermoſt layers of ſtones in the piers, were laid in pitch, inſtead of mortar, to prevent the water damaging the work.

But notwithſtanding all the art and charge uſed in the building of the ſtone-bridge; yet, in 1289, about ſeventy years after its finiſhing, it was become ſo ruinous, that king Edward I. in the ninth year of his reign granted to the bridge-keeper a brief or licence to aſk and receive the charity of his well-diſpoſed ſubjects throughout the kingdom toward repairing the ſame.

But, this method not raiſing a ſufficient fund, he next year iſſued out other letters patent for taking cuſtoms or toll of all commodities paſſing over the bridge, to be applied to the repairs of it.

The new ſtone bridge met with many diſaſters: for about four years after its being finiſhed, on the 10th of July, in the night, a great fire broke out in Southwark; which taking hold of the church of our lady of the canons, (St. Mary Overy's) the flames were ſpread and communicated to the north ſide of the bridge by a ſtrong ſouth wind, which ſtopped the return of the multitude of people, who had run from London to help to extinguiſh the fire in Southwark: and while the croud were in vain ſtriving to force a paſſage to the city through thoſe flames on the north end of the bridge, the fire broke out at the ſouth end alſo: ſo, that, being incloſed between two great fires, above three thouſand people periſhed in the flames, or were drowned by over-loading the veſſels, which

" your joint advice and aſſiſtance in the premiſes: " for whatever good office or honour you ſhall do " to him, you ought to eſteem the ſame as done to " us. But ſhould any injury be offered to the ſaid " Iſenbert, or the perſons employed by him, (which " we do not believe there will) ſee that the " ſame be redreſſed, as ſoon as it comes to your " knowledge.

" Witneſs myſelf at Molinel, the eighteenth day " of April."

which ventured to their assistance. We are also told that five arches were borne down and destroyed, by the ice and floods, after the great frost and deep snow in the year 1282. A. D. 1176.

A draw-bridge was contrived to give passage for ships with provision to Queenhithe; at the north end of which stood a tower to resist the attempts of an enemy. This tower was begun to be built in the year 1426, but the other buildings increased very slowly; however, in Stow's days, both sides were built up: so that the whole had the appearance of a large well-built street; there being left only three openings, with stone breast walls, and iron rails over them on each side for prospect.

The width of the river at the bridge is nine hundred and fifteen feet one inch; which was the length of the bridge: the height whereof being forty-three feet and seven inches. The width of the street was twenty feet and the depth of the houses on both sides, three-and-fifty feet; together, seventy-three feet. It consisted of twenty unequal arches; and, by the great number of piers, and extension of the sterlings, the course of the water is greatly obstructed, the rapidity of the stream increased, and the charge of repairs much inhanced. The improvements and alterations made on this bridge, will be duely noticed in the proper order of time. We now return to the regular course of the history.

The peculiar situation of the Jews, who wherever they resided kept themselves distinct from the natives, as a more pure and holy race; instead of procuring them the regard to which they thought themselves intitled, exposed them every where in these ignorant ages to contempt and ill usage. Unable to establish themselves under these circumstances, in any christian country, they generally applied themselves to the lending out money at interest; and their superior industry, and attention to this species of trade put great part of the money of the nation into their hands. The prejudices of these times rendered receiving interest for money universally odious; and the great profit made by the Jews who were exorbitant in their usurious bargains, and rigorous in their claims, made them sufficiently infamous, independent of any religious consideration.

Whether to secure them from insult, or from the prejudices entertained against them, king Richard I. on his accession A.D. 1189, had issued an order that no Jews should appear at his coronation. But notwithstanding this prohibition, some of them ventured, by bringing large presents from their nation to the king, to satisfy their curiosity in seeing him dine in the hall. Being repulsed by the royal domestics, and exposed to the insults of the mob, a rumour spread among the populace, that the king had given orders for the destruction of that people. Thus authorised as they thought, the mob, in a most cruel and barbarous manner, fell upon the poor defenceless Jews and killed all who fell in their way: nor did their phrenzy stop here; for they hastened to London, where, with a fury inflamed by the desire of plunder, they murdered all they could find, and, after pillaging their houses, burnt them. Nor was this massacre confined to London, but extended to other cities, particularly York. The day after, the king caused a few of the ringleaders to be apprehended, and hanged immediately, in 1189.

A. D. 1189. ſome meaſure to atone for the enormity, but the inquiry ſoon ſtopped, as many conſiderable citizens were involved in the guilt, and as the prieſts applauded the pious zeal which deſtroyed ſo many enemies to the chriſtian faith.

At this coronation, the chief magiſtrate of London, then known by the name of bailiff, is particularly mentioned to have officiated as chief butler of the kingdom: an office, no doubt, exerciſed by his predeceſſors in the magiſtracy; ſince it was claimed by preſcription, and allowed in the ſucceeding reigns of Rich. II. and III.

Soon after his coronation Richard prepared to carry his father's intention of a cruſade for the recovery of Paleſtine out of the hands of infidels, into execution; an undertaking which piety and the love of military glory united to recommend to the heroes of theſe times. For this purpoſe he directed his precepts to Henry de Cornhill, ſheriff of London, to provide a certain quantity of military accoutrements, ſtores, and proviſions for the king's uſe. Toward defraying the vaſt expence of this great armament, Richard contrived all poſſible ways and means to raiſe money, by alienating the crown lands, and ſelling offices of truſt and power, regardleſs of the public welfare or his own credit: and when ſome of the nobility took the freedom to hint the imprudence of this conduct, he replied, *that, in a time of neceſſity, it was no bad policy for a man to make uſe of his own*: adding, *that he would even ſell the city of London itſelf, could he find a purchaſer.*

1191. It is with ſome reaſon conjectured that in the year 1191, the bailiff of London firſt aſſumed the title of mayor: for the next year an order was made, Henry Fitz Alwine being then chief magiſtrate, by the court of the *mayor* and aldermen, that "all houſes, thereafter to be erected in London and the liberties "thereof, ſhould be built of ſtone, with party-walls of the ſame and covered "with either ſlates or tiles." Hitherto the buildings in London were nothing but timber thatched, which accounts for the extenſive fires already related; and the order now mentioned was but little regarded. To prevent ſuch dreadful calamities for the future, "it was alſo provided and ordained to appeaſe con-"tentions among neighbours in the city, upon incloſure between land and "land, that twelve men, aldermen of the city, ſhould be choſen in full "huſtings, and there ſworn, to come at the mayor's ſummons, for executing "the aforeſaid buſineſs."

Theſe jurats were to regulate the dimenſions of party-walls, which were to be at leaſt ſixteen feet in height, and three in thickneſs: and alſo to give directions about girders, windows, gutters and wells.

While Richard was abſent on the holy war, the earl of Moreton (afterward king John) attended by the archbiſhop of Roan in Normandy, and moſt of the nobility and biſhops, together with the citizens of London, convened in St. Paul's Church-yard, to deliberate upon the mal-adminiſtration of William Longchamp biſhop of Ely, chancellor, and one of the regents of the kingdom; who, by an unanimous reſolution of the convention, was degraded from all his offices, for his tyrannical adminiſtration. The commiſſioners of the

the regency, were ſo well pleaſed with the ready concurrence of the Londoners to the late reſolution, that they ſwore to maintain to the citizens their community or antient privileges, during the king's pleaſure. In return, the citizens ſwore to be true and faithful to king Richard, and his heirs; and that, he dying without iſſue, they would receive his brother John as king, ſwearing fealty to him againſt all others, ſaving that due to their ſovereign lord king Richard. This incident ſhews what influence the city had acquired, when its concurrence was taken in a meaſure ſo important during the king's abſence, as diſplacing the man, with whom, in conjunction with the biſhop of Durham, the whole power of the kingdom was intruſted. A. D. 1191.

After the king's return from Paleſtine, and unjuſt impriſonment by the emperor Henry the VIth, he was received into London with ſuch pomp and magnificence, that a German nobleman, who attended the king, inadvertently ſaid, that, had the emperor known the immenſe wealth of England, he would have inſiſted upon a much greater ranſom. 1194.

To wipe off the ſtain of his impriſonment, Richard determined to be crowned a ſecond time; and at this ceremony the citizens of Wincheſter diſputed with thoſe of London, the office of chief butler; though the ſame had been executed by the Londoners at the late coronation. But a free gift of 200 marks to the king obtained his confirmation of this privilege to the latter. Beſide, king Richard, in conſideration of the good deportment of his faithful citizens of London during his long abſence, and in all probability for their contributing 1500 marks toward his ranſom, he ſoon after granted them a charter (See Appendix, No. V.) which confirmed their antient rights and immunities.

The civil government of the city appears to have been ſtill in a very imperfect ſtate, and to have preſerved little authority over the licentious part of the inhabitants; as may be gathered from the following ſtrange occurrence which happened at this time. A certain abandoned lawyer, William Fitz-Oſbert by name, but commonly called Long-beard, from his affected length of beard, profeſſed himſelf the advocate and patron of the poor againſt the oppreſſions of the rich. His popular conduct ſoon enabled him to inſult and injure the more ſubſtantial citizens, who were continually expoſed to the moſt outrageous violences from him and his lawleſs emiſſaries. Houſes were broke open and pillaged in open day-light, and murders committed in the ſtreet continually; and it was reported, that he acquired ſuch an aſcendancy over the populace, that 52,000 had entered into an aſſociation to obey his commands. Archbiſhop Hubert, who was then chief juſticiary, ſummoned him before the council to anſwer for his conduct; but he came with ſo formidable a train of followers, that the juſticiary found it conſiſtent with his own ſafety to diſmiſs him with a bare admonition. A watchful eye was, nevertheleſs, kept over him, and an attempt was made at a favourable opportunity to ſeize him. But Long-beard murdering one of the officers, eſcaped with his concubine, and with a ſmall party fortified himſelf in Bow-church ſteeple. He was at laſt, however, forced from his retreat; condemned and executed, to the infinite regret of all the populace, who ſtole 1196.

his body and gibbet, and carried away as relics the earth on which his blood
A. D. 1196. was ſpilled, and ſpread ſtrange reports of the miracles wrought by theſe precious remains.

1197. King Richard, in the eighth year of his reign, A. D. 1197, granted the city another charter, (Appendix No. VI.) for which they paid him fifteen hundred marks.

This is the firſt charter by which the city of London claims its juriſdiction, and conſervancy of the river Thames: and as it does not preſcribe any bounds, or limit the extent over which the city is to take cognizance, but transfers to the city all the right and juriſdiction enjoyed by his majeſty's keeper of the Tower; it ſeems clear, that the city's right of juriſdiction includes the whole river, from its junction with the ſea eaſtward, ſo far weſtward as it is known by the name of the Thames. But, by the looſe expreſſions of this grant, both the extent of the city's juriſdiction and the objects of the city's power, have been ſo much conteſted, that it has been found needful to explain and amend this charter at times by others. So that for a long ſucceſſion of time, the extent of the city's juriſdiction on the river Thames has been admitted from Colne-Ditch, a little weſtward of Staines-Bridge, to Yendal, Yenland, or Yenleet, eaſt of London-bridge; including part of the rivers Medway and Lea: and its cognizance extends to the removing all nuſances, encroachments, by buildings or wharfs on the ſhores *, to preſerve the fiſhery, to ſeize unlawful nets, and to puniſh the fiſhermen offending againſt the ordinances made for the regulation of their conduct by city authority. In order to execute the proper orders enacted by this authority, the lord-mayor hath a deputy or ſubſtitute, by the name of water-bailiff, whoſe office is to diſcover and bring to puniſhment all offenders, as to any of theſe points.

At eight ſeveral times yearly, within the four counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex, the lord-mayor of London holds courts of conſervancy of the ſaid river, and charges four juries by oath to make inquiſition after all offences committed on the ſaid river, in order to proceed to judgment againſt thoſe who ſhall be found guilty.

The advancement and extenſion of trade, now rendered it neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſtandard weights and meaſures for the whole kingdom; than which nothing could better tend to facilitate the intercourſe of fair dealing, which is the firſt principle of traffic. This important truſt was referred to the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex; for, by the king's command, Roger Blunt and Nicholas Ducket, ſheriffs, provided meaſures, iron rods and weights, for ſtandards; which were ſent to every county in England.

In

* That the ſoil and ground under the river belongs alſo to the city, appears from the following tranſcript, found among the MSS. of lord treaſurer Burleigh, in queen Elizabeth's reign: "Alſo, for proof of the "prince's intereſt in rivers flowing from the ſea, the "Thames, and conſervation thereof, was not only "given to the city of London; but, by their ſpecial "ſuit, the king gave therewithal the ground and ſoil "under the ſame: whereupon, if any that hath a houſe "or land adjoining, do make a ſtrand, ſtairs, or ſuch "like, they pay forthwith a rent to the city of London, how high ſoever they be above the low-water "mark."

In the 30th year of Henry II. thirty-three cows and two bulls are recorded to have coſt eight pounds ſeven ſhillings; five hundred ſheep, twenty-two pounds ten ſhillings: and in the 10th year of Richard I. ten per cent. intereſt was paid for money; but the Jews frequently extorted much more. A. D. 1199.

CHAP. III.

From the acceſſion of John, to that of Edward I.

ON the death of Richard I. without iſſue, his brother John, earl of Moreton, ſucceeded to the crown, A. D. 1199, who, on his acceſſion, granted three charters to the Londoners, which are numbered VII. VIII. IX. in the Appendix; and, in the third year of his reign, they obtained a fourth of him. (Appendix, No. X.)

By the firſt charter, the former rights and privileges were confirmed to the citizens, and they were exempted from the payment of all toll or laſtage in the king's dominions beyond ſea: this charter coſt the city 3000 marks. By the ſecond, the right of conſervancy of the Thames was confirmed and extended to the river Medway. By the third, which was obtained within a few days after the ſecond, the fee farm of the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex were granted at the antient rent, by which they were held before taken away by queen Matilda, with the power of chooſing their own ſheriffs. This charter has been remarked as the firſt covenant or conveyance on record, with the legal terms *to have and to hold*, which are now eſteemed eſſential in all conveyances of property.

By the fourth charter, the weavers guild or company was expelled the city; but for what offence the mayor and citizens could petition the disfranchiſement of one of their companies, and agree to pay the king a greater ſum by two marks than he had received of that company, does not appear, nor can be determined at this diſtance of time.

It was probably owing to the diſturbance his nephew Arthur gave him in his tranſmarine dominions, where Philip king of France ſupported him in diſputing the ſucceſſion with John; that the Londoners experienced ſuch early favours at his hands: and as John was much liked by the city, the citizens had a claim upon him from gratitude as well as from policy.

It is worthy to remark, that in the fourth year of King John, Guy de Von ſtood indebted to the crown in no leſs a ſum than one thouſand and ſixty-ſix pounds, eight ſhillings, and four-pence, for the farm of the Cambium or Exchange of London, which he had upon leaſe for a certain term of years, as appears by the great roll of the exchequer in the firſt of the ſaid king. 1202.

The chamberlain's office of this city remaining ſtill in the crown, William de St. Michael paid to the king a fine of one hundred pounds for the ſame, and 1204.

a yearly

A. D. 1204. a yearly rent of one hundred marks; which ſhews it to have been a place of great profit, even in ſo early a period.

In times of bigotry it required great art to withſtand the power of a church, whoſe empire included the chief part of Europe. John had quarrelled with the pope about the nomination of an archbiſhop to the ſee of Canterbury, without taking any prudent meaſures to ſtrengthen his authority at home; for he was alſo at variance with his barons. Thus circumſtanced he could not but be 1207. diſtreſſed for money, and in 1207, the Londoners not only made him a preſent of three hundred pounds, but likewiſe paid him two hundred marks, to be excuſed from the quinzieme, or fifteenth, which he then impoſed upon merchants. However, they were ſoon after charged with the ſum of one thouſand pounds, which they were obliged to pay toward the king's expedition againſt the Scots.

1209. In 1209, during a ſcarcity of corn, the ſheriffs of London would not ſuffer the king's purveyor to carry out of the city a quantity of corn which they had purchaſed there. This produced an order from the king to the city council, which then conſiſted of thirty-five members, to degrade the ſheriffs and commit them to priſon. The command was obeyed; but the council ſent a deputation to the king at Langley, to intercede for their unfortunate ſheriffs; and to aſſure his majeſty, that what they had done, was not out of any diſreſpect to him, but purely to prevent an inſurrection, which was then threatened, and at that critical juncture might have proved dangerous to the royal affairs. This ſubmiſſion pacified John, and the ſheriffs were diſcharged.

The king's neceſſities ſtill keeping pace with his imprudence, he in the year 1210. 1210 ſummoned a parliament to meet him at his palace in St. Bride's pariſh, London; where he exacted of the clergy and religious houſes the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds, and forty thouſand pounds in particular from the White Monks.

John continuing to oppoſe the powers claimed by the court of Rome, and to urge his own tyrannical views with equal violence; the pope could not but perceive the advantage he had over him: he therefore laid the kingdom under an interdict; the conſequences of which were that all churches and churchyards were ſhut up; and divine ſervice ceaſed in all places. There was no adminiſtration of ſacraments, except to infants, and dying perſons; and, all eccleſiaſtical rites being omitted, the bodies of the dead were buried in the highways and ditches, without the performance of funeral ſervice: the people were prohibited the uſe of meat as in lent and times of penance; they were forbid to ſhave: and every circumſtance indicated the national diſtreſs. John ſtill remaining contumacious, ſentence of perſonal excommunication and depoſition followed; and Philip of France obtained a grant of the kingdom of England: it only remained for him to get poſſeſſion of it. The king, upon ſome diſpleaſure conceived againſt the Londoners at this time, removed the exchequer from Weſtminſter to Northampton.

1211. The citizens, A. D. 1211, as an additional ſecurity to the city, during ſuch a critical

critical ſituation of affairs, began to encompaſs the wall thereof with a ſpacious and deep ditch, of two hundred feet wide; which, notwithſtanding the vaſt number of hands employed therein, took up two years in making. While this great work was carrying on, in 1212 happened that great fire in Southwark, menioned p. 34, which, paſſing the new built bridge, ſpread alſo over great part of the city. A. D. 1211. 1212.

John, who ſhewed ſo little veneration for the Roman pontiff, could not be ſuſpected of any high reſpect for the Jews: and, about this time raiſing an army for the defence of Ireland, he determined that the Jews ſhould defray the expence of the expedition. That unhappy people, whoſe riches expoſed them to more misfortunes than their religion, were ſeized all over the kingdom, and cruelly treated till they ranſomed themſelves. Abraham, a Jew of Briſtol, refuſed to ſubmit to this extortion; and John is ſaid to have ordered a tooth to be drawn from his mouth every day till he complied with the demand of 10,000 marks. After loſing ſeven teeth he paid this enormous ranſom; and by ſuch means John raiſed about 60,000 marks in all from the Jews *.

Robert Fitzwater, caſtellan and ſtandard-bearer of the city, and one of the malcontent barons, rather than give ſecurity for his fidelity to king John, fled into France; upon which the king diſcharged his vengeance upon his ſtately palace in London, called Baynard's-Caſtle, and demoliſhed it.

Philip of France prepared a ſtrong armament to receive the preſent ſo liberally offered him by the pope; and John aſſembled his military vaſſals at Dover to oppoſe him. Pandolph the legate who was to attend Philip, negotiated privately with John, who terrified at laſt, at the clouds that gathered ſo lowering around him, agreed to a ſubmiſſion to the pope without any reſervation or condition: a ſubmiſſion, which Pandolph exacted and John performed, with the moſt humiliating and abject circumſtances.

In the ſixteenth year of king John, A. D. 1215 this city was tallaged at two thouſand marks, toward taking off the national interdict. About which time, the king granted the citizens his fifth and laſt charter. (See Appendix No. XI.) 1215.

The citizens had not only all their antient rights and immunities confirmed, by this charter, but likewiſe the additional privilege of chooſing their chief magiſtrate themſelves, who had hitherto been appointed by the king. Under this ſecurity divers crafts or trades began to form themſelves into fraternities, in imitation of thoſe already incorporated, without immediately obtaining that ſanction.

Now John had ſo totally ſubmitted to the pope, the barons and chief men of the kingdom demanded of him the re-eſtabliſhment of king Edward's laws, together with all the rights and privileges contained in the charter of Henry the firſt. The king rejected their petition with the utmoſt indignation; but the barons, having a potent army on foot, reſolved to obtain by force what they could not obtain from his juſtice. For the more effectually ſtrengthening their party and alſo to give a ſanction to their enterprize, they entered into a private negociation

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 104.

A. D. 1215. negociation with ſome of the principal Londoners, who found it no difficult matter to prevail upon their fellow-citizens to join the barons, in oppoſition to an arbitrary prince, who had often racked them by illegal and intolerable exactions.

The barons, ſo effectually ſupported, inſtantly began their march for London; and, being arrived at Ware, marched from thence by night, and on the four-and-twentieth of May, early in the morning, during maſs-time, entered the city at Aldgate (before the king received intelligence of their approach, notwithſtanding his being then in the Tower of London.) Having ſecured the gates, they plundered the houſes of the royaliſts and Jews, the latter of which they demoliſhed; and laid ſiege to the Tower.

John, finding himſelf thus unhappily circumſtanced, had recourſe to diſſimulation, by propoſing an accommodation; which being conſented to, and commiſſioners appointed by both parties, they agreed upon the fundamental charter of our preſent happy conſtitution, called Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, wherein a particular regard is had to the city of London: for, in the fifteenth article thereof, it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that the city ſhall have all its antient privileges, and free cuſtoms, as well by land as by water. The charter of foreſts being at the ſame time agreed upon, they were ſolemnly ratified by the king at Runnemead, near Staines, in Middleſex. But though this arbitrary prince was reduced, it was by barons as arbitrary as himſelf; and though he granted a public acknowledgment of the liberties of the ſubjects, it was not under the conſtitution then exiſting, that *the people*, in the preſent extenſive acceptation of the word, could claim a ſhare in the privileges recorded in it. (See the note p. 22.)

The barons, from their knowledge of the king's inſincerity, took all the neceſſary precautions to oblige him to keep the treaty. Among other things, they engaged him to leave them in poſſeſſion of the city and Tower of London, till the articles of the treaty were executed. Yet, notwithſtanding all their care, they ſoon found, that neither oaths nor treaties were capable of binding John; who not only applied to the pope for an abſolution from his oath, but likewiſe to divers foreign princes for aſſiſtance. His promiſes were ſo tempting that, in a ſhort time a vaſt number of ſoldiers of fortune flocked over to him from Normandy, Poictou, Gaſcony, Brabant, and Flanders. Thus ſtrengthened, he openly recalled all the liberties he had ſworn to grant his ſubjects: the confederate barons were excommunicated, and their lands interdicted, together with the city, that had joined them. But, whilſt the barons and citizens ſeemed to deſpiſe the pope's thunderbolts, the king proceeded in ravaging and deſtroying all their lands and caſtles; by which they were reduced to a very deplorable condition: therefore, to be revenged of the king, they, with the Londoners, had recourſe to a very deſperate remedy, by inviting over Lewis, eldeſt ſon to Philip king of France, to whom they offered the crown. Philip, who had with great reluctance acquieſced under the accommodation concluded between the pope and king John, and the conſequent revocation of the grant of

the Engliſh dominions, liſtened with great eagerneſs to this overture, and prepared a ſtrong fleet, with a numerous army, under the command of Lewis his ſon, for whoſe ſafety and the ſincerity of the Engliſh barons, he received twenty-five hoſtages of noble birth. A. D. 1215.

The diſtracted ſtate of the kingdom for ſome time paſt, had encouraged a number of pirates who infeſted the mouth of the Thames, and grew ſo formidable, that the city found it neceſſary, and it calls for a particular remark that they were able at this juncture, to fit out a powerful fleet, which took or deſtroyed ſixty-five piratical veſſels.

Lewis the French prince landed at Sandwich, and reduced the caſtle of Rocheſter; whence marching to London, he was by the citizens received in a pompous manner; and at the ſame time he received the homage and fealties of the barons and citizens, to whom he ſwore to reſtore good laws, and their loſt eſtates.

The death of John, A. D. 1216, with the imprudence of Lewis, now gave a new turn to affairs; and the fatal conſequences of the raſh meaſure the Engliſh had recourſe to, of throwing themſelves into the arms of a foreign power to get rid of a domeſtic tyrant, began to be perceived in its true light. Henry III. was but nine years old when his father died, and the earl of Pembroke as regent, had prevailed upon forty of the confederate barons to eſpouſe the cauſe of the young king. This great defection of the nobility, and decreaſe of the French army, by the numerous ſieges and ſkirmiſhes they had been employed in, reduced Lewis to agree upon a truce, that he might go to France, to ſolicit his father for freſh ſupplies; which he obtained, both of men and money. The increaſe and ſtrength of the national party however ſoon obliged Lewis to keep himſelf cloſe ſhut up in London; where finding himſelf beſieged by the royal army, under the command of the regent, he propoſed to treat of a peace, conſiſtent with his honour, and the ſafety of thoſe who invited him over. In this treaty he took care to ſecure an indemnity for the city; a generoſity, which the citizens acknowledged, by lending him the ſum of five thouſand marks to diſcharge his debts, incurred by this expedition. 1216.

On the departure of Lewis, Henry, the young king, made his public entry into London, where, in all appearance, he was received with the greateſt joy. But this was not ſufficient to wipe off the diſguſt the court had conceived againſt the city, as may be diſcovered in all the proceedings of this reign.

In the ſecond year of Henry the third, the citizens paid him a fine of forty marks, for ſelling a certain ſort of cloth, that was not full two yards within the liſts: together with a fifteenth of their perſonal eſtates, for the enjoyment of their antient privileges. The foreſt of Middleſex was now diſforeſted; and the citizens purchaſed land out of it, whereby the ſuburbs of the city were greatly increaſed. At this time the king wrote to the ſheriffs of London to repair the priſon of Newgate; ordering that the money diſburſed by them ſhould be allowed in their accounts: which ſeems to argue that this gaol was not then under the direction of the city. 1218.

A. D. 1220. Proclamation was made in London, A. D. 1220, ſtrictly injoining all foreigners whatſoever, merchants excepted, to depart the kingdom by the Michaelmas following. At the ſame time the citizens of Cologn, who were merchants and members of the Hanſeatick league in London, paid the king thirty marks, to have ſeiſin or poſſeſſion of their Guildhall in the city, which ſtood where now the Still-yard is in Thames-ſtreet.

1222. A trivial occurrence in the year 1222 furniſhed the court with a plauſible pretence to exerciſe their reſentment againſt the Londoners.

There had been a great match of wreſtling between the citizens of London, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages; in which the Londoners claimed the honour of victory. The ſteward of the abbot of Weſtminſter, intereſting himſelf in this defeat, and meditating revenge, appointed another match, offering a ram as the prize to be wreſtled for. He is ſaid to have prepared a number of armed men, inſtead of the expected competitors, who when the London wreſtlers appeared, baſely beat and wounded many of them and put the reſt to flight. The London populace on this ill uſage, roſe, and pulled down ſome houſes belonging to the abbot of Weſtminſter; a diſorder that might probably in that rude and tumultuous age have paſſed over without much notice, had not ſome indications of the attachment of the citizens to the French intereſt, been thought to merit ſerious regard. The mob in the courſe of the riot had animated each other with the cry then made uſe of by the French ſoldiers; *Mountjoye, Mountjoye, God help us and our lord Lewis!* Hubert de Burg, the chief juſticiary, came to the Tower of London with an armed force, and ſummoned the mayor and principal citizens before him, to enquire after the ringleaders of the riot. One Conſtantine Fitz Arnulph, a citizen of ſome conſequence, was found to have headed the mob, who inſolently juſtified his conduct in the juſticiary's preſence: he proceeded againſt him by martial law, ordered him to be hanged without any legal proceſs, and cut off the feet of many of his accomplices. Not contented with this cruel and ſummary proceeding, he ſtill farther puniſhed the city by degrading the mayor and other magiſtrates, appointing a *cuſtos* over the city, and requiring ſecurity from thirty perſons of his own chooſing, for the good behaviour of the reſt of their fellow-citizens.

The Londoners made complaint of this treatment, as an infraction of the Great Charter, and, in a parliament ſummoned at Oxford, ſolicited a confirmation of the charter of their liberties; which the ſame juſticiary granted in the king's name. It ſhould ſeem, as Mr. Hume remarks, that a law in thoſe days loſt its validity, if not renewed from time to time.

1225. In the parliament held at Weſtminſter in the year 1225, the Magna Charta, or great charter of liberties, was confirmed; in the ninth chapter of which, all the antient rights and privileges of the city of London are ratified. This clauſe coſt the citizens a fifteenth of all their perſonal eſtates. At the ſame time the king granted the commonalty of the city a right to have a common ſeal. He no

no ſooner aſſumed the reins of government into his own hands, than he began to ſhew himſelf in his proper colours, and to act the tyrant with a high hand. The firſt attempt he made this way, was upon the citizens of London, by extorting from them five thouſand marks, declaring, as they had furniſhed Lewis, his enemy, with that ſum, they ſhould likewiſe give him the ſame: which they were obliged to do. However he granted them five charters, on condition of paying him a fifteenth of their perſonal eſtates; which charters are numbered XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. in the Appendix. A. D. 1225.

The four firſt of theſe charters are confirmations of former grants; the fifth confers ſeveral privileges on the citizens in the diſforeſted warren of Staines. The king granted, alſo, according to Stow, that each of the ſheriffs ſhould have two clerks and two ſerjeants.

In the year 1229, the king, ever rapacious, cauſed a tallage to be aſſeſſed upon the city, partly by a poll-tax, and partly by a diſcretionary aſſeſſment upon the ſeveral wards. About the ſame time the magiſtrates of London ordained, that for the future, the ſheriffs ſhould continue no longer in office than one year, thereby to prevent their impoſing upon their fellow-citizens, by extorting money from them. 1229.

In the year 1232, a fire happened, which deſtroyed a great part of the city; notwithſtanding which, the citizens were obliged to pay the king twenty thouſand pounds (an immenſe ſum at that time) to obtain his favour; as it is expreſſed by Madox; perhaps he was not reconciled to them ſince the tumult at Weſtminſter. By theſe exactions, which appear ſo irregular and arbitrary, we perceive how ſucceſsfully commerce was cultivated by the Londoners: and the growing wealth of the metropolis, was no ſooner perceived by theſe Norman kings, than they had always ſome pretence ready to ſqueeze money out of it, whenever their neceſſities or extravagance required ſupply. 1232.

Henry's repeated demands on the city, have been thought owing to the juſticiary Hubert de Burg, who now fell under the king's diſpleaſure; and was ordered to give up an account of all his receipts and diſburſements during his continuance in office. Hubert fled; and the king was ſo highly incenſed, that he cauſed proclamation to be made in London, that all perſons who had any complaint againſt the ſaid Hubert, ſhould immediately apply to him for juſtice. The citizens, glad of this opportunity to be revenged on their enemy, accuſed him of putting to death Conſtantine Fitz-Arnulph, one of their fellow-citizens, without a legal proceſs: and by others he was accuſed of injuſtice and rapine. Whereupon the king, in a violent rage, ſent a precept to the mayor of London, to repair to the priory of Merton, where he had taken ſanctuary, and bring him to London, dead or alive. The king's command was no ſooner intimated to the citizens, than they quickly and joyfully aſſembled, to the number of twenty thouſand men, with a reſolution to execute the order without mercy. But the moſt judicious citizens, apprehenſive of the publick tranquillity, applied to the biſhop of Wincheſter for his advice, who plainly told them, that the king muſt be obeyed. But the

remonſtrance made to the king by Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, had a better effect; and he immediately revoked his former precept. Hubert was afterward confined in the caſtle of Devizes, eſcaped, was expelled the kingdom, yet was at length taken into favour againby this irreſolute prince.

A. D. 1232.

In the nineteenth year of this reign, A. D. 1235, Walter le Bruin, a farrier, had a piece of ground granted him in the Strand, in the pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, whereon to erect a forge, he rendering at the Exchequer annually for the ſame a quit-rent of ſix horſe-ſhoes, with the nails belonging to them. This quit-rent is ſtill tendered annually at the Exchequer by the ſheriffs of London, for the ſaid piece of ground, though at preſent loſt to the city.

1235.

Henry's ill-judged partiality for foreigners, whom he encouraged and promoted, to counter-balance his refractory Engliſh barons, ſubjected him to great diſquiet. The barons were too opulent and independent to co-operate in Henry's deſires of ruling by no other law than his own will; while foreigners, reſtrained by no hereditary claims or native attachments, ſtrove only to recommend themſelves to the ruling power. The king's marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Raymond, count of Provence, naturally drew over an acceſſion of ſtrangers from thence, who found a welcome reception, of which they availed themſelves to the utmoſt.

This marriage was ſolemnized January 14, 1236, with the utmoſt magnificence, at Canterbury; on their way to London, the king and queen were met by the mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens, to the number of three hundred and ſixty, riding upon ſtately horſes, ſumptuouſly accoutered, and each man carrying a gold or ſilver cup in his hand, in token of the privilege, claimed by the city, of being the chief butler of the kingdom at the king's coronation. The ſtreets of the city, through which this cavalcade paſſed, were adorned in the moſt elegant manner, and the citizens attending the king and queen to Weſtminſter, had the honour, according to cuſtom, of officiating as butler at the queen's coronation. At night the city was beautifully illuminated: and this is thought to have been the moſt pompous ſhew that ever was ſeen in London till that time.

1236.

The foreign merchants, who were prohibited to land their goods in London, and were obliged to ſell their merchandiſe on board a ſhip, purchaſed this year the privilege of landing and houſing their commodities, at the expence of fifty marks *per ann.* and a fine of one hundred pounds, toward ſupplying the city of London with water from Tyburn. This project was put in execution, by bringing water from ſix fountains or wells in the town of Tyburn, by leaden pipes of a ſix-inch bore; which emptied themſelves into ſtone ciſterns, or conduits lined with lead. The firſt and greateſt of theſe conduits was erected in Weſtcheap; but, in proportion to the neceſſities of the citizens, and the increaſe of water-pipes from other wells, and the Thames, they afterward amounted to above nineteen; which have been rendered uſeleſs for above a century paſt, by the better ſupply and conveyance of New-River and Thames water. Stow informs us, that it was cuſtomary for the lord-mayor, accompanied

panied by the aldermen and other citizens on horſeback, on the 18th of September, to viſit the heads from whence the conduits were ſupplied; hunting a hare before dinner, and the fox after dinner, in the fields beyond St. Giles's. A. D. 1236.

The king's firſt ſon Edward, was born at Weſtminſter, in the year 1239; on which occaſion great rejoicings were made in all parts of the kingdom, more eſpecially by the Londoners: but nothing could conciliate the king's affections. Symond Fitz-Mary had, previous to the election of ſheriffs, purchaſed of the king a *mandamus*, directed to the mayor and aldermen, for chuſing him ſheriff for the year enſuing. The magiſtrates, who conſidered this injunction as derogatory to the rights and immunities of the citizens, choſe a perſon of much greater merit to that office. For this diſobedience they were not only ſeverely reprimanded; but Henry degraded William Joiner, the new mayor, and commanded them to proceed to another election. The citizens, in obedience to this command, choſe Gerard Batt; by whoſe good deportment, Henry pretended to be reconciled to the city, and brought the citizens into a humour to ſwear fealty to his ſon Edward. 1239. 1240.

The antipathy entertained to the Jews, has already been ſhewn, in more than one inſtance; and this diſlike expoſed them in a peculiar manner to the violence of the monarch without protection and without pity. Henry was not behind his predeceſſors in oppreſſing them: and to palliate it, a report had been raiſed, that the Jews at Norwich had crucified a child by way of ridicule of the Chriſtians. It is by no means likely, that, hated as they were, they would wantonly expoſe themſelves to ill uſage, ſeeing they made it in general worth their while to continue here at the hazard of it. Be this as it may, the Jews were not only puniſhed there, but thoſe in London were, on this pretence, obliged to pay the king twenty thouſand marks, or be condemned to perpetual impriſonment.

In 1241 Gerard Batt was rechoſen mayor of the city, and preſented to the king at Woodſtock for his acceptance; but rejected by him, on an information brought againſt him for extorting money from the bakers, brewers, and other victuallers. Being convicted of extorting forty pounds from the victuallers, in his former mayoralty, and unwilling to make reſtitution, the king was ſo highly enraged, that he ſwore Batt ſhould not then, nor at any time thereafter, be mayor of the city. Reyner de Burgay, or Reynold Bongay, was elected in his ſtead. 1241.

It was about this time, that certain fortifications, which were added to the Tower of London in the year 1239, and had coſt the king above twelve thouſand marks, and the citizens of London much uneaſineſs, fell down, to the great joy of the Londoners; who were told, that the ſaid buildings had been erected as priſons for thoſe citizens, who ſhould contend for the liberties of the city, in oppoſition to the king's pleaſure.

In the year 1243, the city was compelled to pay a large ſum, by way of loan to the king, which was levied on the citizens in ſuch proportion as his officers thought proper to rate them at. Nevertheleſs, the king, arriving ſome time after from Gaſcoigny, was received in a pompous manner, and preſented 1243.

A. D. 1243. by the citizens with ſeveral preſents of great value: and when Beatrix, the counteſs of Provence, and mother to the queen, arrived with her daughter Cincia, bride to Richard, the king's brother, they were welcomed with equal regard. The nuptials were ſoon after ſolemnized with the greateſt ſpendour; for, at the wedding dinner, according to Matthew Paris, there were no leſs than thirty thouſand diſhes.

Notwithſtanding the repeated teſtimonies the citizens of London had endeavoured to give of their loyalty, by complying ſo readily with all the king's deſires; he was continually ſtudying pretences for extorting money from them, as well as from the Jews. He now violently impoſed a fine of fifteen hundred marks on the city, for ſuffering Walter Bukerel, who had been baniſhed for twenty years, to live in it. The Londoners offered to prove, that the king, by his letters patent, had pardoned Bukerel long before; but the king, provided with a ſubterfuge to cover his injuſtice, meanly replied, that Bukerel had been pardoned during his minority, and that therefore it was not obligatory.

To ſooth the Londoners into good humour, and, as if it were to make them in ſome ſort an amends, by his condeſcenſion, for the great injuſtice he had 1245. done them, Henry repaired next year, A. D. 1245, to St. Paul's cathedral, before he ſet out on his expedition to Wales, and, in a familiar and affectionate manner, bade the citizens adieu. They were greatly pleaſed with this affability; but with little reaſon; for another year produced a freſh demand of one thouſand marks; and ſoon after they had their liberties ſeized, and their magiſtrates degraded, for a falſe judgment given againſt Margaret Veil, a poor widow. Arbitrary monarchs generally maintain juſtice ſo far as to ſuffer no wrong to be done but by themſelves, and under their authority. William Haverell and Edward of Weſtminſter, were appointed *cuſtodes* of the city; who continued in that office till Lady-day following.

The former regulations made for the building of houſes, being little regarded, it was now again ordained, that all houſes ſhould be covered with ſlates or tiles, inſtead of ſtraw, more eſpecially thoſe that ſtood cloſe together; and in the principal ſtreets, which were then but very few in number: for, where Cheapſide now is ſituated, was a void ſpace, called Crown field, from the Crown Inn, which ſtood at the eaſt end of it. The mayor and ſheriffs were, about this time, commanded, upon the oaths of twelve worthy citizens, to chooſe one of the beſt artiſts in the city for the king's *cuſtos cunei*, or keeper of the mint, in the room of Walter le Fleming, deceaſed. They choſe John Haſdell; who, being preſented at the Exchequer, was there ſworn and admitted. The city this year purchaſed of Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, his fee-farm of Queenhithe in Thames-ſtreet, with all the rights, cuſtoms and appurtenances thereunto belonging; for which they were to pay to the ſaid earl, his heirs, and ſucceſſors for ever, a quit rent of fifty pounds *per annum*. The articles of this agreement were confirmed by the king in the charter marked No. XVII. in the Appendix.

To the king's rapacity muſt be added that of the church. No eccleſiaſtical affairs could be negociated without money at the court of Rome. Otho, A. D. 1245. the legate, who was here in 1240, is ſaid, by M. Paris, to have carried more money out of the nation than he left behind. Hence, in a parliament held at Weſtminſter, A. D. 1247, it was reſolved to ſend letters to the pope 1247. and cardinals, humbly to intreat, that for the future, regard might be had to the miſerable ſtate of the nation, and not intirely to ruin the people by their intolerable exactions. To the honour of London, if any honour can be derived from ſo mean an application, thoſe letters, by order of parliament, were ſealed with the city ſeal.

On the 13th of February this year, a terrible earthquake happened in London, which occaſioned abundance of damage by the deſtruction of houſes.

The king's prodigality now met with a check; for, when the parliament aſſembled at Weſtminſter, A. D. 1248, and the king, according to cuſtom, re- 1248. quired a pecuniary aid; the barons reſolutely told him, they wondered how he could renew his demands without bluſhing, ſeeing he had ſo often forfeited his word to them! Perceiving, therefore, no probability of their agreeing to his requeſt; he diſſolved the parliament: and, being reduced to very great ſtraits, ſold his jewels, and plate, to diſcharge his debts. When this reſource was firſt pointed out to him, he aſked where he could find purchaſers; being anſwered, in London, he replied, *If the treaſure of Auguſtus were to be ſold, the city of London could purchaſe it! Thoſe clowniſh Londoners, who call themſelves barons, abound in all things, while we are reduced to want!* To oblige the citizens to ſupply him with money, he granted a fair to the abbot of Weſtminſter, to be annually held at Tuthill, or Tothill; commanding the Londoners, during that time, not to carry on any commerce in the city: which tyrannical injunction highly irritated the citizens, but produced the deſired effect; for they bought it off with a large ſum.

Henry's diſlike to the citizens of London, and extravagance, carried him unaccountable lengths. He was mean enough, in the year 1249, to keep his 1249. Chriſtmas at London, begging, as it were, large new-year's gifts of the citizens: and, not content with the money given on this occaſion, he ſoon after tyrannically compelled them to pay the ſum of two thouſand pounds; a very great ſum at that time! and many ſhop-keepers were robbed of their goods for the uſe of his kitchen.

Such open violence drove many of the ſubſtantial citizens out of London into the country: and the diſcontent and clamour was ſo general, that, fearing a continuance of ſuch intolerable rapine would at length depopulate the city, his chief reſource in the time of diſtreſs; Henry reſolved to reconcile himſelf to them. He ordered the magiſtrates to attend him at Weſtminſter; where, in the great hall, he, in the preſence of his nobility, ſolemnly promiſed, that, for the future, the citizens ſhould live happily under his government, and not be liable to ſuch grievous taxations as formerly. If this aſſurance quieted the apprehenſions of the citizens, it anſwered all the purpoſe he intended; for

he

A. D. 1249. he did not long abide by it. He began his exactions again, however, with ſome degree of plauſibility. There were in London many Italian uſurers, who carried on an illicit trade with impunity: for, calling themſelves the pope's merchants, the clergy durſt not interfere; and, as they were protected by many of the nobility, the citizens were afraid to call them to an account. At laſt the king thought it might be worth his while to take cognizance of them. He commanded them to be proſecuted; and ſeveral of them were committed to priſon: the reſt took ſanctuary, till they could accommodate matters with the king; who, for a conſiderable ſum, allowed them to carry on their deſtructive commerce as formerly. He then thought on another ſcheme to raiſe money from his trading ſubjects in London; he cauſed the citizens to be ſummoned by proclamation to attend him at Weſtminſter, where he propoſed to them the undertaking the Holy War. To this they ſhewed no great inclination; for only three of the whole number accepted his propoſal; theſe the king lovingly embraced and kiſſed, calling them his brethren; but opprobriouſly upbraided the reſt of the citizens for a parcel of baſe, ignoble mercenaries and ſcoundrels. As a farther evidence of his reſentment, he, in a tyrannical manner, compelled them to give him twenty marks in gold, which were then two hundred in ſilver; and obliged them to keep all the ſhops in the city ſhut, and to go to the above-mentioned fair at Weſtminſter, there to expoſe their perſons and goods to the inclemency of the weather in the dead of winter; and to pay four-pence *per* day for the maintenance of his white bear and its keeper in the Tower of London. This, with other injurious treatment, produced an averſion to the king, of which he and his friends ſoon after experienced the woful effects. But as he was ever vigilant in ſeeking pretences to oppreſs them, he now commanded certain of his domeſtics to interrupt the young citizens in their diverſions at the quintin, where a peacock was appointed for the prize, and to provoke them to blows. For this fray, he compelled them to make ſatisfaction, by the payment of one thouſand marks. Soon after, the ſheriffs, by a writ of Exchequer, were ordered to diſtrain the citizens for the queen's gold; and as it were by way of inſult, they received a precept from the court, to provide a muzzle, an iron chain and a cord for the king's white bear, and to build a ſtall and provide neceſſaries for the elephant and his keeper, in the Tower of London.

Earl Richard, the king's brother, and the citizens, having a difference concerning the exchange of certain lands; Richard reſented it to ſuch a degree, that he accuſed the mayor of remiſſneſs in not puniſhing the bakers for making defective bread. For this neglect, the city liberties were again ſeized, and a cuſtos ſet over it, till the citizens had compromiſed matters, by paying the earl the ſum of ſix hundred marks, and five hundred more to the king, on colour of granting the charter, in the Appendix, No. XVIII.

Provided Henry could but get money from the citizens, he would either give them a confirmation of their liberties, or take the liberty to ſet them aſide; which contradictory conduct rendered his grant of charters a mere joke.

joke. However, by this charter, their antient rights were once more confirmed, with the additional privilege of preſenting their new mayor to the barons of the Exchequer yearly, in the abſence of the king: whereas formerly they were obliged to repair to the king's reſidence, in any part of England, to preſent their chief magiſtrate. A. D. 1254.

In the year 1254, the mayor and ſheriffs were committed to the Marſhalſea, for the arrears of an aid toward the king's voyage into Gaſcoigny; upon his return from whence, the Londoners, as uſual, ſent a deputation to congratulate him upon his ſafe arrival, and to preſent him with the ſum of one hundred pounds, as was cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions. Henry, inſtead of thanking them, ſaid, it was no more than his due, and that, if they would merit his thanks, they muſt enlarge their preſent. The citizens, unwilling to diſoblige their avaritious prince, preſented him with a valuable piece of plate of exquiſite workmanſhip; which pacified him for the preſent. But one John Gaté, a priſoner convict in Newgate for the murder of a prior, a relation of the queen, having made his eſcape, the king ſent for the mayor and ſheriffs to the Tower of London, and, according to his uſual juſtice, demanded of the city, as an atonement for the pretended crime, no leſs than the ſum of three thouſand marks. To give ſanction to his demand, he degraded both the ſheriffs; and, becauſe the citizens did not pay that enormous ſum immediately down, he cauſed many of the chief of them to be ſeized, and clapped up in priſon. The ſame year Henry obliged the city to comply with the payment of a tallage of three thouſand marks; beſide other ſums, on pretences too tedious to enumerate.

An affair happened in the year 1257, which occaſioned great confuſion in the city: it was thought to be one of Henry's ſchemes to throw the power of the city into his hands; but is variouſly related. He pretended to find at Windſor a roll of crimes laid to the charge of the city magiſtrates; and commanded his chief juſtice, John Manſell, to repair to London, and to ſummon a folkmote * at Paul's croſs; to read the accuſations, and to order the aldermen to chooſe out of their reſpective wards thirty-ſix inquiſitors to inquire into the facts. Having artfully contrived to inflame the minds of the populace, ever ready to liſten to any one who profeſſes to redreſs their grievances; he reduced the magiſtrates to throw themſelves upon his clemency. Though the reſult of this ſcheme terminated rather unfavourably, yet the king degraded ſix of the aldermen before he let the proſecution drop. He then at a folkmote ſummoned at St. Paul's croſs, acquainted the citizens with his intention to croſs the ſeas to his foreign dominions; he promiſed to preſerve all their liberties entire, and further granted them certain privileges, namely, "That for the future every citizen ſhould "have liberty to plead his own cauſe, without being obliged to employ a 1257.

* The folkmote, as its name indeed implies, was a general aſſembly of the citizens at large. They met in St. Paul's church-yard, and were deemed the ſupreme aſſembly of London, to inquire into the conduct of magiſtrates, and determine the cuſtoms and liberties of the city. This aſſembly by the intruſion of ſtrangers became ſo tumultuous that it grew into diſuſe. The folkmote, in all probability, was the origin of the preſent common council of the city.

A.D. 1257. "lawyer, except in pleas that might concern the crown; that the wiſdom of "the court being certified of the truth of the affair, without any colouring, "they might decree equal and juſt judgment to the parties concerned." The city walls and bulwarks of London being alſo reported to be ruinous, Henry commanded the citizens to repair them, which was effected at a very great expence.

Notwithſtanding Henry's frequent confirmation of the city rights, he next ordered Sir Hugh Bigot, one of the itinerant judges, to hold a court of itinerancy in London; by which court, divers bakers for mal-practices were carried and expoſed in the tumbrels or dung-carts, like bawds. The ſaid judge did ſeveral other things incompatible with the immunities of the city.

This ſeaſon being remarkably wet, a dreadful famine happened; wheat ſold at the prodigious rate of one pound four ſhillings the quarter, and according to report, no leſs than twenty thouſand perſons died in London. What added to the miſery of this terrible dearth was a ſcarcity of money alſo; for, by the grievous exactions of the king on the one hand, and the pope on the other, together with the vaſt ſums carried into Germany by Richard, king of the Romans, which, according to report, amounted to no leſs than ſeven hundred thouſand pounds; a very incredible ſum in thoſe days! the nation was ſo drained of ſpecie, that there was hardly any left for circulation.

This year the king coined in London a penny of pure gold, weighing two ſterlings, which is ſuppoſed to be the firſt gold coined in England.

The nation felt the oppreſſive meaſures of the king ſo ſeverely, that the parlia-
1258. ment which aſſembled at Oxford in 1258, reſolved to lay ſome reſtraints upon his future conduct. A council of twenty-four barons was formed, who undertook to reform the ſtate; and who in effect deprived the king of all his power. Having obliged the king and prince to confirm the conſtitutions or proviſions they had made for aſcertaining the rights of the people, they ſent ſome of their members as commiſſioners to the city of London, to aſk, whether they would adhere to the ſaid ſtatutes, and act in defence thereof, when occaſion ſhould offer? After ſome deliberation, the citizens unanimouſly aſſented; and not only obliged themſelves by articles under their common ſeal, but likewiſe ſwore to maintain and defend the ſame againſt all infringers whatſoever.

The citizens ſoon availed themſelves of theſe ſecurities againſt the king's lawleſs conduct; and their former grievances may be imagined by the proclamation made in the city, that none of the king's purveyors ſhould take any thing in London, without conſent of the owner, except two tuns of wine the king had out of every wine ſhip, at two pounds per tun: and as long as the Oxford proviſions ſubſiſted, the king had nothing in London, but what he paid ready money for. A complaint was ſoon after preferred to the king againſt the collectors of the money for repairing the city wall, who, inſtead of applying it as it was intended, fraudulently appropriated the ſame to their own private uſes. The collectors were apprehended, tried and convicted of the fact; but finding means to make a friend of Manſell the chief juſtice, they were all pardoned.

Henry,

Henry, with his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and their queens, made a magnificent public entry into London, on Candlemas day 1259. And ſoon after, Henry, at the deſire of the king of the Romans, confirmed the privileges of the company of German or Hanſeatic merchants. A. D. 1259.

A good underſtanding appeared to be now eſtabliſhed between the king and the city; for on the ſixth of November, this ſame year, the king intending to go over to France, came to St. Paul's croſs, where a folkmote being aſſembled, he took leave of the citizens, faithfully promiſed to maintain all their rights and privileges; and at the ſame time ſtrictly enjoined the mayor to maintain the peace of the city during his abſence.

This was by no means an ill-timed caution; for during the king's ſtay abroad, a great difference happened between prince Edward and the earl of Glouceſter; to compromiſe which, a parliament was ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter, where both the prince and earl arrived, with armed and numerous retinues, and propoſed to lodge in the city. Upon this extraordinary emergency, the mayor went to adviſe with the regency, who calling to their aſſiſtance the king of the Romans, the reſult was, that the mayor ſhould not give admittance to either of them, or their followers, and that he ſhould command all the citizens to provide themſelves with arms, to be ready on all occaſions.

The intoxicating nature of power ſufficiently hints how cautiouſly and ſparingly it ought to be truſted in the hands of any man or body of men. The council of barons who had aſſumed the whole power of the ſtate, for the purpoſe of forming it on a more regular model, were found now to conſult their own private emoluments, inſtead of the public welfare. One good thing indeed they had done, which proved the deſtruction of their ariſtocracy; and this was ejecting numerous ſwarms of Italian eccleſiaſtics from their benefices, in favour of the national clergy. This irritated the pope; the people were ſtill diſcontented; and Henry, uneaſy at being ſet aſide, took the advantage of theſe circumſtances, and procured from Rome an abſolution from his oath to obſerve the 1261.
conſtitutions of Oxford *. He then by public proclamation accuſed the earl of Leiceſter, and the reſt of the barons aſſociated with him, of mal-conduct, and declared that he reſumed the adminiſtration of government for the protection of his people. He appointed new officers of ſtate, ordered all the citizens of London, from twelve years and upward, to be ſworn to be faithful to him and his heir, that the city ſhould be put in a proper ſtate for defence; and took every neceſſary precaution beſide, to collect the ſtrength of the kingdom for his ſupport. Yet all this management had like to have been overturned by the inadvertence of the conſtable of the Tower, who ſtopped divers ſhips laden with corn, cauſed the ſame to be unloaded, and carried into that fortreſs, where he fixed the price according to pleaſure. This proceeding would in all probability have proved fatal to the king's cauſe in the city, had it not been happily accommodated by the chief juſtice Baſſet; who, when the cauſe came before him, decreed, that whenever the conſtable of the Tower ſhould have occaſion to buy corn for the king, or the inhabitants of the Tower, he ſhould for the future come to the

* Hume.

public market in the city, where he ſhould be ſupplied with grain, at two
A. D. 1262. pence the quarter cheaper than the common price fixed by the mayor: and if the ſaid conſtable, or any of his officers, ſhould act contrary to this ſentence, the privy council ſhould give immediate order to have the ſame redreſſed.

Oppreſſive as Henry had been, the nation was now taught by experience that twenty-four tyrants were worſe than one: when therefore he called a parliament, April 23, 1262, the reſtoration of his authority was agreed to by a great majority of voices.

In a cauſe tried this year in the exchequer, between the Londoners and the abbot of Weſtminſter, it was decided by a jury, that the ſheriffs of London had a right to enter the town of Weſtminſter, and alſo into all houſes belonging to the abbot in Middleſex, to ſummon and diſtrain all and every of his tenants for default of appearing.

1263. Prince Edward, at his return from his expedition into Wales, immediately went to the temple or monaſtery of the knights templars; where, breaking open their treaſury, he ſeized ten thouſand pounds depoſited there by the citizens, not dreaming that any perſon would be ſo wicked as to rob a treaſury in ſuch a ſanctuary. This diſhonourable action enraged them ſo, that they ran to arms, plundered the houſes of divers courtiers, and revolted to the party of the barons. The earl of Leiceſter had now engaged the diſplaced barons in a rebellion againſt the king; a council of them met in the neighbourhood of Oxford; where they publicly declared both againſt the king and prince, as guilty of perjury, in receding from the conſtitutions. They aſſembled a great army, and proceeded to open acts of hoſtility, by deſtroying the eſtates, and plundering the houſes of all thoſe who were in favour with the king and prince: they ſent a letter to the mayor and citizens of London, under the ſeal of Simon de Mountfort, earl of Leiceſter, their general, to know whether they would aſſiſt them in the recovery of their juſt rights, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the proviſions made at Oxford? The mayor, Thomas Fitz-Thomas, carried this letter to Henry in the Tower of London. The king preſſed the mayor to tell him the ſentiments of the citizens on this occaſion. Fitz-Thomas, unwilling to declare his own ſentiments at ſo critical a juncture, begged leave to conſult his brethren the aldermen, promiſing quickly to return with their thoughts thereon. But the king inſiſting upon his own opinion without farther delay, he boldly anſwered, that he, with his brethren the aldermen and commonalty of the city of London, had frequently, by his command, been ſworn to obey all ſuch acts and ordinances as had been made to the honour of God, the intereſt of the king, and good of the kingdom, which oaths they thought themſelves in conſcience obliged to keep; adding, that in order to prevent any farther miſunderſtanding between him and his nobility, on the account of foreigners reſiding in London, they had taken a reſolution to expel all aliens out of their city. This anſwer cut the king to the heart, but as it was a very improper time to ſhew his reſentment he paſſed it over; the barons were ſoon after admitted into the city. It was during theſe commotions that a regular watch was appointed nightly in every ward of the city.

The king, finding himſelf diſtreſſed and diſappointed of relief on every ſide, thought it ſafeſt to give way to the times, by agreeing to a treaty, once more to obſerve the Oxford ſtatutes. A. D. 1263.

The queen having laboured to prevent ſo diſhonourable a peace with the barons, the citizens were ſo enraged at her, that ſhe thought it prudent to retire from the Tower to Windſor by water: but the populace aſſembled on the bridge, where they not only ſaluted her with the moſt opprobrious language, but likewiſe threw vollies of ſtones and dirt at her; which compelled her to return.

The barons, ſtill farther to gain the affections of the Londoners, deſired them to draw up an account of ſuch of their liberties as had been violated, and alſo a draught of ſuch additional privileges as they judged would be of ſervice to the city: all which they undertook to get granted by the king. But in this expectation they were diſappointed; for Henry, never intending to keep the late peace longer than to ſerve a turn, was no ſooner at liberty, than he renewed the war; and finding means to draw ſeveral of the barons to his party, Leiceſter and his adherents were declared rebels; and the king prepared to reduce them by force. But the citizens not only opened their gates to him and his army, but joined with him to give the king and prince battle in Lambeth fields; however, both parties were ſo nearly equal in ſtrength, that an accommodation was propoſed and accepted by both ſides, to ſubmit their differences to the arbitration of Lewis IX king of France.

In Palm-Sunday week, 1264 a dreadful perſecution befel the unfortunate Jews in this city; for one of them endeavouring to extort from a chriſtian more than legal intereſt, which was two-pence per week for twenty ſhillings, the populace fell upon them in a moſt inhuman manner, maſſacring above five hundred of them, and robbing and deſtroying their houſes and ſynagogue. Such of them as were concealed by perſons of humanity and conſcience, were ſent to the Tower of London for their greater ſecurity. 1264.

The character of Lewis for virtue and equity was ſo exalted, that the contending parties could not have choſen a more diſintereſted arbitrator. He gave a ſolemn award in the preſence of the ſtates of France at Amiens, where he annulled the proviſions of Oxford, not only as they were extorted, and contrary to the antient conſtitution of the kingdom, but as being expreſſly a temporary expedient. He alſo decreed a general amneſty for all paſt offences.

Leiceſter and his partiſans no ſooner underſtood the ſentence Lewis had pronounced, than they determined not to abide by it.

The firſt ſtep they took, was to ſecure the city of London, into which they were readily admitted by the citizens. The populace uſurped the government of the city, and at the deſire of the barons rechoſe Thomas Fitz-Thomas for mayor; obliging themſelves to appear in arms and to march wherever their officers were pleaſed to lead them. They were firſt called out by Hugh le Deſpencer, then conſtable of the Tower, whoſe forces they joined, and deſtroyed the palace of the king of the Romans at Iſleworth, and the king's ſummer houſe

houſe near Weſtminſter. This ſo provoked the king, that he marched to
A. D. 1264. Kent; where he prevailed upon the cinque ports to block up the river Thames, to prevent the carrying ſupplies of proviſions to London. In this ſtate of diſtraction the moſt unheard-of ravages were committed; for the populace plundered the houſes of the moſt eminent citizens, under pretence of their being friends to the king: but their greateſt fury was levelled againſt the Italian uſurers, and the Jews.

Leiceſter, calling together his forces, among which were included a great body of Londoners, marched into Suſſex, in ſearch of the king; and ſent the biſhops of London and Worceſter to mediate a peace; whoſe propoſals Henry rejected. An action enſued at Lewes, in which the Londoners being raw and undiſciplined, were put to flight by Prince Edward; but purſuing them too eagerly he expoſed his father and uncle, who loſt the battle and their liberties in the interim.

The king and his brother being thus in Leiceſter's hands, he impoſed his own terms on them, to which Prince Edward was obliged to agree: but though Leiceſter uſurped the whole power of the ſtate and ſtill kept the king and prince
1265. Edward in his hands, we owe to him the firſt admiſſion of repreſentatives of the people into parliament. His tyranny diſguſted many of the barons: prince Edward made his eſcape, aſſembled an army, and defeated and killed him at Eveſham.

Upon this turn of affairs a parliament was held at Wincheſter, or, according to others, at Weſtminſter, about Chriſtmas; wherein it was enacted, that the city of London, for its late rebellion, ſhould be diveſted of its liberties, its poſts and chains taken away, and its principal citizens impriſoned, and left to the mercy of the king.

Having obtained a parliamentary ſanction for puniſhing the citizens of London, Henry wanted not inclination to put it in execution; for, upon his arrival at Windſor with a potent army, it was given out, that he intended utterly to deſtroy the city. It was then adviſed by their beſt friends at court, by a proper inſtrument under the city ſeal, to ſubmit their lives and fortunes entirely to the king's mercy; which was done accordingly, and after much difficulty was accepted. But their poſts and chains were taken away, and the mayor with forty of the principal citizens, were ordered the day after to attend the king at Windſor, to confirm the above-mentioned inſtrument: for their ſecurity, they had a ſafe-conduct, or paſs, under ſeal, for their coming and going in ſafety, for the ſpace of four days. Notwithſtanding their ſafe conduct, Fitz-Thomas, the mayor, and four others were delivered up to prince Edward, who impriſoned them until he extorted a ranſom from them. The king appointed certain commiſſioners, whom he conſtituted guardians of the city. He alſo confiſcated the eſtates of many principal citizens, ſeized the ſons of others as hoſtages for their parents good behaviour, and ſtill detained Richard Bonaventure, Simon de Hadiſtock, William de Kent, and William de Glouceſter; who, it ſeems, were, on account of their great riches, to be more effectually fleeced.

The

The citizens aſtoniſhed at this rigorous courſe, reſolved, if poſſible, to come to an end of their miſery. They applied to the king, in the moſt humble manner, to know what he inſiſted on as an atonement for their paſt offences. Henry at firſt demanded the immenſe ſum of ſixty thouſand marks; but the citizens, in a remonſtrance, ſetting forth, that it was the baſer ſort of the people that had been the greateſt offenders, therefore they moſt humbly intreated, that his majeſty would be pleaſed to accept of what they were able to give, without ruining their innocent families. This expoſtulatory declaration had a very happy effect; for Henry committed the government of the city and Tower of London to Sir John Linde and John Waldren, clerk, by the appellation of ſeneſchals, under whom twenty-four of the principal citizens were entruſted with the immediate direction of city affairs: and, in conſideration of their ſufferings in the late troubles, he reduced the fine on the city to 20,000 marks, in full ſatisfaction for all offences. For the payment of which, the citizens having given ſecurity, the king ſent a charter of remiſſion, under the broad ſeal, from Northampton. (See Appendix No. XIX.) A. D. 1266.

The ſeneſchals or guardians aforeſaid were ſoon after diſmiſſed; in whoſe ſtead the citizens choſe William Fitz-Richard for their mayor, and Thomas le Ford and Gregory de Rockeſly ſheriffs. This affair was no ſooner ſettled, than the citizens ſet about raiſing the fine payable to the king; for the payment of which, not only houſholders, but alſo lodgers and ſervants, were aſſeſſed; the aſſeſſment amounting ſo high, that many, rather than pay it, choſe to be diſfranchiſed.

By the Tower records it appears that at this time Henry ordered the keepers of the ſeven gates of the city to be paid three pence per day each.

In the feudal times, inſurrections were raiſed with great facility by any diſcontented baron; the wonder is to find matters ſo eaſily compromiſed, when the inſurgents were ſuppreſſed. But every baron was then conſidered as a kind of petty ſovereign; the regal authority had not that ſtability it has ſince acquired; and the common people who were the greateſt ſufferers in theſe commotions were little regarded by the turbulent chiefs in their treaties of accommodation. Gilbert de Clare, earl Glouceſter, who had contributed to the eſcape of prince Edward from the hands of Leiceſter, not being rewarded according to his expectation, and having raiſed ſome forces intended to ſerve in France, contrived to get poſſeſſion of London; and with the factious populace had concerted a rebellion againſt the king. But Henry, who was then curbing ſome rebels in the iſle of Ely, being aſſiſted by prince Edward with 30,000 men, ſhut him up in London, where being reduced to great difficulties, he was forced to treat for peace. He obtained more favourable terms than might have been expected, and the citizens received a general pardon; only the king of the Romans made them pay 1000 marks for the deſtruction of his country ſeat at Iſleworth. 1267.

The citizens of London, whoſe trade rendered them of importance ſo long as they were free to purſue it, ſo far recovered the king's favour, that the

next year, 1268, he granted them an ample charter: for which ſee Appendix
A. D. 1268. No. XX.

By this charter the antient privileges of the city were reſtored, excepting only the right of appointing their magiſtrates: Henry therefore by his precept commanded Alen le Souche, the mayor, to preſent to him ſix perſons, eligible for ſheriffs, of whom he choſe Walter Harvey and William de Durham; and they were ſworn to collect the city duties for the king's uſe, and to render an exact account thereof to the barons of the exchequer. Soon after he diſcharged the mayor, and conſtituted Stephen Edworth, conſtable of the Tower, cuſtos of the city.

An odd occurrence is mentioned to have happened at this time. So great a quarrel aroſe between the companies of goldſmiths and merchant taylors, that they with the friends of each party met one night compleatly armed to the number of 500 men to decide it by blows. Many were killed and wounded on each ſide: nor did they part until the ſheriffs with a body of citizens came and apprehended the ring-leaders; thirteen of whom were condemned and executed.

1270. In the year 1270 the king beſtowed the government of London upon his ſon Edward; who appointed Hugh Fitz-Otho conſtable of the Tower, and *cuſtos* of the city; and William de Hadeſtone and Anketyll Alverne, ſheriffs. The prince and citizens agreed ſo well, that he prevailed on the king to reſtore them the privilege of electing their magiſtrates; for which, inſtead of three hundred and fifteen pounds for the city farm, the citizens agreed to pay the ſum of four hundred pounds *per annum*. They immediately choſe John Adrien for their mayor, and Philip Taylour and Walter Potter for their ſheriffs, the prince doing the city the honour to preſent them to the king at Weſtminſter; where they were admitted and ſworn, and the *cuſtos* diſcharged. For this grace the citizens preſented the king with the ſum of one hundred marks, and the prince with five hundred, and on the twenty-firſt of July following received a charter, which confirmed all their antient immunities.

No ſooner were the citizens relieved from political evils, than they were diſtreſſed by a natural diſaſter. By exceſſive rains the banks of the Thames overflowed and broke down in many places: by which accident immenſe damage was done to houſes, lands and the fruits of the earth. Wheat ſold at ſix pounds eight ſhillings the quarter (which is more than ſixty pounds at preſent:) and the famine was ſo horrible that many poor parents are reported to have eaten their own children.

The martial ſpirit of Edward, ſtimulated by the king of France, prompted him to aſſume the croſs. His abſence and the age of the king were fatal to the internal peace
1272. of the kingdom; at laſt the king died A. D. 1272 in the 56th year of his reign.

CHAP.

A D.
1272.

CHAP. IV.

From the acceſſion of Edward I. *to the death of Edward* III.

PRINCE Edward was at Sicily, on his return from Paleſtine, when he received advice of the death of his father. He diſpatched letters to the mayor, ſheriffs and commonalty of London, dated January 19, *Anno Regni primo*, 1273. at Caples; in which, after reciting the many injuries done to his people by the Flemiſh, he ſtrictly injoined them not to permit any Fleming whatſoever to come into, or ſtay in London. He likewiſe charged the magiſtrates, carefully to preſerve peace in the city till his return, which he promiſed ſhould be with all expedition; concluding, that as he had not the ſeal of the kingdom by him, he had therefore incloſed theſe preſents with the ſeal of the king of Sicily. Teſte me ipſo, &c.

King Edward was received at London with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy; but the ſpirit of diſſenſion, which preſently broke out amongſt the citizens, at the choice of their next mayor, grew ſo high, that there was no probability of a compromiſe: the mob being determined to maintain their nomination of Sir Walter Harvey, in oppoſition to the regular choice of Philip le Taylour. Edward prudently named a *cuſtos* of the city, till the citizens could be brought to reaſon; and this convinced them of the danger of their inteſtine broils, which expoſed them to the regal interpoſition in their civil government. They therefore in a folkmote choſe Sir Walter Harvey; though they were ſo well convinced of his mal-practices next year as to degrade him. The new king, immediately on his return, began to reform the civil adminiſtration of the kingdom; and one of the firſt objects of his attention was to regulate the ſale of proviſions: laws were enacted againſt engroſſing, foreſtalling, and frauds by millers and bakers, which the mayor and ſheriffs of London were ordered to ſee duly enforced *.

* In conſequence of theſe regulations, the city magiſtrates publiſhed tables, with eſtabliſhed prices of the various ſorts of poultry and fiſh, which are added, to ſhew the difference between the value of money then and at the preſent time.

POULTERERS TABLE.

	s.	d.	q.
The beſt hen, at	0	3	½
The beſt pullet, at	0	1	¾
The beſt capon, at	0	2	0
The beſt gooſe, from Eaſter to Whitſunday	0	5	0
Ditto, from ditto to St. Peter ad vincula	0	4	0
Ditto, in all other parts of the year, at	0	3	0
The beſt wild gooſe, at	0	4	0
The beſt young pigeons, three for	0	1	0
The beſt mallard, at	0	3	½
The beſt cercel, at	1	6	0
The beſt wild duck, at	0	1	¾
The beſt partridge, at	0	3	½

In

	s.	d.	
The beſt begaters, four for	0	1	0
The beſt larks, a dozen for	0	1	0
The beſt pheaſant, at	0	4	0
The beſt botor, at	0	6	0
The beſt heron, at	0	6	0
The beſt corlune, at	0	3	0
The beſt plover, at	0	1	0
The beſt ſwan, at	3	0	0
The beſt crane, at	3	0	0
The beſt peacock, at	0	1	0
The beſt coney, with the ſkin, at	0	4	0
One ditto, without the ſkin,	0	3	0
The beſt hare, without the ſkin, at	0	3	½
The beſt kid, from Chriſtmas to Lent, at	0	10	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	6	0
The beſt lamb, from Chriſtmas to Lent	0	6	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	4	0

A. D. 1275. In the third year of this reign, the juries of the ſeveral wards in the city, encouraged by the diſpoſition ſhewn by the king to protect his ſubjects in general againſt oppreſſion by equitable laws, preſented to the juſtices in Eyre at the Tower, the following complaints. The mayors and guardians of the city had, they ſaid, aſſumed a privilege of tallaging the city by their own authority, without the ſanction of the king's orders, or the conſent of the community, by which means, they were illegally loaded with heavy taxes. They added, that ſeveral aldermen, and others, had obtained charters of exemption from the late king, ſo that the whole burden of the taxes fell upon the middling ſort and the poor, to their great oppreſſion.

This year 1275, was founded the convent of Black Friars or preaching friars, by Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was built with the ſtones taken out of the ruins of the tower of Mountfitchet, and from a part of the city wall, pulled down to make way for the building *. The king ordered the citizens to build a new wall and a tower at the head of it for his reception; which wall was to run from Ludgate weſtward behind the houſes to Fleet Ditch, and ſouthward thence to the Thames. Toward the execution of this work, he granted them certain duties on merchandize for three years. He ſet out now on the reduction of Wales; and for this expedition he raiſed fifty marks on every knight's fee, and conſiderable ſums from all his boroughs and cities by way of loan; the city of London on this occaſion advanced him no leſs than eight thouſand marks, equal to ſixteen thouſand pounds of modern money †.

1277. The firſt ordinance of common council we find on record concerning the regulation and appointment of markets in this city, was in the 5 Edw. I. which ordained that no market ſhould be kept on London Bridge (it is ſtrange there ſhould be occaſion for ſuch a prohibition!) or elſewhere, except in places appointed for that purpoſe; and that no perſon ſhould go to buy wares in Southwark, that were to be bought in the city, on forfeiture of the goods ſo bought.

Edward,

FISHMONGERS TABLE.

	s.	d.	q.
The beſt plaiſe, at	0	1	½
The beſt ſoles, the dozen, at	0	3	0
The beſt freſh mulvel, at	0	3	0
The beſt ſalt mulvel, at	0	3	0
The beſt haddock, at	0	2	0
The beſt barkey, at	0	4	0
The beſt mullet, at	0	2	0
The beſt conger, at	1	0	0
The beſt turbet, at	0	6	0
The beſt dorac, at	0	5	0
The beſt bran, ſard, and betule, at	0	3	0
The beſt mackarel, in Lent, at	0	1	0
Ditto, out of Lent, at	0	0	½
The beſt gurnard, at	0	1	0
The beſt freſh merlings, four for	0	1	0
The beſt powdered ditto, twelve for	0	1	0
The beſt pickled herrings, twenty for	0	1	0
The beſt freſh herring, before Michaelmas, ſix for	0	1	0
Ditto, after ditto, twelve for	0	1	0
The beſt Thames or Severn lamprey, at	0	4	0
The beſt buge ſtock-fiſh, at	0	1	0
The beſt mulvil ſtock-fiſh, at	0	0	¾
The beſt croplings, three at	0	1	0
The beſt freſh oyſters, a gallon for	0	2	0
The beſt freſh ſalmon from Chriſtmas to Eaſter, at	5	0	0
Ditto, after ditto, at	3	0	0
A piece of rumb, groſs and fat, at	0	4	0
The beſt new pickled balenes, the pound	0	2	0
Ditto of the preceding year, the pound, at	0	1	0
The beſt ſea hog, at	6	8	0
The beſt eels, a ſtike, or a quarter of an hundred	0	2	0
The beſt lampreys, in winter, the hundred, at	0	8	0
Ditto, at other times, the hundred, at	0	6	9
The beſt ſmelts, the hundred, at	0	1	0
The beſt roche, in ſummer, at	0	1	0
Ditto, at other times	0	0	½
The beſt lucy, at	6	8	0
The beſt lamprey of Nauntes, at firſt	1	4	0
Ditto, a month after, at	0	8	½
The Thames or Severn ditto, towards Eaſter, at	0	2	0

* See p. 5. *ante.*

† Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 128.

Edward, in 1281, being informed of the ruinous condition of London Bridge, beſide his letters patent for a general collection in all parts of the kingdom toward its repair, empowered the mayor to take a certain toll to enable them to perform ſo neceſſary a work, as has been particularly related before. A. D. 1281.

The Hanſeatic corporation of merchants, in conſideration of divers privileges granted to them by the city, had engaged to uphold, maintain, and defend Biſhopſgate; which in 1282, being much decayed, they were called upon to fulfil their contract. This demand of the city being rejected, the company was obliged, by the court of exchequer, to perform their covenant. 1282.

The citizens obtained this year, for a certain ſum of money, a pardon for whatever they had done to that time contrary to their charters; which letters patent were directed to the mayor, aldermen, citizens and commonalty of London: and in the following year the king granted them certain cuſtoms for the reparation and incloſure of the city, by letters patent, dated at Nettleham, 4 Feb. *An. Reg. undecimo.*

This winter after a great froſt, the ice carried away five arches of London Bridge, as was obſerved, p. 33.

In 1285, the great conduit in Cheapſide was firſt built: and John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, commanded the biſhop of London to deſtroy all the Jews ſynagogues in London. The city was now divided into twenty-four wards, as appears by the *Liber Albus*; and each ward choſe certain of the inhabitants to be of council to the aldermen in all affairs of public concern; which council-men were ſworn into their office.

The conſequence derived from traffic, and the privileges claimed by corporations, were ſo many innovations on the feudal frame of government, which though they overturned it at laſt, were at firſt with great difficulty admitted. The lord treaſurer had ſummoned the mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, to attend him in the Tower; but Gregory Rockeſley, the mayor, refuſing to attend in that quality, laid aſide his enſigns of mayoralty at Barking church, and entered the Tower in his private character. The treaſurer ſo highly reſented this behaviour, that he committed Rockeſley and the reſt to priſon for contempt: and the king not only juſtified the treaſurer, but ſeized upon the city liberties, diſcharged the mayor, and on one pretence or other the city was deprived of regular mayors for twelve years after.

By this ſuſpenſion of the corporation government, all kinds of licentiouſneſs got leave to go forward without controul, until the frequency of robberies and murders produced a ſtatute with the following regulations *: That no ſtranger ſhould wear any weapon, or be ſeen in the ſtreets after the ringing of the coverfeu bell at St. Martin's-le-grand: that all vintners and victuallers were not to keep open their houſes after the ringing of the ſaid bell, upon the penalty of three ſhillings and four pence for the firſt offence, to be gradually advanced to the fourth, which was a fine of twenty ſhillings: that whereas it was cuſtomary for profligates to learn the art of fencing, who were thereby emboldened to commit the moſt unheard-of villainies, no ſuch ſchool ſhould be kept in the city for the

* 13 Edw. I. ſtat. 5.

future, upon the penalty of forty marks for every offence: and that all the
A. D. 1285. aldermen ſhould make a thorough ſearch in their ſeveral wards for the detecting ſuch offenders, in order to bring them to juſtice, and an exemplary puniſhment. Moſt of the aforeſaid villainies were ſaid to be committed by foreigners, who from all parts inceſſantly crouded hither; it was therefore ordered, that no perſon not free of the city ſhould be ſuffered to reſide therein; and even many of thoſe that were, were obliged to give ſecurity for their good behaviour.

It was alſo enacted, that none but freemen ſhould keep inns in the city; and that none ſhould act as brokers in London, but thoſe who were admitted and ſworn by the mayor and aldermen *.

1289. In the year 1289, 15 Edw. I. the court of exchequer was removed to the huſtings of London, where probably they audited the city accounts; at which time the city was indebted to the king five hundred thirty-eight pounds ſix ſhillings and eleven pence. A ſubſidy was this year granted for the repairs of London bridge.

1290. In 1290, Edward, on his return from France, applied himſelf immediately to redreſs the complaints made by his ſubjects againſt the uſuries of the Jews; who, as our hiſtorians expreſs it, had eaten his people to the bones; and againſt his juſticiaries alſo, who, like another kind of Jews, had ruined them with delays in their law-ſuits, and enriched themſelves with wicked corruptions.

By a ſtatute now paſſed, as is ſuppoſed, the Jews were forbidden to practiſe uſury †; and all uſurers were ordered to wear a badge, or elſe to depart the kingdom. Nor was this the only act of power exerciſed againſt this people, which Edward, perhaps by his late expedition to the holy land, ſeems to have contracted a great antipathy to. The diminution and adulteration of the coin became now a ſubject of great complaint; and ſome Jews are reported to have been convicted of the crime. The national prejudice being thus ſtrengthened by the claims of the law, the Jews were ſeized all over England, and two hundred and eighty were hanged in London only. Their goods were ſold and confiſcated, and one half of the produce appropriated to be beſtowed on ſuch of them as were diſpoſed to become Chriſtians. Few of them accepted this benevolent offer at the hands of their perſecutors; ſo that fifteen thouſand are ſaid to have been baniſhed after being ſtripped of their property: after this time not many of that nation have been found in England ‡.

1295. Ralph Sandwich, *cuſtos* of the city, A. D. 1295, diſputed with the prior of St. Bartholomew's, concerning the profits ariſing from the fair of that name in Smithfield; alleging, that as the city privileges were forfeited to the crown, all the cuſtoms and benefits ariſing within the ſaid city muſt belong to the king. Edward, then at Durham, commanded that the matter ſhould be decided by his treaſurer and barons: and when he was at Carliſle, on receiving complaint that ſome of the clergy had been impriſoned in the Tun in Cornhill, which was a place of confinement for lewd and diſorderly perſons; he by letter reminded the magiſtrates, that by Magna Charta no clerk was to be impriſoned by a layman, without his order, or breach of the peace. The citizens perhaps conceived that a clerk might deſerve to be put in the Tun who did not break the peace;

* St. Civ. Lond. 13 Edw. I. ſtat. 5. † St. de Judaiſmo, incerti temp. ‡ Hume. Anderſon.

peace; however though they durſt not infringe upon this exemption of the clergy, nine of the principal citizens, to expreſs their diſguſt, broke open the Tun priſon, and ſet the other priſoners at liberty. For this contempt the rioters were condemned to impriſonment; and the city was amerced at twenty thouſand marks: this ſum, with the addition of three thouſand marks more, obtained a full reſtoration and confirmation of the city charters and privileges. The citizens immediately choſe Henry Walleys mayor, whoſe private affairs calling him into the country, he conſtituted William de Breton and Galfred de Norton his repreſentatives, to officiate during his abſence. The principal articles, in the charter of confirmation, which was given ſoon after, will be found in the Appendix, N° XXI. A. D. 1293.

The year 1296, gave riſe to that famous commercial aſſociation called the *Company of Merchant Adventurers of England*; which is ſaid to have ſprung out of the guild of mercers of London, and to have been the firſt who attempted a woollen manufacture in England: but they did not aſſume the name of *Merchant Adventurers*, until the reign of Henry VII *. 1296.

A. D. 1305, the brave Sir William Wallace, a Scottiſh knight, was brought a priſoner to London, and though not a ſubject of England, condemned for high treaſon againſt king Edward; he ſuffered a cruel and ignominious death in Smithfield. 1305.

When the king conferred the order of knighthood on the prince of Wales, in 1306, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, paid to his majeſty two thouſand pounds toward the expence. 1306.

Henry III. had granted a charter to the town of Newcaſtle, by which the inhabitants were impowered to dig coal; which is the firſt occaſion on which coals are mentioned in England †. Thoſe profeſſions which required large fires, as dyers, brewers, &c. began now to uſe coal in London; of which the nobility and gentry complained to the king, as being a public nuſance: this produced a ſevere proclamation againſt the uſe of ſea coals, under certain penalties ‡. But wood-growing more ſcarce and dear, this prejudice ſoon gave way to utility.

In the year 1307, London continuing to abound with robbers, king Edward directed his writ from Lanercoſt, in Scotland, to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, commanding them to obſerve the ſtatute of Wincheſter, as to the apprehending of felons. But the citizens, tenacious of their rights, returned the king an anſwer, in which they told him the ſtatute of Wincheſter could not interfere in their juriſdiction, which they promiſed however to exert as need might require. 1307.

This year, juſt before the death of the king, the mayor, and all the aldermen of London, for themſelves and the whole community of the city, agreed to pay the king two thouſand marks for the *vintiſme*, or twentieth of the goods of the ſaid community.

Bills of exchange appear to have been known in this reign, though not well underſtood; for much money having been collected by the pope for tenths, Edward laid his injunctions on the nuncio not to export either coin or bullion, "but that the ſums ſo raiſed ſhall be delivered to the merchants in England, to be "remitted to the pope by way of exchange ‖".

The

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 137.
† Hume.
‡ Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 148.
‖ Anderſon, vol. I. p. 149.

A. D. 1307. The biſhop of St. Andrews, at this time priſoner at Wincheſter, was allowed one ſhilling daily for himſelf and ſervants: and not long after, in 1314, king Robert Bruce's queen, alſo priſoner here, had twenty ſhillings weekly to maintain herſelf and family *.

When Edward the Second came to the throne, there being left unpaid of the two thouſand marks for the *vintiſme*, the ſum of 83l. 11s. a writ of *Fierifacias* was iſſued by the court of exchequer, to diſtrain the goods and chattels of the whole community for the ſame. This was followed by another writ out of the ſaid court, for the aldermen, collectors of the tallage aforeſaid, to appear in the exchequer, and paſs their accounts.

1311. In 1311, the king being indebted to divers citizens to the amount of ſeven hundred pounds, and alſo the ſum of one thouſand pounds to foreigners, for neceſſaries for the royal houſhold, the mayor and citizens undertook to pay the debt, in conſideration of the farm and other iſſues of the city, ariſing by aids, tallages, &c. being made over for the payment.

The nation now began to experience the conſequences of having a king with weak faculties; which always expoſes a people to the inſolence of unworthy favourites, to evil government, and to the diſcontent and troubles generated by theſe cauſes. Edward I. perceiving his ſon's attachment to Piers Gaveſton, a Gaſcon of inſinuating manners, had baniſhed him, and made the prince promiſe never to recal him. No ſooner however was the old king dead, than Gaveſton was invited back, honoured with the earldom of Cornwal, and married to the young king's niece.

When Edward went over to France to eſpouſe the princeſs Iſabella, Gaveſton was left guardian of the realm, with very ample powers: but when the new queen came over, ſhe viewed the aſcendancy Gaveſton had over her huſband with an evil eye, and countenanced the diſguſted nobles in their endeavours to ruin him. The public commotions threatening rebellion, the king ordered the mayor to take care of the city, and not ſuffer any perſon with horſe or arms to enter it, without his ſpecial permiſſion. He alſo commiſſioned the barons of the exchequer to examine by what right the ſheriffs claimed certain farms, and other dues, demanded for the king's uſe. The barons declared, that the citizens of London, for the time being, were ſheriffs in fee of London and Middleſex; and enjoined the mayor, eight aldermen, and one citizen of London, who were preſent on the behalf of the city, to tranſact certain affairs relating to the office of ſheriff, which tended to the king's ſervice, as being then virtually ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, and repreſenting thoſe who were to be ſheriffs in time to come.

The

* Maitland has given us from Dugdale, the following prices of various ſorts of proviſions, as they were ſold in London, in the 30th of Edward I. A. D. 1302.

	s.	d.	q.
A quarter of wheat at —	4	0	0
A quarter of ground malt at —	3	4	0
A quarter of peaſe at —	2	6	0
A quarter of oats at —	2	0	0
A bull at — —	7	6	0
A cow at — —	6	0	0
A fat mutton at —	1	0	0
An ewe ſheep at — —	0	8	0
A capon at —	0	2	0
A cock or hen at —	0	1	½

The king and his council, propoſing to tax his ſeveral demeſnes; under which appellation the city of London was included; the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the city, were interrogated by the privy-council, ſitting at White Friars, in Fleet-ſtreet, if they would fine for their tallage, or, like others, raiſe the money by a poll-tax, and a general aſſeſſment on their eſtates? They returned for anſwer, that the king might tax his demeſnes at pleaſure, but, as ſuch, the city of London could not be taxed, for by their antient rights and liberties, confirmed by divers charters, eſpecially that of Magna Charta, they were free; and, in lieu of all ſervices, paid the king a certain annual ſum for the fee-farm of their city. The king perſiſting in his demand, the mayor, *&c.* were ſo intimidated, that they offered a loan of one thouſand pounds, on condition that the king would, by his letters patent, take care that no tallage might be aſſeſſed before the next parliament. To this he aſſented; and the money was paid, as appears by a receipt in the chamber of London. A. D. 1311.

We find upon the ſame record a brief directed to the aſſeſſors of the county of Oxon, forbidding them to ceſs the citizens of London, among the inhabitants of Henly, to the tallage.

Proviſions of all ſorts being exceſſive dear, in the year 1314, the parliament then ſitting at London, ſettled the prices of divers ſorts, according to the following table: 1314.

	£.	s.	d.
The beſt graſs-fed ox alive, at	0	16	0
The beſt grain-fed ox, at	1	4	0
The beſt cow, at	0	12	0
The beſt hog of two years old, at	0	3	4
The beſt ſhorn mutton, at	0	1	4
The beſt gooſe, at	0	0	3
The beſt capon, at	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
The beſt hen	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The beſt chickens, two for	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The beſt young pigeons, three for	0	0	1
Twenty eggs, at	0	0	1

Theſe limitations in regard to price were found to have a bad tendency, by preventing neceſſaries being brought into the city; they were therefore abrogated next year. Indeed, though it is often wiſhed for in our times, it does not appear poſſible, to fix or limit the price of proviſions by any law or magiſtracy, without doing more harm than good. If the laws againſt foreſtalling and engroſſing were but duly enforced, the price of neceſſaries will always be regulated by the quantity and the demand; the only circumſtances by which prices can, or ought to be governed.

The election of ſheriffs being frequently diſturbed by popular tumults, Edward iſſued a proclamation, forbidding all who were not ſummoned to thoſe elections, to intrude or interfere in them.

A. D.
1316. The citizens of London having neglected their propoſed application to the parliament to prevent their being tallaged, and the king's affairs reducing him to great ſtraits for money, he appointed commiſſioners to tax the city: but by lending government the ſum of ſix hundred marks more, the tallage was again poſtponed.

We are told of a great famine in the year 1316, when wheat is ſaid to have riſen to ten ſhillings the buſhel; and the poor to have been driven to ſhocking extremities; though by a favourable harveſt following, corn is ſaid to have fell to ten-pence. As the great price wheat ſold for on ſuch exigencies, proves that agriculture was then in a wretched ſtate; ſo the vaſt diſparity in price between plenty and ſcarcity, ſhews that wheat was not then a neceſſary of life, but a delicacy which the poor knew little of. When Edward himſelf lay upon ſtraw *, the huſbandman could hardly be ſuppoſed to threſh the grain from it for his own table.

A mud wall had been erected by Henry III. without the Tower, and within the city wall, and this year the citizens took upon themſelves to pull it down as an injurious encroachment: for which indiſcretion they were, in
1317. 1317, obliged to pay to the king a fine of one thouſand marks. The freeholders of London were at this time, however, empowered to recover their rents by a writ of *gavelet*, and in default thereof the lands in demeſne. The city magiſtrates had now found the way to ſecure the countenance of the court, and to employ it in oppreſſing their fellow-citizens: the mayor, when he ſuited their purpoſe, was continued at pleaſure; the citizens were taxed at diſcretion, while the magiſtrates ſpared themſelves in the aſſeſſments. The citizens not able to procure redreſs from the judges itinerant in the Tower, obtained, in
1318. 1318, the royal ſanction to a ſet of conſtitutions for the more regular government of the city, by the annual election of mayor and aldermen, *&c.* to which the magiſtrates were obliged to conform; and which were afterward taken into the city charter by Richard II. as will appear in due time. (See Appendix, No. XXII.)

The Scots having made great inroads in the north of England, the king iſſued writs for a parliament to meet him at York three weeks after Michaelmas this year, to aſſiſt him at this exigency. The ſheriffs of London received a writ for the election of two citizens to repreſent the city, but the return mentions three, to whom or two of them full parliamentary powers were given. In this parliament, London was directed to furniſh two hundred men toward the army raiſed againſt the Scots; and, as this was five times the number required of any other city, we have thereby a comparative eſtimate of its conſequence at this particular time.

Complaint was made before the barons of the Exchequer by the pope's nuncio, that on Midſummer-day, during veſpers, or evening prayers, four or five hundred of the populace, armed, repaired to St. Paul's church, and there inſulted

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 112.

ſulted a certain Lombard, and others in his company. The mayor and aldermen were ordered to attend the treaſurer, barons, and council upon that affair; by whom they were ſtrictly enjoined to enquire into that riot, and to puniſh the ringleaders; which was done accordingly: but this affair, and the continual broils between the freemen and magiſtrates, which do not appear to have ſubſided by the late articles of agreement, had in all probability drawn upon the city the uſual fines and forfeiture of their charters, had not the king's affairs required the affections and aid of the citizens. A. D. 1321.

The barons had put Gaveſton to death, and, by that violent act, had gratified their reſentment againſt an inſolent minion, without obtaining any ſecurity againſt future evil adviſers; for nature had not qualified Edward to ſee objects in a true light, or even to profit by the diſguſts of his ſubjects. To Gaveſton, young Hugh le Deſpencer ſucceeded in his favour, who, with his father, acquired ſuch an aſcendancy over the king, that the barons again had recourſe to arms. The parliament met at London, A. D. 1321; to which, for the purpoſe of impeaching the Spencers, the nobility came attended by great numbers of armed men; which together compoſed a conſiderable army; and took up their quarters in the ſuburbs of the city. Such dangerous neighbours obliged the city to take the utmoſt precaution for its own ſafety; for which purpoſe, the mayor appointed a guard of a thouſand citizens, compleatly armed, to be poſted at the gates, and other places, night and day. Two aldermen, attended by proper officers, patrolled the ſtreets by night, to keep the watch ſtrictly to their duty; the gates were ordered to be ſhut at nine at night, and not to be opened till ſeven in the morning. But the king, not being in a condition to oppoſe the power of the enraged barons, they took poſſeſſion of London, and obliged him to paſs an act of parliament, for the perpetual baniſhment of the Spencers, the father and ſon.

Edward had now ſo far loſt the reſpect of his ſubjects, that the queen, not long after on a journey into Kent, was denied a night's lodging at the caſtle of Leeds, by the lord Badleſmere; and ſome of her retinue, perhaps for reſenting this groſs affront, were killed. To revenge this indignity, which no one juſtified, the king aſſembled ſome forces, chiefly Londoners, and reduced the caſtle: and in return for their aſſiſtance, Edward granted London a charter, declaring this voluntary aid ſhould not be drawn into a precedent for obliging the citizens to carry on war without the city. See Appendix, No. XXIII. As the citizens at this time beſtowed two thouſand marks on the king toward his war with Scotland, it was, in all likelihood, the purchaſe-money for this privilege of exemption.

Edward's ſucceſs in this inſtance, and having ſome forces ready when the barons were all quiet, gave him courage to recall the Spencers, and retort the violence by which he was obliged to baniſh them. He ſeized the caſtles of many of the barons, and ſecured their perſons; reduced and put to death the earl of Lancaſter, a chief of the diſaffected party, with ſome others; among whom was the unpolite lord Badleſmere abovementioned: and intoxicated with

his ſucceſs, and inſtigated by the inſolence and rapacity of young Spencer, he, A. D. 1325. on ſome pretext, ſeized the city liberties, and extorted two thouſand marks more for the redemption of them.

The queen no leſs diſguſted than the reſt of the nation with the reſtoration of the Spencers, went to France in 1325, with her ſon young Edward, to ſolicit aid, and collect the Engliſh fugitives together, to expel them. She engaged her brother with the earl of Hainault to aſſiſt her; and it was on this journey ſhe firſt commenced her criminal intimacy with Roger Mortimer, and entered into his conſpiracies, not only againſt the favourites, but alſo againſt her huſband. Among other preparations againſt theſe impending ſtorms, the king, contrary to his lately granted charter of exemption, required the city of London to equip and maintain him 100 men at arms, to march wherever his ſervice required. This they highly reſented ſoon after, to Edward's no ſmall diſadvantage: for, upon the queen's landing, when he demanded a ſupply of men and money of the city, the citizens, after ſome deliberation, returned for anſwer; "That they would at all times revere their ſovereign lord the king, "the queen, and the prince their ſon, the indubitable heir of the crown, and "ſhut their gates againſt, and to the utmoſt of their power reſiſt, all foreigners "and traitors." But added, "that they were not willing to march out to "fight, unleſs, according to their antient privileges, they could return home "the ſame day before ſun-ſet." Finding, by this reply, how little reliance he could have on the city, Edward gave immediate orders for ſtoring the Tower of London with military proviſions; and committed the cuſtody of the city to Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter. He then ſet out from London to raiſe an army in the weſtern parts of England, for the defence of himſelf and his unworthy favourites.

The queen, in the mean while, made earneſt application to the mayor and citizens for their aſſiſtance, in what ſhe repreſented as the common cauſe. The magiſtrates returned no anſwer to her letters; and the populace, doubtful of the part they intended to act, ſeized the mayor, compelled him to ſwear obedience to their orders; and then ran to the biſhop of Exeter's palace, burnt down the gates, and not meeting with the biſhop, plundered it of all the valuable effects they could find. The unfortunate biſhop, intending to take ſanctuary in St. Paul's cathedral, was met at the door, dragged into Cheapſide, and there killed, with two of his domeſtics, and their bodies buried in the rubbiſh of a tower the biſhop had been building near the river. Their reſentment toward the biſhop aroſe from ſome former tranſactions of his, unfavourable to their corporation rights, in his office as high treaſurer. They then poſſeſſed themſelves of the Tower, diſcharged the priſoners, and all the king's officers; appointing others under John of Eltham, the king's ſecond ſon, whom they conſtituted guardian of the city and kingdom. The like ſpirit diffuſed itſelf throughout the nation, to the terror of the few who ſtill adhered to the king: for Baldock the chancellor, to whom many of the national evils were imputed,

was

was ſeized at Hereford, brought up to London, and lodged in the biſhop's priſon. This priſon, however, not being thought ſecure enough, the populace dragged him from thence toward Newgate, but they treated him ſo unmercifully by the way, that he ſoon after died in great miſery. A. D. 1327.

The ſtrength of the whole kingdom having thus deſerted the king, he was at laſt ſeized by the earl of Leiceſter, and confined in the caſtle of Kenelworth. The two Spencers being taken, were put to death without the formality of a trial; and the queen, with her ſon, were chearfully received in London. She ſummoned a parliament at Weſtminſter, January 13, 1327, which voted the depoſition of the king for incapacity; and he was accordingly forced to reſign the crown to his ſon.

Edward III. when eſtabliſhed on the throne, returned the aſſiſtance given by the citizens of London to his advancement, by the valuable charter to be found in the Appendix, No. XXIV. He alſo conferred the bailywick of Southwark on the city, by the charter numbered XXV. for the reaſons mentioned in it; that village being then a refuge for thieves and other diſturbers of the public peace. The late troubles, however, had encouraged a licentious diſpoſition in the populace, which was not eaſily reſtrained, when affairs tended toward a ſettlement. For, next year, 1328, a dangerous inſurrection happened 1328. in London, of the tradeſmen who dealt in proviſions; (but on what account does not appear;) who, together with others, committed many outrages. The king ſent two ſeveral orders to the mayor, to put a ſtop to theſe exceſſes; which was at length effected, and the rioters were tried by the mayor in virtue of the power conferred on him by the late charter.

The king in the year 1329, exhibited a ſolemn tournament, for the enter- 1329. tainment of the French ambaſſadors. It was held in Cheapſide, between Wood-ſtreet and Queen-ſtreet; the ſtreet being covered with ſand to prevent the horſes ſlipping. Acroſs the ſtreet, was erected a ſtately ſcaffold, reſembling a tower, whereon the queen and chief ladies of the court ſat to behold the performance; which broke down, without any farther damage than frightening the ladies. This year we find an order from the king, addreſſed to the mayor, to prevent the adulteration of wines by tavern-keepers.

In order to ſuppreſs frays in the ſtreets by evil minded perſons, which were ſtill complained of, a proclamation was publiſhed by ſpecial command of the king, ſtrictly enjoining, that no perſon whatſoever preſume to wear any coat of plate, or other weapon, in the city of London, or town of Weſtminſter, or the ſuburbs thereof, on pain of forfeiting all his poſſeſſions. A like order was renewed three years after.

By the great rains which fell in the Spring of the year 1335, an exceſſive dearth 1335. enſued, and proviſions of all ſorts became ſo very ſcarce in London, that it occaſioned the king to reprimand the mayor and ſheriffs ſharply, for not having a greater regard to the welfare of the city, by making a proper proviſion againſt a time of ſcarcity. He ſtrictly commanded the mayor, the aldermen and commonalty, to regulate the prices of all ſorts of proviſions, according to the prime

coſt, to prevent the citizens from being impoſed upon for the future.* He likewiſe directed them to reform all abuſes in reſpect to meaſures and weights; and to quiet the apprehenſions of the citizens who were jealous of the encouragement given to foreigners, he ſoon after granted them a third charter of confirmation of their immunities, in which it was declared that the privileges allowed to merchant ſtrangers ſhould nowiſe affect theſe rights nor the general liberties ſecured by the Great Charter. See Appendix No. XXVI.

A. D. 1335.

1339. We learn farther that in the year 1339 the mayor of London for the time being enjoyed a contribution of 50 marks yearly toward the ſupport of the mayoralty, from the foreign merchants trading in and about London. †

Edward reduced himſelf to great difficulties in aſſerting his ill-judged claim of ſucceſſion to the crown of France: and the parliament had granted him a large ſubſidy to ſupport his pretenſions. But, preſent money being wanted, the city of London, at the king's deſire, advanced him twenty thouſand marks, upon the credit of that part of the aid to be raiſed upon the citizens. Mr. Maitland obſerves that this is the the firſt aſſeſſment that he could find publiſhed: as ſuch it will ſhew the reader the comparative riches of the ſeveral wards at that time; and may aſſiſt him in extending his compariſons to different times. It is therefore given in the note. ‡

Before the king went abroad, he granted the mayor, &c. a commiſſion for the conſervation of peace during his abſence; and it was not long before they had occaſioned to put it in force. A quarrel between the fiſhmongers and ſkinners companies produced a riot and ſkirmiſh; which the magiſtrates endeavoured to ſuppreſs, and ſeized ſome of the offenders. But Thomas Haunſart and John le Brewere two of the ringleaders reſcued them, uſed the mayor ill, and wounded one of his officers. Theſe deſperate fellows were however apprehended, tried and condemned at Guildhall, and executed in Cheapſide: the king ſo well approved this well-timed exertion of authority, that he granted the magiſtrates a patent of indemnification for their conduct.

* The following prices were ſettled, in conſequence of this order.

	s.	d.
The beſt wheat, the quarter, at	2	0
The beſt ox, at	6	8
The beſt ſheep at	0	8
The beſt pigeons, ſix for	0	1
The beſt gooſe, at	0	2
The beſt pig, at	0	1

† Anderſon.

‡ *The Aſſeſſment.*

	l.	s.	d.
Tower-Ward	365	0	0
Billingſgate-Ward	763	0	0
Bridge-Ward	765	6	8
Dowgate-Ward	660	10	0
Langburn-Ward	352	6	8
Wallbroke-Ward	911	0	0
Biſhopſgate-Ward	559	6	8
Lymeſtreet-Ward	110	0	0
Cornhill-Ward	315	0	0
Cheap-Ward	517	10	0
Broadſtreet-Ward	588	0	0
Vintry-Ward	634	16	8
Breadſtreet-Ward	461	16	8
Queenhithe-Ward	435	13	4
Cordwaynerſtreet-Ward	2195	3	4
Farringdon-Ward within	730	16	8
Farringdon-Ward without	114	13	4
Cripplegate-Ward	462	10	0
Colemanſtreet-Ward	1051	16	0
Candlewickſtreet-Ward	133	6	8
Aldgate-Ward	30	0	0
Portſoken-Ward	27	10	0
Caſtle-Baynard's-Ward	63	6	8
Baſſiſhaw-Ward	79	13	4
Alderſgate-Ward	57	10	0
Sum total	12385	13	4

Not-

Though the ward of Farringdon is here divided into two, the outer and inner; it was not until the ſtat. 17 R. II. c. 13. that the diviſion was legally confirmed.

Notwithſtanding Edward's great preparations againſt France, he had the mortification to find his allies deſert his cauſe, and without effecting any thing he was forced to make a truce with Philip, and return home, embarraſſed by his foreign debts. The ill humour he contracted abroad he ſought to indulge at home; he commiſſioned his itinerant judges to make ſtrict ſcrutiny into the management of the collectors of his taxes all over the kingdom. The citizens of London ever tenacious of their corporation privileges, would neither ſuffer the judges to ſit in the city to make their inquiſition, nor would they obey the ſummons to attend them in the Tower. They were ſo turbulent on the occaſion, that the judges could not proceed in the city buſineſs: the king was enraged, until the diſturbance was repreſented as ſpringing from no worſe cauſe than the fears of the lower part of the citizens of having their liberties encroached on: he diſplaced the mayor Andrew Aubrey, however, and impriſoned him.* A. D. 1339.

In the year 1342, the Londoners obtained a general confirmation of the charters of Henry III. concerning the mayoralty and ſheriffs of London and Middleſex; and likewiſe of the articles for the better government of the city in king Edward IId's reign, with a concluding clauſe, which reads thus in Engliſh: "Moreover, we, being willing to ſhew more abundant favour to the "citizens of the city aforeſaid, have granted to them, for us and for our heirs, "and by this our charter have confirmed, that, although they or their pre-"deceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, have not hitherto fully uſed, upon "any emergent occaſion, any of the liberties, acquittals, articles, or free "cuſtoms, contained in the ſaid charter and letters; yet the ſame citizens, and "their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of that city, may henceforth fully enjoy "thoſe liberties, acquittals, articles, and free cuſtoms, and any of them, "for ever." † 1342.

As Edward ſtill purſued his favourite project of diſputing the crown of France with Philip, the prince in poſſeſſion; he ſtill found himſelf in want of money, and under difficulties how to raiſe it. One ſcheme was to oblige every citizen of London poſſeſſed of 40l. *per ann.* to take on him the order of knighthood conformable to a ſtatute, 1 Edw. II. But this ſcheme failed becauſe the prudent citizens *then* held knighthood in as light eſtimation as the king did: the one would beſtow it for money, and the others made uſe of every evaſion to avoid the exchange.

In the year 1345, the election of the mayor of London was eſtabliſhed on a more regular plan, and veſted in the mayor and aldermen for the time being, together with ſuch of the diſcreet citizens as ſhould be perſonally ſummoned. Every alderman abſent at the day of election, without allowance, was ſubjected to a fine of 20l. and every mayor elect, who refuſed to ſerve the office, forfeited 100 marks. The office was rendered obligatory, becauſe few choſe to ſerve the offices of the corporation, on account of ſome new ordinances eſtabliſhed prejudicial to their franchiſes confirmed by Magna Charta, as, that matters done in London ſhould be tried by perſons of foreign counties. This grievance they 1345.

* Hume. † 15 Edw. III. 3 *Junii, apud Turrim Lon. Ex vet. Manuſc.*

1348. they petitioned againſt in 1348; but with what ſucceſs at that time does not appear.

A great peſtilence which firſt appeared in the northern parts of Aſia, now
1349. ſpread over Europe, and ſenſibly thinned the inhabitants of every country it invaded. At length it reached London, where the common cemeteries were not capacious enough to receive the vaſt number of bodies; ſo that ſeveral well-diſpoſed perſons were induced to purchaſe ground to ſupply that defect. Amongſt the reſt Ralph Stratford, biſhop of London, bought a piece of ground called No-Man's-Land, which he incloſed with a brick wall, and dedicated to the burial of the dead. Adjoining to this was a place called Spittle-Croft, the property of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, containing thirteen acres and a rod of ground, which was purchaſed for the ſame uſe of burying the dead by Sir Walter Manny; and was long remembered by an inſcription fixed on a ſtone croſs upon the premiſes. See the Note. *

On this burial ground the Charter-Houſe now ſtands. There was alſo another piece of ground purchaſed at the eaſt end of the city, juſt without the wall, by one John Corey, a clergyman, for the ſame uſe; on which ſpot was afterward, in this ſame reign, founded the abbey of St. Mary of Grace, for Ciſtertian monks: it is now covered by the victualling-office, and adjoining houſes. It was aſſerted that not one in ten eſcaped this calamity; and that not leſs than 100,000 perſons died in the whole.

Notwithſtanding this ſad misfortune, the city ſoon recovered itſelf, and advanced greatly in its proſperity; as will appear by a charter it obtained in the
1354. year 1354 granting the privilege of having gold or ſilver maces carried before the chief magiſtrate. See Appendix No. XXVII. Trifling as this diſtinction may appear, it becomes important, where we find that all other cities and towns in the kingdom were, by a royal precept, expreſſly commanded not to uſe maces of any other metal than copper. It was on this occaſion probably that the chief magiſtrate began to be called *Lord Mayor*, as correſponding with the increaſe of dignity added to his public appearance. Both parties being now in good humour, the city made the king a ſubſtantial return for the mace, by raiſing at the corporation expence, five-and-twenty men at arms, and five hundred archers, all in one livery; which gallant company they ſent to his army then acting againſt France.

The citizens of London had never ſeen a more glorious ſight than was exhi-
1357. bited May 24 1357, when Edward, the gallant prince of Wales, who had taken John king of France priſoner at the battle of Poictiers, conducted his royal captive to London. They landed at Southwark, where they were received by a rich cavalcade of citizens, who attended them to the city. King John in royal apparel,

* *Anno Domini* 1349, *regnante magna peſtilentia, conſecratum fuit hoc cæmeterium, in quo, et infra ſepta præſentis monaſterii, fuerunt mortuorum corpora pluſquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa ab hinc uſque ad præſens: quorum animabus propitietur Deus.* Amen.

In Engliſh: "A great plague raging in the year of our Lord 1349, this burial-ground was conſecrated, wherein, and within the bounds of the preſent monaſtery, were buried more than fifty thouſand bodies of the dead, beſide many others thenceforward to the preſent time: whoſe ſouls the Lord have mercy upon. Amen.

apparel, was mounted on a ſtately white courſer, while the young conqueror, who treated him with the utmoſt reſpect, rode by his ſide on a little black palfry. At the foot of London-Bridge the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and the ſeveral companies received them in their formalities, with ſtately pageants; and the ſtreets, through which the proceſſion paſſed, were decorated in the moſt ſplendid manner, with a diſplay of all the riches of the citizens; but in a more eſpecial manner they gloried in their martial furniture. The concourſe of people on this occaſion was ſo prodigiouſly great, that the cavalcade held from three in the morning till noon. A. D. 1357.

This truly noble young hero is generally known by the name of the Black prince, from the colour of his armour; by which, as well as from the above mentioned inſtance of modeſty, it ſhould ſeem, that he by no means affected pomp or finery. His virtues are celebrated by all hiſtorians who mention him, and, to the great misfortune of the nation, he died before his father, in the forty ſixth year of his age.

This event is however anticipated. To return therefore to the regular courſe of the hiſtory; the citizens at this joyful ſeaſon took occaſion to revive the affair of foreign pleas. The ſteward of the royal houſhold uſed frequently to oblige the citizens to plead before him out of the city, from which they now again petitioned the king to relieve them; and they received a favourable anſwer, by which their ſuit was granted.

In the year 1360 the French invaded Suſſex, with an army of twenty thouſand men, where they committed many cruelties, in ſacking and burning of towns. Theſe depredations were ſoon retorted; for the city of London, and other ports of the kingdom, fitted out a potent fleet of one hundred and ſixty ſail, whereon were embarked fourteen thouſand men; who ſailing to the coaſt of France, landed where they pleaſed, and ravaged the coaſt at pleaſure. 1360.

The plague making its appearance in France in 1361, the king to guard againſt the contagion ſpreading in London, ordered that all cattle for the uſe of the city ſhould be ſlaughtered either at Stratford on one ſide the town, or at Knightsbridge on the other ſide; to keep the air free from filthy and putrid ſmells. This regulation was certainly wholeſome; but the cloſe dwellings of which the city then conſiſted, were always fit receptacles for contagious diſorders: the plague accordingly came over, and in two days deſtroyed 1200 perſons. 1361.

In the year 1363 Henry Pycard an eminent citizen who had ſerved the office of mayor, ſome few years before, had the ſingular honour of entertaining four kings, the prince of Wales, and many of the nobility, at his table at one time: they were the kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus: and it is no leſs extraordinary that a citizen of London ſhould at ſuch an early ſeaſon of commerce be able to furniſh a feaſt for ſuch illuſtrious gueſts, than that he ſhould have ſuch gueſts to entertain. 1363.

The following ordinance was made 39 Edw. III. to aſcertain what things a tenant in London might not move at his leaving the houſe he had rented in the

A. D. 1363. city or its liberties: and as it ſtill remains in force, tenants will do well to remember it for their own ſakes.

"It is ordained, that if any perſon hire a tenement, houſe, or houſes, in "the city of London, or in the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, to hold the ſame for "the term of life, or of years, or only from year to year, or from quarter to "quarter; if the ſaid tenant ſhall make, or cauſe to be made, any pentyſes or "other eaſements in the ſaid tenement, houſe, or houſes, fixed with nails of "iron or wooden pegs to the premiſes, or to the ſoil thereof; it ſhall not be "lawful for ſuch tenant to remove ſuch pentyſes or eaſements at the end of the "term, or at any other time to deſtroy them; but they ſhall always remain to "the landlord of the ſaid premiſes, as a parcel thereof." * This was by the Lord-Mayor and aldermen confirmed and aſſerted to be agreeable to old cuſtom, as appeared by antient records.

The Engliſh archers were famous all over Europe; but the citizens neglecting archery for unprofitable ſports, the king wrote to the ſheriffs on that ſubject, concluding with this injunction that they ſhould "cauſe publick proclama-"tion to be made, that every one of the ſaid city, ſtrong in body, at leiſure "times on holidays, uſe in their recreations bows and arrows, or pellets, or "bolts, and learn and exerciſe the art of ſhooting; forbidding all and ſingular "on our behalf, that they do not after any manner apply themſelves to the "throwing of ſtones, wood, iron, hand-ball, foot-ball, bandy-ball, cambuck, "or cock-fighting, nor ſuch other like vain plays, which have no profit in "them, or concern themſelves therein, under pain of impriſonment. Wit-"neſs the king at Weſtminſter, the twelfth day of June."

1369. In the year 1369 a return of the plague deſtroyed great numbers of inhabitants; and in 1371 the parliament having granted the king a conſiderable ſubſidy for his French war, the mayor and certain aldermen advanced four thouſand ſix hundred and one pounds three ſhillings and four-pence, upon the credit of that aid.

It was long before the prejudices entertained by the Engliſh againſt foreigners, ſuffered them to ſee that they were amply repaid for any encouragement given to them, by the arts and manufactures introduced by them. The citizens of London thought themſelves particularly injured by ſome private grants from the crown to foreigners in 1337; and in 1368 we find that the king granted licence and protection to three clock-makers from Delft, to come and practiſe their occupation in England; which is the firſt mention of clocks in this country. The populace ſtimulated probably by envy at the advantages, ſuperior ſkill and induſtry procured to foreigners here, inſulted them ſo much, that Edward in 1369, wrote to the mayor and ſheriffs, telling them very ſenſibly, "That he is informed the people of that city were daily offering injuries "and inſults to the merchants and others of Flanders and Lombardy living "in and reſorting to London; although the ſaid foreigners came thither "under his protection and the faith of his proclamation, for the public "good and advantage of the kingdom. As they have therefore an undoubted "claim

* Vid. *Jacob*, and other law books, tit. *Waſte*.

" claim to be protected from all manner of wrongs, he commands the ſaid " mayor and ſheriff to make proclamation in their city and ſuburbs, that " none of what degree ſoever do preſume to offer any ſort of injury, either " to the perſons or goods of the ſaid foreigners, under the ſevereſt penalties*." The diſcontent of the citizens however, influenced them to preſent a petition to the king in 1372, complaining in general terms only of the loſs of their franchiſes. A. D. 1369. 1372.

The parliament breaking up ſoon after, no anſwer was given until the following year, when they received this reply, — " Let them particularly ſhew " the breach of any liberty, and they ſhall be anſwered." On this, another petition was drawn up and preſented, which is recited in the 6th charter of Edward III. †

Several good regulations were publiſhed by the mayor in 1374, to check the extortions of uſurers; which proved ſo effectual, that the king and parliament enjoined the reſt of the nation to adopt them. 1374.

Some doubts having ariſen as to the conſtruction of words in the charter of Edward II. Appendix, No. XXII. relating to the annual election of aldermen; the king, by a charter in 1376, ſee Appendix, No. XXVIII. expreſſly declares, That aldermen ſhall be elected annually, and that they ſhall not be re-elected. He alſo granted another charter, ſee Appendix, No. XXIX. relative to the privileges of merchant ſtrangers, in anſwer to the petitions mentioned above. 1376.

The citizens emboldened by the king's readineſs to gratify them, now ſought to obtain a parliamentary confirmation of the laſt charter; which ſhews how zealouſly they purſued the point of diſcouraging foreigners: this however the king evaded by the anſwer, " The king will be farther informed." They met with another repulſe in their attempt to get the appointment of the coroner into their own hands, to which Edward replied, " The king will not depart from " his antient rights." Nor had they any better ſucceſs when they petitioned for a confirmation of the right of puniſhing all miſdemeanors in Southwark; and that command ſhould be given, that the marſhal do not intermeddle with that part of Southwark which is guildable; for his majeſty anſwered, " The king " cannot do it, without doing wrong to others."

The citizens ſeem to have endeavoured to preſerve good humour on both ſides, notwithſtanding thoſe checks. For the unfortunate death of the prince of Wales juſt before, having caſt a gloom over the whole nation, the citizens projected a maſque to divert prince Richard, his mother the princeſs of Wales, the nobility and their attendants, at Kennington. For which purpoſe, on the Sunday before Candlemas, one hundred and thirty-two citizens on horſeback in maſquerade, attended by a band of muſic, and a vaſt number of flambeaux, marched from Newgate through the city and borough of Southwark, to the prince's reſidence aforeſaid; where they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained at ſupper, and had the honour of dancing with the prince and nobility.

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 197. † Appendix, No. XXIX.

A. D. 1376. The Engliſh, who had never proved themſelves the moſt dutiful ſons the church of Rome could boaſt, began, even at this early period, to diſcover the ſeeds of that happy ſpirit of religious inquiry, which at length enabled Henry VIII. to ſet the pope at defiance, and his ſucceſſors to reform the national church. John Wickliffe, a ſecular prieſt, had made many diſciples to opinions that could not but alarm the clergy, by their novelty, and tendency to weaken clerical influence over men's minds. He aſſerted the ſcripture to be the only rule of faith, that the church was ſubordinate to the ſtate: he denied the doctrine of the real preſence, the ſupremacy of the church of Rome, the merit of monaſtic vows; and was a ſtrong predeſtinarian. A bull was procured from pope Gregory XI. for apprehending Wickliffe and examining his doctrines; and he was cited accordingly to appear before the biſhop of London's court at St. Paul's church. Among Wickcliffe's diſciples were two who proved of great ſervice to him in this dilemma; theſe were John duke of Lancaſter, the king's ſon, and lord Piercy, marſhal of England. Theſe powerful perſons attended him in the biſhop's court, and bad him ſit down during his examination; which the biſhop reſented as an inſult to his authority. High words aroſe, and the clamour of the people preſent occaſioned the court to break up before its time; however Wickliffe was prohibited from defending or publiſhing the doctrines contained in the charge exhibited againſt him.

The populace took part with their biſhop againſt Lancaſter and Piercy in this quarrel, and were farther inflamed by the marſhal having impriſoned a citizen in his priſon in Southwark, without the limits of the city. They broke open the Marſhalſea priſon, carried off the priſoner, ſought for Piercy, but not finding him they plundered his houſe; and running to the duke of Lancaſter's palace at the Savoy, would have demoliſhed that alſo, had not the biſhop interpoſed and pacified them. The duke being preſident of the parliament, in revenge, made a motion for depriving the city of its mayor and privileges: but the mayor and commonalty, perceiving a cloud gathering, reſolved if poſſible to prevent the approaching ſtorm. They ſent a deputation of principal citizens to excuſe themſelves to the king with reſpect to the late inſurrection, ſincerely declaring, that they exerted themſelves to the utmoſt in ſuppreſſing it, though without ſucceſs; and repreſented the great uneaſineſs of the commonalty of the city, on being informed that their liberties were to be taken from them by parliament. The king then told them, that it had never entered into his thoughts to infringe their liberties, but, on the contrary, rather to enlarge them, deſiring them not to be uneaſy in that reſpect, but to return and keep the city in peace.

Here the commotion would probably have ended, had not the reſentment of ſome perſons againſt the duke of Lancaſter ſhewn itſelf in lampoons which were ſtuck up in various parts of the city. This ſo provoked the duke, that he prevailed on the biſhop of Bangor, on the refuſal of the biſhop of London, to excommunicate all thoſe who ſhould injure his reputation. When the parliament was diſſolved, he perſuaded the king to diſmiſs Adam Staple, the mayor, and ſeveral of the aldermen, from their offices; and others, by the king's writ, were appointed in their places.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

From the acceſſion of Richard II. to the beginning of the civil wars between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter.

EDWARD III. was a prince of great abilities, and making due allowance for the unſettled maxims of government in that turbulent age, his long reign and prudent adminiſtration was very favourable to the advancement of commerce. Perhaps much more is effected by the extenſion of trade among thoſe who have not been accuſtomed to it, than may be evident at firſt view. By promoting a friendly intercourſe and mutual ſupply of each others wants among a rude people, their diſpoſitions are humanized, and their manners ſoftened; their underſtandings are enlarged, and the conveniencies of life are multiplied by their united labours. It is thus a people are civilized, and though the progreſs may be ſilent and ſlow, and it may be checked by many unfavourable interruptions, yet traffic will ſurmount them all. For when each man's attention is exerted in ſupplying the neceſſities of his neighbours, every barbarous principle muſt give way to a plan of ſuch extenſive utility, which converts the intercourſe among mankind to a general and conſtant barter of good offices.

The death of Edward III. and of his gallant ſon, were very unpropitious to the national tranquillity, and ſoon expoſed the kingdom to internal convulſions. The crown now reſted on the head of Richard II. ſon of the Black Prince, a minor of eleven years old, who was proclaimed June 21, 1377: the adminiſtration thus devolved on others for the preſent, with the uncertainty what the king himſelf might prove when arrived at maturity.

Though the city had failed in obtaining a parliamentary confirmation of the late king's charter, relating to merchant ſtrangers, the Houſe of Commons now joined in application to the throne for that purpoſe: the ſuit was granted, and they obtained the charter in the Appendix, N° XXX. which ordered that no foreigner ſhould either buy of, or ſell to, another foreigner, within the city liberties. Soon after the widows of citizens were by the king's mandate declared exempted from all tallages or contributions to government.

The quarrel between the king's uncle, the duke of Lancaſter, and the city, remained ſtill uncompromiſed; but the king and ſome of his council being engaged to interpoſe their good offices, a deputation of principal citizens were ſent with the city's ſubmiſſion of the matters in diſpute to the king's award. The duke, not to be behind hand with the citizens in their pacific intentions, freely diſclaimed all animoſity, and begged of the king to diſcharge thoſe citizens who were in confinement on his complaints. As a further proof of his ſincere reconciliation, he embraced all the citizens in preſence of the king. This troubleſome affair being ended to the great joy of the city, the king made a public entry into London, and the utmoſt cordiality took place between the royal family, the court, and the city.

A. D. 1378. The affairs of the Engliſh navy muſt have been greatly neglected at this time, when it was left to a private citizen, John Philpot, to fit out a fleet manned with a thouſand men, to ſuppreſs a Scots pirate who then infeſted the Engliſh coaſt, and had even taken every ſhip in the port of Scarborough. The king's council felt the diſgrace reflected on government, by the univerſal applauſe beſtowed on ſo gallant an enterprize; and ſummoned Philpot to anſwer for his not having obtained permiſſion before he undertook an affair of ſuch moment. But public utility pleaded ſo much in his favour, that he ſoon obtained his acquittal.

In a ſubſidy granted this year, 1378, in which every man was rated according to his ſtation in life, we diſcover the ranks attributed to the lord mayor and aldermen of London; the former being aſſeſſed as an earl, at four pounds, and the latter as barons, at two pounds each. Tradeſmen, with their wives and children, being of the age of fourteen years and above, were taxed at four pence per head; which occaſioned great murmurings among the commonalty, and proved the foundation of an inſurrection, as will preſently appear.

1379. John Philpot, being advanced to the mayoralty in 1379, contributed very largely toward fitting out a fleet to be ſent to the aſſiſtance of the duke of Brittany againſt the king of France. He cauſed the city ditch to be cleanſed by a rate of five pence charged upon each houſekeeper, and by his influence in parliament, threw out a bill very prejudicial to the city privileges: he and alderman Walworth were joint treaſurers of the ſupplies granted that ſeſſion.

1380. The next year, 1380, William Walworth was lord mayor, in which year the old city ſeal was broke, and a new one made. This year was rendered remarkable for a rebellion of a ſingular nature, which deſerves particular notice.

The civil diſcords that had hitherto agitated the nation, aroſe between the barons, who were the immediate ſovereigns over the vaſſals in their reſpective baronies or diſtricts; and the king, who was little more than the captain or general over theſe turbulent chiefs. But the nation now grew more ſettled, the feudal ties over the people began to relax from the frequent ſhifting of landed property, and an attention to traffic. They began to feel that they were men as well as their haughty lords, and to entertain ſome crude notions of the natural equality of mankind: but theſe ideas not being well underſtood as yet, led the populace to extreams, and ſtimulated them to overturn all government and authority.

The poll tax already mentioned was to be levied on all perſons who had arrived at the age of puberty. The officers in collecting this duty went into a blackſmith's ſhop at Dartford in Kent; where, on demanding payment for his daughter, the father inſiſted ſhe was not of the legal age. One of the collectors, with the inſolence of ſubaltern authority, attempted to obtain an indecent ſatisfaction as to that point; which ſo irritated the ſmith, that he knocked out the fellow's brains with a hammer. The neighbourhood all juſtified him and flew to arms, the inſurrection ſpread, and was farther inflamed by one John Ball, a prieſt. This man aſſumed the character of chaplain to the inſurgents, and at

Maidſtone preached a ſermon to them from an old proverb, which he took for a text. A. D. 1380.

When Adam delv'd, and Eve ſpan,
Who was then a gentleman?

From theſe words he argued that all men were equal by nature, as children of Adam; that, if God had appointed any man to ſlavery, he would have declared who ſhould be lords, and who ſervants; and that ſervitude which is acquired by an unjuſt power, is confirmed by as unjuſt laws: he therefore adviſed them to go to the king, and require liberty, which if they could not obtain by fair means, to recover the ſame with their ſwords. The multitude thus animated, formed themſelves under leaders who aſſumed the names of Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, Hob Carter, and Tom Miller, as glorying in their low occupations, which ſuited the levelling ſcheme they undertook to eſtabliſh. They then marched to Blackheath, where they were joined by an infinite mob from Eſſex and other parts, to the number of 100,000 men. Their pretences were for liberty, and the aboliſhing of evil laws and cuſtoms; eſpecially that of villainage, and likewiſe the intolerable exactions and corruptions of lawyers; which Ball, their chaplain, told them could not be ſo effectually done as by deſtroying all the nobility and lawyers: accordingly they beheaded all they could find, and it was capital for a man to have even pen and ink in his poſſeſſion.

From Blackheath they purſued their rout to London; entered Southwark on the 10th of June; broke open the King's Bench and Marſhalſea priſons; releaſed the priſoners, who immediately joined them; and having diſcovered the houſes of lawyers, jurors, and queſtmongers, they inſtantly levelled them with the ground. Then the body of Eſſex rebels were ſent to Lambeth, where they madly burnt the archiepiſcopal palace, with all its rich furniture, books, regiſters, and writings.

On Corpus Chriſti day they entered London by the favour of the populace, who joining them, they ran to the duke of Lancaſter's palace at the Savoy, which they burned. Here to ſhew their diſintereſted conduct, they proclaimed that none ſhould preſume to appropriate any thing belonging to the palace to his own uſe, upon pain of death; and flung one of their people into the fire, for having reſerved a curious piece of plate. But it ſeems they were not ſo ſcrupulous in reſpect of liquor; for two and thirty of them having got into the duke's cellar, they carouſed in jollity, forgetful where they were, till the houſe fell down upon them! They were heard for ſeven days inceſſantly calling for help, but in vain; for they were all ſuffered to periſh without pity. From the Savoy they ran to the Temple, (then belonging to the lord high treaſurer) which they likewiſe deſtroyed by fire, together with all the records of Chancery, and books and papers belonging to the ſtudents of the law. All the other inns of court they ſerved in the ſame manner.

Now

A. D. 1380. Now dividing themſelves into three bodies, one party hurried to the rich priory of St. John of Jeruſalem (at Clerkenwell) near Smithfield, which they alſo burned, together with the ſtately manor houſe at Highbury, through hatred to Sir Robert Hales, the high treaſurer, prior of the one, and proprietor of the other. The ſecond diviſion encamped on Tower Hill; whilſt the third, which were the Eſſex party, did the like at Mile End. This latter body ſummoned the king to attend them unarmed, and without any force; which as the Tower was weakly garriſoned and ill ſupplied, he was forced to yield to. The Tower gates being opened on this occaſion, the rebels on the hill burſt in, and murdered Simon Sudbury, the primate, Sir Robert Hales, the treaſurer, with other perſons of diſtinction they found there and in the city.

Violent as theſe exceſſes were, when the king arrived at Mile End, their demands were more reaſonable than the means they employed to extort the grant of them: but, as Mr. Hume juſtly obſerves, the times were not as yet ſufficiently prepared for the admiſſion of ſuch equitable principles. They required a fixed rent for land, inſtead of the ſervices due by villainage; freedom of commerce in all towns, without toll or impoſt; the abolition of ſlavery; and a general pardon. Upon an aſſurance of all theſe privileges, this body diſperſed.

In the mean time Wat Tyler, with his band, were committing the greateſt outrages in the city; particularly againſt foreigners. Being required to pronounce *bread and cheeſe*, the poor Flemings, who could only ſay *brot and cauſe*, were thus diſcovered and ſure to be murdered.

Upon the king's return to London, it was reſolved to offer Wat Tyler the ſame terms that had ſatisfied his companions at Mile End. Wat entered into a treaty, but, as it appeared, only to gain time. At laſt a conference was agreed to in Smithfield; where the king met him on horſeback. As his deportment was very rude, ſo were his demands exorbitant; for beſide the general manumiſſion granted by the king to the bondmen, he imperiouſly inſiſted upon all the lawyers being beheaded, and the abolition of all the antient laws of the kingdom; that all foreſts, parks, and warrens ſhould be made free and common to all; ſo that the poor, as well as the rich, might have the liberty to hunt, fiſh and fowl in all places; with ſeveral other extravagant demands. While Richard was deliberating upon theſe abſurd terms, Tyler behaved himſelf with ſuch a brutiſh inſolence, that thoſe about the king, adviſed him to get him arreſted, which Richard approving of, with ſome reluctance, commanded William Walworth, the mayor of London, to ſeize him as being within his juriſdiction. This Walworth effectually performed, by giving Tyler a ſevere blow upon the head with his ſword, which ſtruck him from his horſe; and being ſeconded by others, he was ſoon diſpatched.

His men obſerving him fall, furiouſly cried out, *Our captain is murdered, let us revenge his death*; and to that end immediately bent their bows: on which the king, with a prudence and boldneſs far ſuperior to the age of fifteen, rode bravely up to the rebels, and with a noble reſolution ſaid, *What, my friends, will you kill your king? Be not troubled for the loſs of your leader; I*

will be your captain, and grant what you desire. These words had so happy an effect upon them, that they soon changed their resolution, and marched under his conduct to St. George's-fields; while Walworth and Philpot hastened to the city, where with amazing celerity they raised a thousand citizens completely armed. A. D. 1380.

This little band being sent to the king's assistance, the rebels, though near thirty thousand in number, yet having lost their ring-leader, were so amazingly struck with a panic, that they threw down their arms, and begged for mercy. Thus ended this rebellion, the most dangerous that ever happened in England, or perhaps in any other kingdom: Jack Straw was condemned and executed soon after; and the parliament cancelled the charters which had been extorted from the king at Mile-End *.

The king, in reward of this ever-memorable national deliverance, conferred the honour of knighthood upon William Walworth the mayor, John Philpot, Nicholas Brembre, and Robert Laund, aldermen of this city; and granted to the first, a fee-farm of one hundred pounds *per annum*; and to the other three, forty pounds *per annum*, each of the same tenure. The addition of the dagger to the city arms, which is no otherwise satisfactorily accounted for, is generally attributed to a commemoration of the valour of Walworth the mayor.

The populace of London having shewn a dangerous propensity to licentiousness in joining this insurrection, John Northampton, who succeeded Walworth in the mayoralty, set about correcting the manners of the citizens. The punishments he inflicted on vice, drew on him the censure of the clergy for usurping their jurisdiction, though themselves neglected the exercise of it. This inconsistency was so notorious and ridiculous, that the mayor carried on the work of moral reformation, regardless of their menaces. He also procured an act of parliament, that no victualler should exercise any judicial office in London, or any other city, borough, town, or sea-port in the kingdom; unless where no other sufficient person could be found qualified for such offices: in which case, every such person was to abstain from the exercise of such trade, during the time of his office †. 1381. 1382.

In the sixth year of Richard II. the constable of the Tower of London, then Sir Thomas Murrieux, obtained from the king a grant of certain tolls in kind, from vessels bringing wine, shell-fish, and rushes, up the river to London, as also forfeits of whatever floated loose passing the Tower wharf: to which were added, privileges of a like nature around the Tower by land. This grant the citizens justly esteemed injurious to their own immunities, and caused them, through the mediation of the next parliament, to solicit a fresh confirmation of their chartered rights, which appeared to be forgotten. This was obtained, and in its seventy-third article sets forth, That "the constable of the "Tower of London should make no prizes by land, nor by water, of victual, "or other thing whatsoever, of the men of the said city, nor of any other "coming towards the said city, or going thence, or cause to be arrested the "ships

* Hume. † Stat. 6 R. II. c. 9.

A. D. 1383. "ſhips or boats bringing victuals, or other ſuch-like goods, to or from the "ſaid city." Yet, by a ſtrange inconſiſtency, the aforeſaid grant to the conſtable of the Tower, was confirmed by parliament the following year. But the proceedings of the legiſlative power had not as yet attained the accuracy of more regular and improved times. This contradiction gave riſe to many conteſts between the corporation of London, and the conſtable of the Tower.

Were the charter grants of the king and parliamentary authority underſtood then to have a permanent validity, we ſhould not ſo ſoon as the next year find the commons petitioning the king for another confirmation of the city
1384. liberties. Accordingly, in the parliament, 7 R. II. was paſſed a charter, reciting by *inſpeximus* the ſeveral charters of confirmation, and others paſſed in the preceding reigns, as alſo that charter of confirmation of the city liberties, paſſed by himſelf in parliament in the firſt year of his reign.

This important acquiſition produced a proclamation, by the joint authority of the king and the lord-mayor, then Sir Nicholas Brembre, which contained an expoſition of the generally underſtood ſenſe of the above-mentioned parliamentary charter. This proclamation is carefully preſerved in the city records, Lib. H. fol. 169. *a* and *b*, a tranſlation from the original Latin of which is printed in our Appendix, No. XXXI.

Though affairs were ſlowly tending to the eſtabliſhment of peace and good order, yet no regular plan of police could have yet taken place, or been duly enforced. The city appears now to have been convulſed by party diſſenſions; and John Northampton, the late mayor, and reformer of manners, by a ſtrange turn of events, had quarrelled with the company of Fiſhmongers, and was now ſtigmatized as a factious, riotous perſon. So far removed as we now are by time, and change of manners, it is impoſſible to form a judgment other than the facts handed down will guid- us; and we find that Northampton was ſentenced to a perpetual impriſonment, and forfeiture of goods. His former conduct in his mayoralty appears, however, in a favourable light; and we find legal proceedings to have been ſtrangely irregular, much later than this time.

At a great meeting of the commons, or a common hall, this 7th of Richard II. petitions were preſented to the mayor, ſetting forth, that, for want of ſufficient perſons choſen, divers things were paſſed in common-council more by clamour than reaſon. It was therefore ordained, that the aldermen ſhould cauſe to be choſen four of each ward for common-councilmen: which choice of common-councilmen appears by the *liber albus* to have been aforetime in certain myſteries or crafts; ſome of which choſe ſix, others four, and others only two. By the means alſo of Sir Nicholas Brembre, then mayor, moſt, if not all the aldermen of the city, were turned out by the common-council, and new ones choſen in their room for the reſpective wards: the firſt return whereof begins thus: Bread-ſtreet—*Dominus* Nicholas Brembre, *miles*, *electus eſt in alderman. wardæ prædictæ per probos homines ejuſdem wardæ*; i. e. "Bread-ſtreet—Sir Nicho-"las Brembre, knt. was choſen alderman of the ſaid ward, by the diſcreet

"men

"men of the ſaid ward." Theſe proceedings and elections were confirmed by a warrant from the king; and in the eighth of Richard II. in a common-council it was ordained, That the members of that court ſhould be choſen by the wards fifteen days after St. Gregory, and that they ſhould aſſemble at leaſt once in a quarter. In the ninth of Richard II. it was ſettled, that the wards ſhould chooſe four, ſix, or eight, according to their ſize. A. D. 1386.

In the year 1386, when the nation was threatened with a French invaſion, the king directed a writ to the mayor, ordering the citizens to repair the city wall, and to cleanſe the ditch, then ſadly neglected. He, for this purpoſe, impowered the mayor and citizens to take a toll of all merchandiſe and proviſions brought to the city, for the term of ten years.

A king who ſuffers idle amuſements to draw his attention away from buſineſs, will always find perſons about him, ready to indulge him with the one, and eaſe him of the other. This was now the caſe with young Richard; and he reſigned the national affairs to the guidance of two favourites, Robert de Vere earl of Oxford, whom he created duke of Ireland, and Michael de la Pole, who obtained the earldom of Suffolk, with the office of chancellor. Theſe men undertook to free the king from the influence which his uncles, the dukes of Lancaſter and Glouceſter, maintained over him; and, by their inſolent conduct, not only diſguſted the princes of the blood and nobility, but the whole nation. This juncture was thought favourable by the French for an invaſion of England; and though the armament was ruined by a ſtorm, and many of the ſhips were taken by the Engliſh, the increaſe of domeſtic feuds was far from affording future ſecurity.

The duke of Lancaſter was abroad, aſſerting his title to the crown of Caſtile, when theſe favourites, the more effectually to engroſs the royal favour and the power of the kingdom, concerted a ſcheme with Brembre, the mayor of the preceding year, to get Glouceſter aſſaſſinated, when on a viſit in the city. This ſcheme however failed; and being diſcloſed to the duke, ſpirited him up to deſtroy this faction, which owed its ſtrength to the weakneſs of the ſovereign: the citizens of London concurred; and, by a deputation, deſired him to take upon himſelf the adminiſtration of a kingdom ſo oppreſſively governed. Glouceſter, though he did not chooſe at once to go deſperate lengths, yet adviſed them to engage the other cities and towns of the kingdom ſeverally to addreſs the king upon account of their grievances, and that he would be ſure to attend the king on St. George's day following, when they ſhould find him and his brother ready to aſſiſt them.

At the time prefixed, a deputation of about ſixty principal citizens attended the king at Windſor, accompanied by deputies from divers other towns and cities. Here Sir Simon Sudbury, in behalf of the reſt, acquainted his majeſty with their grievances, and humbly intreated, that a parliament might be ſpeedily ſummoned, for calling to an account all ſuch as had miſbehaved in the adminiſtration of public affairs, and to ſubſtitute in their ſtead men of worth and probity. But the king evaded a proper reply, ſaying, That his ſub-

A. D. 1386. jects ſhould not be his maſters by preſcribing to him; for he never perceived that either himſelf, or thoſe about him, had ever intended any thing elſe but right and juſtice. On this, one of the zealous deputies boldly replied, "That, "with humble ſubmiſſion, juſtice was never leſs practiſed in England than at "preſent; and that, by the ſubtle management of certain perſons, it was im- "poſſible for him to come at the truth of things, ſeeing his miniſters found "it their intereſt to conceal from him the management of his affairs as much "as poſſible; in conſideration of which, they did not think it conſiſtent with "their intereſt, nor that of the kingdom, to wait the meeting of the parlia- "ment, as a ſpeedier remedy might be applied, by calling to an account "thoſe plunderers, who had embezzled the publick treaſure; and to enquire "how thoſe immenſe ſums, raiſed for nine years paſt, had been applied; and "that all thoſe who could not diſcharge themſelves honourably, ſhould ſtand "to the judgment of parliament."

Surprized at this bold and unparalleled ſpeech, the king turned to his uncles, his brother the duke of York, and the nobility preſent, who all declared, "they could not ſee any thing unreaſonable in this demand of the commonalty "of his realm." Whereupon the parliament was appointed to meet at Weſtminſter on the third day of May following, to enquire into the ſtate of the nation. On this occaſion we may perceive how the commons acquired an influence in government: for in the quarrels the nobles had with each other, or with their kings, either party occaſionally availed themſelves of the aſſiſtance of the people, to ſtrengthen their oppoſition; and thus the people gained new ſtrength by theſe diſputes, the viciſſitudes in which continually looſened the feudal ties of ſubordination on all ſides.

1387. Neither party waited quietly for the meeting of parliament; the duke of Ireland, countenanced by the king, raiſed forces in Wales, and the duke of Glouceſter collected an army, chiefly of Londoners, to withſtand him. Glouceſter was victorious in an action at Oxford, and drove his antagoniſt out of the kingdom, while the king ſhut himſelf up in the Tower of London; from whence he iſſued a proclamation, rendering it penal to afford any ſupplies to the army under the duke of Glouceſter. The confederate barons on the other hand, brought their army to London, and publiſhed a manifeſto addreſſed to the city magiſtrates, ſigned by the duke of Glouceſter, with the earls of Arundel and Warwick. The keys of the city were immediately carried by Nicholas Exton, the mayor, to the duke of Glouceſter, whoſe army alſo was plentifully ſupplied with neceſſaries.

1381. A parliament meeting under the influence of ſo formidable an oppoſition, was not likely to prove favourable either to the king or his miniſters. The archbiſhop of York, the duke of Ireland, the earl of Suffolk, Sir Robert Treſilian, chief juſtice of the king's bench, and Sir Nicholas Brembre, were impeached as evil counſellors: and, as forms of juſtice were not then very ſtrict, thoſe who did not appear, were, without examining a fact, declared guilty of high

high treaſon *, and Brembre, who was in court, had a very ſummary trial. Treſilian was taken, and was, together with Brembre, already in cuſtody, executed at Tyburn. Shortly after, in 1389, Richard, then twenty-three years of age, declared himſelf in council to be of full age to aſſume the powers of royalty: his claim was admitted, and the nation once more reſtored to internal tranquillity. A. D. 1389.

On this occaſion, king Richard appointed a great tournament to be held at Smithfield, on the Sunday after Michaelmas, 1390; and ſent heralds to proclaim it in all the principal courts of Europe. Divers princes and noblemen came over to participate of the ſolemnity; which began on Sunday afternoon, from the Tower of London, with a pompous cavalcade of ſixty ladies, magnificently dreſſed, and mounted, each leading an armed knight by a chain of ſilver, attended by their eſquires of honour. The juſts continued four days, with a great variety of noble entertainments, in the preſence of the king, who juſted himſelf on the ſecond day, the queen, and the whole court, beſide an infinite number of ſpectators of all conditions. 1390.

The ſtreets of London were ſo obſtructed with filth at this time, that a proclamation was publiſhed by order of parliament, prohibiting the caſting any dung, garbage, or offal, into any ſtreet, ditch, *&c.* on penalty of 20*l.* By act of parliament alſo, in 1391, the ſtaple was removed from Calais to England †; which proved ſuch a check to the exportation of wool, that the price was reduced to twenty-pence the ſtone. 1391.

This year is diſtinguiſhed by the firſt notice of the Orphan's fund; for the price of wheat being riſen to ſixteen ſhillings and eight-pence per quarter, 2000 marks were taken out of this fund in the chamber of London, by Adam Bamme the mayor, to which the aldermen contributed 20*l.* each, for the importation of corn from abroad.

The king, who is repreſented as attached to expenſive pleaſures, and to have kept 6000 perſons in his palace, beſide his queen's houſhold ‡, found himſelf ſoon reduced to apply to the city of London to borrow money; which his credit was not only too bad to obtain, but a Lombard merchant was cruelly abuſed and beaten, for offering to advance the money. The citizens who appear to be ſtill riotouſly diſpoſed, ſoon furniſhed an occaſion for the king to revenge this indignity, by a fray which happened in Fleet-ſtreet, in which one of the biſhop of Saliſbury's domeſtics was ill uſed, and his palace threatened to be fired by the mob. This produced a ſevere inquiſition into the conduct of the city magiſtrates, which ended in the king's impriſoning them and ſeizing their charter, withdrawing from London, with all his nobility, and removing the courts of juſtice to York.

Seizing the city charter was then a never-failing expedient to extort money from the corporation, when the members of it ventured to withſtand the royal pleaſure. Richard relented again, with ſo much prudence, as to make two good bargains for the return of his favour; for, on payment of a fine of 3000 1395.

* Hume. † Stat. 14 R. II. c. 1. ‡ Anderſon's Hiſt. of Comm. vol. I. p. 218.

A. D. 1395. marks, the city liberties were reſtored, with a reſerve however of the right of chooſing the mayor. He came back to the city, where he was received with a pomp, which ſufficiently ſhewed what a value the citizens had put upon his gracious condeſcenſion. The next day the magiſtrates waited on the king with many rich preſents, to obtain a full reconciliation: they preſented him with two ſilver gilt baſons, each containing a thouſand nobles of gold, together with a curious picture of the Trinity, valued at 800 *l.* With theſe they gave a ſilver gilt tablet for an altar, worth 1000 marks, with other gifts of value, all which he received, but inſiſted on 10,000 *l.* more, before he would allow them to appoint their mayor. This was uſage the citizens could not forget; and they remembered it at a time when the affections of the citizens of London would have been of more ſervice to him, than all the money in their pockets.

The parliament held at Wincheſter, enacted, That all the filth of a certain lay-ſtall upon the bank of the river Thames be forthwith removed; and, for preventing the like for the future, the butchers of London were, before the enſuing Eaſter, to erect a houſe or houſes, in a proper place, for the reception of all the ordure, thence to be carried in boats into the middle of the ſaid river, and there to be thrown in at the turn of the tide at high water; and that no perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to throw any muck, rubbiſh, layſtage, or other ordure, in at the ſides of the Thames, or lay any filth or naſtineſs on the banks of the ſame, between the palace of Weſtminſter, and the Tower of London, upon the penalty of 10 *l.*

For the better preſerving the city liberties againſt all future attempts of the prince, the parliament enacted, "That it is not the king's meaning or intent, "nor the meaning of the ſtatute made in the 28th of Edward III. that the mayor, "aldermen, and ſheriffs of London, that have been, now are, or hereafter "ſhall be, ſhould incur the penalty contained in the ſaid ſtatute, for any er-"roneous judgment given, or to be given, in the ſaid city." But they were to be anſwerable for all other miſdemeanors *.

It was likewiſe by the ſaid parliament enacted, That from henceforth the aldermen of the city ſhall not be annually elected, but ſhall remain in their offices during their good behaviour †. The great ward of Farringdon was divided into the out and in-wards; with a right for each to chooſe its aldermen: by which a five-and-twentieth ward was conſtituted. Their proportions were alſo ſettled toward the aſſeſſment of a fifteenth ‡.

A ſtatute was farther paſſed, which empowered the mayor of London to ſearch all malt brought to the city, to prevent the frauds of the country malſters; ſo that the purchaſer might have full meaſure of clean malt §.

About this time the preſent great and noble hall at Weſtminſter was built by Richard ||.

The magiſtrates of London were ſo cautious of injuring their own immunities, that, on preſenting the ſheriffs to the barons of the Exchequer for admiſſion, they had ſeveral times in this reign refuſed their being ſworn there or

* Stat. 17 R. II. c. 12. † Idem. c. 11. ‡ Idem. c. 13. § Idem. c. 4. || Anderſon, vol. I. p. 219.

or any where out of the city. But they now yielded up their point, as they found the ſheriffs could not otherwiſe be qualified to act. A. D. 1396.

In 1396, when the king married Iſabella of France, then but ſeven years of age, and brought his little queen over, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and a ſelect body of citizens, handſomely mounted, received them at Blackheath, and waited on them to Kennington, and from thence to the Tower of London. This alliance was very unpopular, and gave the duke of Glouceſter freſh opportunity to foment the public diſcontent, and enter into cabals againſt his government. The king got him arreſted and conveyed over to Calais, where he died a ſuſpicious death; and, being apprehenſive of new troubles, he muſtered and reviewed the citizens of London upon Blackheath, where their appearance gave him much ſatisfaction.

It was in the year 1397, that the mayor and commonalty of London purchaſed the houſe named Blackwell-Hall, and converted it into a market-houſe for the ſale of woollen cloth; for which purpoſe it has ſerved ever ſince *. 1397.

The citizens gave great umbrage to the court, by petitioning for relief againſt the heavy taxes impoſed for the French war; and, as a connexion was now formed with that kingdom, that no treaty might take place for the reſtitution of Calais. Money, as uſual, was on this occaſion extorted from the principal citizens, who had been the moſt active in promoting this petition. Theſe and other tyrannical meaſures of the king, afforded Henry, ſon of the late duke of Lancaſter, then in exile, opportunity to come over and raiſe forces to redreſs his own private injuries; next, to undertake the reformation of government; and laſtly, on finding himſelf maſter of the kingdom, to ſeat himſelf on the throne, out of which he had thruſt Richard. The unhappy Richard ended his life in Pomfret-caſtle, like moſt other depoſed princes, by a violent death.

Henry, the fourth of that name, having abruptly declared himſelf king, in the parliament, and procured his claim to be as quickly admitted on the ſame day, the laſt of September, 1399, was crowned on the 13th of October following; the lord-mayor of London officiating as chief butler, aſſiſted by the aldermen in their formalities. The enſuing parliament paſſed ſome good laws in favour of the city of London. The ſtatute 28 Edward III. c. 10. by which the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of London, in default of good government, were to be tried by foreign jurors, was repealed †. It was enacted, that the merchants of London ſhould have the ſame liberty of packing their cloths as foreign merchants have within the city ‡: and all foreign fiſhermen, in amity with the king, as well as domeſtic, were allowed the privilege of retailing their fiſh in the city, to all perſons whatſoever, excluſive of fiſhmongers. 1399.

Henry ſhewed great good ſenſe in thus ſecuring the affections of ſo conſiderable a body of his ſubjects as the citizens of London: for though he arrived at the ſovereign power by irregular ſteps, yet the Londoners had been ſo ill-treated by Richard, that it was natural for them to incline to one who manifeſted

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 223. † 1 Henry IV. c. 15. ‡ Idem. c. 16.

A. D. 1400. feſted a better diſpoſition toward them. They ſoon had opportunity to render him important ſervice, on occaſion of a conſpiracy formed by ſome diſguſted noblemen againſt his life. Henry, having intimation of the plot, haſtily came from Windſor to London, by which the ſcheme was diſconcerted; he ordered the mayor to raiſe the citizens, and was quickly ſupplied with 6000 Londoners completely armed. Theſe, with other forces, amounting in the whole to 20,000 men, ſo intimidated his enemies, that they diſperſed: the heads of the conſpiracy were ſoon ſeized, and put to death, without the ceremony of trial.

To cultivate the good underſtanding thus commenced with the city, the king now granted them a charter, dated the twenty-fifth of May, in the firſt year of his reign; wherein is contained the following clauſe:

"And moreover, of our ample grace, we have granted for us and our heirs, "as much as in us is, to the ſame citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors, as afore-"ſaid, that they ſhall have the cuſtody, as well of the gates of Newgate "and Ludgate, as all other the gates and poſterns of the ſame city; and alſo "the office of gathering of the tolls and cuſtoms in Cheap and Billingſgate "and Smithfield, there rightfully to be taken and accuſtomed; and alſo the "tronage, that is to ſay, the weighing of lead, wax, pepper, allom, madder, "and other like wares, within the ſaid city for ever; as by the ſaid charters, "amongſt other things, more plainly may appear."

Before Henry came to the throne, he was thought to be inclined to the doctrines of Wickcliffe, as well as his father; but all principles give way to reaſons of ſtate: and, circumſtanced as he was, the good-will of the clergy was of no ſmall conſequence to obtain. No law had rendered it dangerous to *think*, while few were guilty of offending that way; but when people began to queſtion the dictates of the church, the ſanguinary ſpirit of eccleſiaſtics made them eagerly wiſh to check ſo dangerous a diſpoſition. Henry gratified them, and the parliament paſſed an act *, by which all heretics, who refuſed to abjure their opinions, or who relapſed, were to be delivered over to the civil magiſtrate, and committed to the flames! Had the king been more ſecurely ſettled in the ſovereignty, he would not, perhaps, have armed the hands of churchmen with ſuch dangerous power; but if we may ſuppoſe he had one thought beyond the preſent ſecurity of their friendſhip, the beſt excuſe that can be made for him will be, that he ſuppoſed opinions would yield to ſeverity, and not brave the dreadful penalties decreed againſt them. Be this as it may, the inſtant this power was obtained, a writ *de hæretico comburendo* was iſſued for the burning of William Sautrè, rector of St. Oſythe in London: and this cruel vengeance taken on a falſe brother, was a terrible example of what others might expect on impeaching the wiſdom of thoſe who claimed a divine right over the conſciences of their fellow-creatures.

1401. The priſon called the Tun in Cornhill was, in 1401, converted into a ciſtern or conduit for Tyburn water; on one ſide of which was erected a cage, with a pair

* Stat. 2 Hen. IV. c. 15. This inhuman law, though long obſolete, was not repealed till 29 Car. II. c. 9.

a pair of ſtocks over it, for the puniſhment of night-walkers; together with a pillory, for the puniſhment of offending bakers and millers. A. D. 1404.

By a law now paſſed, all woollen cloths made in London were directed to have a leaden ſeal fixed to them, to prevent deceits in the ſale of them *. But the prices of proviſions continuing to advance in proportion to the increaſe of trade, the clothiers gradually removed the manufacture to diſtant counties †. The nation ſtill felt the balance of foreign trade to continue againſt it, which the parliament thought to remedy by enacting, that all merchant ſtrangers, who brought merchandize into the realm, and ſold the ſame for Engliſh money, ſhould not carry that money or bullion abroad, but lay it out in merchandize to be exported ‡. This might obſtruct the carrying ſpecie abroad, but could not alter the nature of things, while the Engliſh required more goods of foreigners than they could pay for with their own commodities.

The Lombard merchants in England, by which we are to underſtand thoſe of the four Italian republics, Genoa, Lucca, Florence, and Venice, were eſteemed very rich; they advanced money to the king, which they had the cuſtoms and duties ariſing from their trade made over to them for the repayment of ||. They alſo obtained a repeal of the law which obliged them to lodge as directed by the mayor and aldermen, and were allowed to take lodgings for themſelves §. The ſaid merchants alſo obtained, that in all actions of debt, accompts, or treſpaſſes, they ſhould be tried before the king's council, mayor, or aldermen of London, according to the laws of merchants, and not by inqueſt. Beſide this, country chapmen being debarred for ſome time from ſelling their goods in London to foreign merchants, they, regarding this as an unjuſtifiable impoſition, had recourſe alſo to parliament for redreſs; by which they had their ancient privileges reſtored.

The lord-mayor, by reſtraining the abuſes of fiſhermen, and removing wears, which he cauſed to be deſtroyed, from Staines to the Medway **, gave great umbrage to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others, who brought their actions for property in the river; but the cauſe was adjudged in favour of the city, and the conſervancy confirmed.

The Engliſh company of Merchant-adventurers, then known by the name of the Brotherhood of St. Thomas a Becket, obtained a charter from the king in 1406: this charter, however, gave them no excluſive powers, but merely authority for the regulation of their own concerns, and to chooſe a governor ††. 1406.

The following year a deſtructive plague carried off 30,000 inhabitants, and reduced the price of corn to three ſhillings and four-pence a quarter. This year, the famous Sir Richard Whittington, late lord-mayor of London, 1407.

of

* 4 H. IV. c. 16.

† Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 229.

‡ 4 Hen. IV. c. 15. See alſo 5 Hen. IV. c. 9.

|| Anderſon, vol. I. p. 231.

§ This law was the 5 H. IV. c. 9. juſt mentioned, which was again enforced by 18 H. VI. c. 4. The repeal of this recent law is given ſolely on the authority of Maitland. If the Lombard merchants obtained any thing relating to that point, it was probably merely an exception in *their* favour; but Maitland is very negligent in citing authorities.

** Which he did by virtue of the ſtat. 17 R. II. c. 9.

†† Anderſon, vol. I. p. 233.

A. D. 1407. of whom tradition hands down ſome improbable ſtories, was ſo opulent, as to contribute a thouſand pounds toward a loan negotiated by the king for the maintenance of the garriſon of Calais. He alſo rebuilt the gaol of Newgate, the library of the Grey Friars, part of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, and a college of prieſts in the ſtreet ſtill named College-hill*.

1409. In the year 1409 we read, that the company of pariſh-clerks of this city acted, with great applauſe, for eight days ſucceſſively, at Skinners-well, near Clerkenwell, a play concerning the creation of the world; at which were preſent moſt of the nobility and gentry; who from thence went to Smithfield, where ſolemn juſts were held between the Marſhal of Henault, and divers of his countrymen, challengers, and the earl of Somerſet, and the like number of Engliſh gentlemen, defendants; in which engagement the laſt gained abun-
1410. dance of honour, and were knighted for their proweſs. The next year the king granted to his ſon, the prince of Wales, by a writ of privy ſeal, a magnificent building in Thames-ſtreet, in the ward of Dowgate, called Cold-Herbergh, (that is, Cold Inn) probably ſo denominated from its vicinity to the river. The place is at preſent called Cold-harbour-lane.

In the month of March, this year, the clergy gratified their vindictive ſpirit with the blood of another ſincere votary to heterodox opinions, John Bradby, a taylor, who was burnt in a pipe or caſk in Smithfield. Henry prince of Wales was very deſirous of ſaving him; and offered him a pardon, if he would recant, before the fire was kindled. He refuſed, and the prince was ſo greatly affected with his outcries, that he immediately commanded him to be taken out of the fire, earneſtly exhorting him to renounce his errors, and as the fire had already lamed him, Henry offered him a penſion of three-pence per day during life: but this offer being reſolutely rejected, he was reſigned to his fate.

The market-houſe called the Stocks, near the church of St. Mary Woolchurch, was this year begun to be built; and many inconveniences ariſing from the want of room in the Guildhall in Aldermanbury, the city ſet about erecting the preſent Guildhall; which is well calculated for tranſacting all public affairs belonging to the corporation.

1412. Henry died March 20, 1412; and the people had conceived a diſadvantageous opinion of the prince of Wales, whoſe diſorderly frolics are preſerved to remembrance by Shakeſpeare's pen. But he no ſooner found himſelf inveſted with ſovereign authority, than he became ſenſible of the dignity of his office, and reſolved to practiſe thoſe virtues he expected in his ſubjects. He diſmiſſed his former licentious companions; but his bad character afforded pretences to the enemies of his family to ſtir up trouble in the beginning of his reign. Being
1414. informed of a conſpiracy againſt his life, he commanded Sir Thomas Falconer, mayor of London, to apprehend all ſuſpicious perſons. Falconer cauſed a ſtrong guard to be kept by every alderman in his ward; and, about midnight following, went to the Axe without Biſhopſgate, and apprehended eight ſuſpected perſons, who confeſſed the deſign they had entered into. To prevent the city being

* Anderſon, vol. I, p. 235.

being ſurprized in this time of danger, he alſo, with the utmoſt expedition, cauſed the city ditch to be cleanſed, which was in many places choaked with filth: he alſo enforced the laws againſt public nuſances in the river Thames. Moorgate was built this year. A. D. 1414.

The diſciples of Wickcliffe, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Lollards, had become very formidable by their numbers; and the principal man of the party, at preſent, was Sir John Oldcaſtle, lord Cobham, who had greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his military abilities both in the laſt and preſent reign. The clergy, who, in the former reign, had been gratified with a power over the lives of all, who ſhewed more good ſenſe than was conſiſtent with eccleſiaſtical domination; by obtaining two victims, were familiarized to the ſhedding of human blood in the moſt horrid manner. Their ſecret luſt of power, proſecuted under a pretended zeal for the Chriſtian faith, was ſuffered to choak up all interfering ſentiments of humanity; and Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, applied to the king, for his concurrence, in proſecuting lord Cobham for hereſy. Henry, unwilling to ſacrifice a man of Cobham's diſtinction and merit, undertook himſelf to convince him of his errors, and attempt his converſion; but Cobham, not yielding to arguments, was at length reſigned to puniſhment. He was ſentenced to the flames by the primate, and three of his ſuffragans, the biſhops of London, Wincheſter, and St. David's, but ſaved his life for the preſent, by eſcaping from the Tower. Menaced with ſo ſhocking a death, it was no wonder that he ſhould now have recourſe to the ſtrength of his party, and endeavour to defend himſelf by arms; an expedient, which, however, only rendered his deſtruction more ſure on failure. His ſcheme was to ſeize the king's perſon, and retort the puniſhment of death on his perſecutors. His party was to rendezvous in St. Giles's fields; but the king diſconcerted them by his vigilance: he ſhut the city gates to prevent the Lollards in London from joining them, and then ſeized thoſe who aſſembled. Of theſe ſome were executed; but Cobham was not taken till four years after; when he was hanged for his rebellion, and his body afterward burnt for his hereſy *. This conſpiracy brought great diſgrace on the reformers, and the parliament paſſed an act †, by which convicted Lollards, ſhould, beſide capital puniſhment, forfeit lands and goods to the king; and officers of ſtate, ſheriffs, and other magiſtrates, were to take an oath to ſuppreſs hereſy to the utmoſt of their power.

Though the parliament was ſo far duped by a zeal for religion, as thus to ſtrengthen the dangerous power before granted to the church; yet when the king ſolicited a ſupply of money, he was adviſed by the ſame parliament to ſeize all the eccleſiaſtical revenues. The clergy ſatisfied Henry for the preſent, by a compromiſe, the burthen of which fell upon abbies belonging to them in Normandy; and, to divert his attention, Chichely, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtimulated him, in the preſent diſtracted ſtate of France, to aſſert his claim to the crown of that kingdom ‡. The king's affairs in France occupied ſo much of his time, and his abſence producing no commotions at home, that nothing occurs

* Hume. † Stat. 2 Hen. V. c. 7. ‡ Hume.

A. D. occurs to our purpoſe, until his return after the memorable battle of Agin-
1416. court*. He was received by the magiſtrates of London, with the utmoſt manifeſtations of joy and triumph; which were renewed on the arrival of the emperor Sigiſmund, May 7, 1416, who came over with the good intention of mediating a peace between England and France.

1417. In the year 1417, the king taking notice, that the highway, named Holborn, in London, *(alta via regia in Holbourne, Londoniæ)* was ſo deep and miry, that many obſtructions happened to his carriages, as well as thoſe of his ſubjects; employed two veſſels of twenty tons burden, to bring ſtones at his own expence for paving it†. This ſo early improvement of that road, is an evidence of the growing ſtate of the metropolis, and extenſion of the ſuburbs, at that time.

The king afterward meditated another expedition to France, to proſecute his former advantage; but the aid ſupplied him by parliament was ſo inadequate to the expences of the enterprize, that he was forced to make up the deficiency by pawning his crown and jewels: the former to the biſhop of Wincheſter, for 20,000 marks, and the latter for 10,000, to the citizens of London.

1419. In the year 1419, Sir Simon Eyre, who had ſerved mayor of London, ſome time before, built Leadenhall, at his proper expence, at it now appears, to be employed as a publick granary for laying up corn againſt a time of ſcarcity. How the original deſtination failed does not appear; but at preſent, it is converted into warehouſes, and the area into a market, for leather and proviſions of all kinds.

Henry concluded a peace with France, at Troyes, by which he was acknowledged heir to that monarchy, and was entruſted with the preſent adminiſtration; and France and England were for ever to be united under one king. Happily for this country, the parties to this treaty proved unable to carry it into execution; ſo that it eventually only protracted a war which, when France recovered its diſtracted ſtate, put an end to the Engliſh pretenſions. Henry, however, married the princeſs Catherine of France, but died two years after-
1422. ward, Auguſt 31, 1422, leaving an infant ſon and his kingdom expoſed to the uncertainties attending a minority.

Henry VI. then but eight months and odd days old, was advanced to the throne under the guardianſhip of his uncles, the dukes of Glouceſter and Bedford. On the 14th of November, he was carried on his mother's lap in an open chair through the city in great ſtate to the parliament, then ſitting at Weſtminſter, who recognized his acceſſion.

1423. The gaol of Newgate was rebuilt in the year 1423, purſuant to the will of Sir Richard Whittington, as mentioned above. Water conduits were alſo now firſt erected at Billingſgate, Paul's Wharf, and St. Giles's Cripplegate, for ſupplying thoſe neighbourhoods with water.

When every one thought that things tended to a peaceable eſtabliſhment, the nation, and London in particular, were diſturbed by the ambitious projects of the haughty biſhop of Wincheſter. This prelate, uncle to the protector, and great

* Fought October 25th, 1415. † Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. Vol. I. p. 244.

great uncle to the young king, aſpiring to the chief management of government, formed a ſcheme to ſurprize the city of London, in the night of the lord-mayor's day, 1426, when the citizens were engaged in banqueting and rejoicing in honour of their new magiſtrate. His intrigues were however fruſtrated; for the protector, having intimation of the deſign, warned the mayor, John Coventry, who, by his prudence, repulſed the biſhop's faction, when forcing their way from Southwark over the bridge. The duke of Bedford, regent of France, and brother to the protector, for the good of the public, judged it neceſſary to come over to accommodate the controverſy. At his landing, he was met by a great number of the nobility, and by the mayor, aldermen, and many of the citizens of London, on horſeback. The day after, the mayor and citizens preſented him with 1000 marks of gold, in two gilt ſilver baſons; but met with a very cold reception, owing to the ill offices of the diſappointed biſhop. A. D. 1426.

The ſtately palace of Baynard's-caſtle was, this year, deſtroyed by fire; but, in a ſhort time after, magnificently rebuilt by the ſaid duke of Glouceſter.

A letter ſent in the king's name to the mayor and aldermen of London, in the year 1428, inquiring after a cuſtom of ſervants gaining the freedom of the city; furniſhes us, by the anſwer of the mayor, Henry Barton, with a curious article of information. It is ſaid in this letter to the king, that from the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and before that beyond all remembrance, "every ſervant, whoſoever he were, that came to the city of London, and "tarried in it for a year and a day, without reclamation of his lord there, "afterward he may, ought, and hath accuſtomed through his whole life, ſo "freely and ſecurely to tarry there, as it were in the houſe or chamber of "the king." This evinces the antient pre-eminence of the corporation, and as a farther proof of the early diſtinction paid to trading bodies, it is added, that by the laws of king William, the Conqueror, this privilege was extended to all boroughs. The words are—"that if ſervants remain, without com-"plaint, by a year and a day in a burgh compaſſed with a wall, or in caſtles, "or in the cities of the ſaid king; whence the ſaid city of London, to that "time, and from all time before, was one, and the more principal of the "whole kingdom, as is ſaid before; from that day let them become freemen, "and let them be for ever free and quit from the yoke of their ſervitude." 1428.

Particular references are made to records for the proof of this privilege; which, with others in favour of trading bodies, ſucceſſively obtained, had a natural, though perhaps an unforeſeen tendency, to ſap the foundations of the feudal inſtitutions; by affording opportunities to the peaſantry of eſcaping from the bonds of villainage. That the obligations to military ſervice, were now much weakened, may be collected from the pecuniary difficulties the late king was put to, in proſecuting his wars in France: and the decreaſe of vaſſals, might occaſion this inquiry into the cuſtoms of London, for admitting ſuch as members of the corporation.

A. D. 1428. The ſlaviſh ties of feudal ſubordination began, however, manifeſtly to yield to the influence of trade, and more liberal notions. By a late act, no perſon who had not twenty ſhillings a year in land, was permitted to bind his ſon apprentice to a trade; and a penalty was impoſed on thoſe tradeſmen who took ſuch unqualified children *. This act ſhewed with what a jealous eye the landed intereſt regarded that ſpringing from commerce. But this reſtriction being deemed oppreſſive by the citizens, they now applied to parliament, and procured it to be taken away †.

Though the Engliſh power in France was haſtening ſwift toward extinction, yet the duke of Bedford took the opportunity of conferring the tranſient honour on the young king, of having him crowned at Paris. On his return Fe-
1431. bruary 21, 1431, he was received by the magiſtrates of London, at Blackheath, with particular pomp, and conducted to town. Two days after, they again attended him at Weſtminſter, and inſured their welcome by the preſent of a golden hamper, containing 1000 *l.* in nobles.

Water was at this time conveyed from Tyburn into the ſtandard in Cheap-
1434. ſide, by Sir John Wells, the late mayor, at his own charges. In 1434, a great froſt began on the 24th of November, and held till the 10th of February following: the Thames was ſo ſtrongly frozen, that merchandize and proviſions brought into the mouth of the river were unladen, and brought by land to the city. The great rains of the preceding autumn raiſed the price of corn to one pound, ſix ſhillings and eight pence a quarter.

The ducheſs of Bedford was ſiſter to Philip, duke of Burgundy, and his ſpeedy marriage after her death, ſo affronted the brother, that he renounced his alliance with England, and returned to that of his lawful prince. This defection was a fatal ſtroke to the Engliſh intereſts in that kingdom; Burgundy ſent a herald to London, to apologize for his return to his allegiance; and the Engliſh council, by way of inſult, lodged him at a ſhoemaker's houſe. The populace were ſo enraged, that, had not the duke of Glouceſter granted him a guard, this innocent meſſenger had been ſacrificed for his maſter's conduct. But the Flemings and Burgundians, ſubjects of Philip, were openly inſulted in the city, and ſome of them murdered; violences, which appeared to juſtify his future enmity to England. He undertook the ſiege of Calais; which ſo alarmed the nation in general, that all the cities and towns of the kingdom were commanded to raiſe a certain number of men, for its relief. The citizens of London diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an extraordinary manner; for they not only got their quota ready, but undertook to maintain them at their own expence. On the arrival of this ſuccour, the ſiege was immediately raiſed.

An accident that happened about this time, gave name to Rock-lock under London bridge. Two arches at the ſouth end, together with the Bridge-gate, fell down; and the ruins being ſuffered to remain, have, by length of time, ſo cemented with ſand and mud, as to be immoveable, and to be miſtaken for

* 7 Henry IV. c. 17. † 8 Henry VI. c. 11.

for a natural rock in the bed of the river. All late attempts to remove this obſtruction have been ineffectual. A. D. 1438.

Conduits were erected in Fleet-ſtreet, Aldermanbury, and Cripplegate, in 1438, by Sir William Eaſtfield, knight of the Bath and lord-mayor, which were ſupplied with water from Highbury-Barn, and Tyburn. The abbot of Weſtminſter alſo made a grant to the corporation of London, the next year, 1439. of a head of water, with all its ſprings, in the manor of Paddington; on the reſerved rent of two pepper-corns annually. But the grant was to be void, if the intended work of carrying it to London ſhould draw the water from antient wells in the manor of *Hida*. This grant was confirmed by the king with farther advantages.

The burning of heretics becoming common occurrences, will afford no farther leiſure to reflect on the nature of ſuch enormities, but muſt paſs as ordinary events. In 1440, Sir Richard Wick, vicar of Hermetſworth in Eſſex, 1440. was burnt on Tower-Hill; and the vicar of Barking-church, who was probably inclined himſelf to the new opinions, concerted a ſcheme to confer honour on the unhappy victim, by a popiſh artifice. He ſecretly mixed powder of ſpices with the aſhes, and by publiſhing their miraculous fragrancy, excited the people to an idolatrous veneration for the ſacred relics; and made a good market of this pious manufacture. But holy ingenuity was not allowed to be ſo proſtituted, and retorted upon the church; the fraud was therefore quickly expoſed, and the contriver puniſhed.

The following year, the croſs which had been erected in Cheapſide, in me- 1441. mory of queen Eleanor, by her huſband Edward I. being decayed; John Hatherly, the mayor, applied for leave to re-edify this monument for the ornament of the city, and petitioned for aid toward repairing the city granary, the conduits, and for other improvements. All which the king granted according to deſire.

On occaſion of a riot at the election of mayor, the king, in 1443, renewed 1443. the ordinance formerly publiſhed by Edward II. to regulate ſuch elections; and to prohibit any perſons from interfering, who were not ſummoned for that purpoſe *.

A general diſregard prevailing with regard to the ſabbath-day, the court of common-council made a ſevere law, for preventing all perſons buying and ſelling, and artificers from working, on that day. A thouſand marks were alſo granted toward building a new conduit at the weſtern end of Cheapſide, near St. Paul's gate, and for the repair of other conduits. The executors of Sir John Wells, late mayor of London, obtained the king's authority for repairing that part of the highway before the palace of the Savoy, in the Strand; which was now paved for the extent of 500 feet.

The ſteeple of St. Paul's cathedral was, on the 1ſt of February, 1444, ſet 1444. on fire by lightning, and being careleſſly extinguiſhed, the fire broke out again, and conſumed the greateſt part of the frame work.

The

* See p. 63. *ante*.

A. D. 1446. The method of determining cauſes by the judicial combat, was not yet totally diſuſed, notwithſtanding the privilege of exemption heretofore granted to the citizens*: and the abſurdity of ſuch appeals to Providence appears clearly by an inſtance which occurred at this time. William Catur, an armourer, was accuſed of high treaſon, by his ſervant John David, who, for want of other proof, offered to make good his charge by combat. The defendant's friends knowing his timorous nature, fortified his ſpirits for the conteſt with plenty of wine. Catur entering the liſts intoxicated, was killed by his ſervant; who being afterward convicted of felony, confeſſed the falſehood of his charge againſt his unhappy maſter. If this prejudice of ignorant and barbarous ages was yet credited, that ſtrength and courage would always ſupport the innocent, how could this poor man's friends juſtify their indirect expedient for exalting his ſpirits!

Juriſprudence was as yet indeed but ill underſtood, and the turbulent ambition of the nobles occaſioned the general principles of equity to be worſe practiſed; as will appear by the cruel fate of the worthy duke of Glouceſter, the king's uncle. The biſhop of Wincheſter, now created a cardinal, continued ſtill his inveterate enemy; and the duke of Glouceſter had the mortification to ſee his ducheſs tried, condemned to public penance, and impriſonment for life, on an idle accuſation of attempting to deſtroy the king by magical arts. The high eſteem in which the duke continued, was his ruin; for the cardinal procured him to be impeached in a parliament ſummoned at St. 1447. Edmundſbury, in 1447; for London was too well affected to him to truſt his fate in that town. He was impriſoned, and ſoon after found dead in his bed; a ſure method of executing that vengeance, which it was apprehended the parliament would not authorize in a judicial manner.

The great neglect of the education of youth was now taken into conſideration by four clergymen of London; who, with a laudable ſpirit of promoting learning, petitioned the parliament, 25 Henry VI. for leave to eſtabliſh grammar-ſchools in their four pariſhes of St. Andrew Holborn, St. Peter Cornhill, Great Allhallows, and St. Mary Colechurch. This petition, which is now among the Tower records, was deſervedly granted.

CHAP. VI.

From the rebellion of Jack Cade, to the acceſſion of Henry VII.

WE now arrive at troubleſome times; to which the natural circumſtances of the nation in general did not a little contribute. Though the people, by the influence of trade, had, in good meaſure, broke the bands which linked them under feudal ſubjection; yet, as no other ſyſtem had as yet taken place, this unſettled ſtate of political ſociety bred much confuſion. The nation was now at full leiſure to occupy itſelf with inteſtine broils; Henry, who had

* See p. 27. *ante.*

had been crowned at Paris, was ſo compleatly expelled the country, that he had loſt even the antient provinces of Normandy and Guienne, and retained only the town of Calais to ſupport his empty title of king of France. A great alteration of affairs was taking place; the enſuing conteſts between the princes of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the convulſions in changing the national religion, all tended to reduce the antient power of the nobles, on whom, during theſe changes, both the king and people continually gained ground. The property diffuſing by commerce, raiſed up a rival, monied intereſt, to that of land, and at length produced a new frame of government, better ſuited to the general rights of mankind. This, however, was long in effecting: the great criſis did not take place, until the important ſtruggle between king Charles I. and the houſe of commons: nor was it decided until the Revolution. It was thought proper to anticipate thus much, that this general view may conduct us through the detail of events, in which the city of London often acted a conſiderable part; and becauſe the chain of theſe tranſactions will be often broken by particulars of a more local nature. A. D. 1447.

Henry VI. was a prince of very ſlender abilities, and his private good qualities could not enſure a quiet reign to him, when he was ſurrounded by a boiſterous nobility; men, whoſe ambitious projects, unreſtrained by virtuous principles, led them to take advantage of their prince's weakneſs. His grandfather, Henry, of Lancaſter, had, by ſtrong talents, ſupported a weak claim to the crown, under circumſtances ſimilar to the preſent: and Richard, duke of York, alſo a deſcendant from Edward III. prepared to attempt a revolution in his own favour. His cautious temper, however, with-held him from bold efforts; and his plan was to take a more deliberate advantage of public diſcontents: hence he only prepared the way for the advancement of his ſon, whoſe character was better ſuited to hazardous enterprizes.

The royal demeſnes had been greatly impoveriſhed by the wars in France during Henry's minority; he was involved in debt, and the expences of the crown were ſupported by arbitrary exactions. The popular clamours were all directed againſt his miniſter, the duke of Suffolk; and as ſome ſacrifice muſt be made on ſuch occaſions, Suffolk was impeached in parliament; and, ſubmitting to the king's mercy, was baniſhed, and murdered on his paſſage. What ſhare the duke of York had in this tranſaction, is not decided, as he was then in Ireland; but the following inſurrection has been aſcribed to his intrigues.

John Cade, an Iriſh refugee, from his reſemblance to Sir John Mortimer, of the family of March, who had been irregularly put to death early in this reign, on an accuſation of treaſon, aſſumed the character of his ſon; and during the preſent diſcontents, A. D. 1450, on the profeſſion of redreſſing grievances, aſ- 1450.
ſembled 20,000 men under his ſtandard in Kent. A force was ſent to reduce him under Sir Humphrey Stafford; who being defeated and killed, he encamped on Blackheath; from whence he ſent very plauſible propoſitions to the court. The gates of the city were obliged to be opened to him; and Cade, who aſſumed the merit of exact diſcipline, publiſhed ſevere edicts againſt all exceſſes;

A. D. 1450. leading his men out into the fields every night. He ſacrificed the treaſurer, lord Say, and Sir James Cromer, the high ſheriff of Kent, however, to the fury of his adherents; and the king and council withdrew to Kenelworth. But as popular inſurrections under vulgar leaders ſeldom preſerve that moderation and order, which give permanent ſucceſs to better-concerted enterprizes; Jack Cade and his men could not long bear the power their ſtrength ſo ſuddenly procured them. Some merchants had their houſes plundered, particularly two, wherein Cade had been generouſly entertained; the citizens, therefore, reſolved, that when Cade was marched into Southwark, they would ſhut the gates, and oppoſe his return. This reſolution was communicated to the lord Scales, conſtable of the Tower of London, and his lieutenant; who greatly encouraged the citizens to perſevere in their laudable deſign: and not only promiſed them his utmoſt aſſiſtance, but aſſured them, that, if the rebels ſhould attack the bridge, he would drive them from thence by his artillery in the Tower.

Cade no ſooner underſtood that he was excluded the city, than he advanced to attack and force his paſſage over the bridge; but the citizens being prepared to receive him, the drawbridge was obſtinately diſputed; great numbers of citizens were killed; but, at laſt, Cade was obliged to retire. By this gallant defence of the citizens, the rebels were much diſcouraged; and Cade found himſelf obliged to recruit his army with the priſoners of the King's-Bench and Marſhalſea priſons. But John Stafford, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and high chancellor, being informed, that the rebels by their bad ſucceſs in the late engagement were greatly diſpirited, wiſely improved the opportunity, and, with the biſhop of Wincheſter, immediately drew up an act of indemnity to all who ſhould diſperſe, giving it the ſanction of the great ſeal. This being proclaimed in Southwark the night following, produced ſo ſudden an effect, that before day Cade was deſerted by moſt of his followers; who returning home, left him to ſhift for himſelf.

Perceiving that his affairs were now become deſperate, Cade thought it adviſeable to provide for his own ſafety, together with that of his rich booty, which he ſent by water to Rocheſter; and he himſelf in diſguiſe fled into the woody part of Suſſex. A proclamation was iſſued by the government, offering 1000 marks to any perſon that ſhould bring him, either dead or alive. He was diſcovered lurking in a garden at Hothfield in Suſſex, by Alexander Eden, a Kentiſh gentleman, who killed him, and, having put his body into a cart, brought it to London, where he received the promiſed reward. His head with thoſe of nine of his aſſociates, were placed on London Bridge; and ſome other of the ringleaders were tried and executed. Quiet was thus reſtored; but the diſperſed populace carried home with them ſentiments, which fomenting the public diſcontent, diſpoſed the people to liſten to the duke of York's pretenſions, which now became a general topic of diſcuſſion.

1452. It was probably for ſervices during this inſurrection, that Godfrey Fielding, who was elected mayor in 1452, was appointed a privy counſellor.

A bull was obtained in 1453 from pope Nicholas, to inforce the payment of a halfpenny in the pound on all rents in the city of London, as offerings to the pariſh prieſts, on Sundays and feſtivals. This payment had been long demanded, and refuſed by the citizens; but the penalty of the greater excommunication now denounced on the refuſal, prevailed on them to enter into a compoſition with the clergy for this demand, which was concluded afterward in 1457. A. D. 1453.

The preſent cuſtom of the lord mayor of London going by water to Weſtminſter to qualify himſelf for that office, had its origin in the year 1454. Before this time they uſed to ride; but John Norman, lord mayor elect, now built a ſtately barge at his own expence, and the city companies building others for themſelves in like manner, their former cavalcade was altered to a naval ſolemnity, to the great joy of the watermen, who compoſed a ſong on the occaſion. 1454.

The duke of York had in the year 1452 raiſed a force of 10,000 men, with which he marched toward London, demanding a reformation of government, and the diſmiſſion of the duke of Somerſet from his authority. Finding the city gates ſhut againſt him, he retired into Kent, hoping probably to increaſe his force with ſome of thoſe who had before joined Jack Cade; but the king followed him with a ſuperior army, and by perſuading him to a parley, had got poſſeſſion of his perſon. He was too powerful to proceed to extremities with; ſo was only diſmiſſed to his ſeat on the borders of Wales. Though he thus loſt the fruits of this armament, yet the king at this time having his natural weakneſs of mind increaſed by diſorder, his party had influence enough to get him appointed protector, and to ſend Somerſet to the Tower. The whole power of the kingdom was now in his hands; yet, inſtead of improving it to eſtabliſh himſelf in the royalty which he aimed at, his irreſolution appeared in the cautious uſe of the powers conferred on him. He was too moderate for the time and for the occaſion; as a more deciſive conduct might have ſaved much of the blood afterward ſhed in the conteſt.

The king's recovery once more altered the ſtate of affairs, by his reſuming the regal power, and reinſtating the duke of Somerſet. The duke of York, ſenſible of his danger, levied an army; and the battle of St. Alban's *, in which the duke of Somerſet was killed, put him in poſſeſſion of the king's perſon. Though a priſoner, Henry was treated with great reſpect; he was ſent to London, and lodged in the biſhop's palace, till the parliament called to ſit at Weſtminſter, again conſtituted the duke of York protector of the kingdom, and removed from the king all his evil counſellors. 1455.

During convulſions of government, the authority of civil magiſtrates under it cannot be duly maintained, and the London populace were now guilty of many outrages and tumults. Thoſe of the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand inſulting the citizens, the magiſtrates forced the monaſtery there, where the rioters had taken refuge, and ſeized them; which the dean of Weſtminſter complained of as a violation of his privileges. A young mercer having wounded an Italian in a fray, he was apprehended, but reſcued by the mob, who availing themſelves of the 1456.

* Fought May 22, 1455.

occaſion, plundered the houſes of ſome Italian merchants; and blood was
A. D. 1456. ſhed before the tumult was quelled. The queen, who ſuſpected the York party to foment theſe diſorders, ſent the dukes of Exeter and Buckingham, with others impowered by a ſpecial commiſſion, to aſſiſt the magiſtrates in trying the offenders. The mob however put a ſtop to theſe proceedings, and ſo intimidated the commiſſioners, that they left the city; until the mayor by a proper exertion of his authority, reſtored quiet, when the commiſſioners returned, and juſtice was executed upon ſeveral of the offenders.

Several ſmall ſchools being now ſet up by illiterate perſons, the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the biſhop of London, added five more ſchools to the four lately mentioned; namely, in St. Paul's church-yard; the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, at St. Mary de Arcubus, or Bow church, at St. Dunſtan in the eaſt, and at the hoſpital of St. Anthony.

Queen Margaret ſtill maintained a party in her huſband's favour, which with the heſitating conduct of the duke of York, kept the nation for ſome time in ſuſpence. In his abſence ſhe produced her huſband in the houſe of lords; where declaring an intention of reſuming his power, he was reinſtated, and yet no diſturbance enſued. A general reconciliation was even attempted, and it was agreed that all the principal leaders of both ſides ſhould meet for this purpoſe in
1458. London. They arrived with numerous retinues; and Godfrey Buloine, the mayor, during this formidable congreſs, cauſed 5000 armed citizens to keep guard every day, and 2000 by night, under the command of three aldermen, to ſecure the peace of the city. An outward reconciliation was effected; and to give public manifeſtation of cordiality, a ſolemn proceſſion was made to St. Paul's, in which the duke of York led queen Margaret; and the chiefs of the York and Lancaſter parties marched hand in hand with each other *.

1459. This accommodation wanted however only an occaſion to be broken. A quarrel happened between a ſervant of the king, and one belonging to the earl of Warwick; their comrades on each ſide took part; a fray enſued; the earl fled to his government of Calais, and both parties renewed their preparations for hoſtilities. Though a hiſtory of theſe tranſactions, where London is not immediately concerned, is rather beyond our plan, yet ſome particulars ſeemingly foreign to it muſt neceſſarily be hinted at, to preſerve a chain of connexion. The earls of Warwick, Saliſbury, and March† landed with forces in Kent; lord Scales ſecured the Tower for the king, and demanded admiſſion into the city, to defend it, as he ſaid, from the attempts of the traiterous invaders. But the Londoners favouring the York party, the mayor replied, that he wanted no help either to defend or govern the city, and that he would not permit an armed force to come within his juriſdiction. Scales threatened to batter the town and lay it in aſhes; but theſe menaces failed of effect; for upon the arrival of the earl of March, the gates were immediately opened, and he entered into London ſaluted with loud acclamations.

While

* Hume. † Son of the duke of York, afterward Edward IV.

While the earl of March ſet out to face the royal army, he left the earl of Saliſbury with a conſiderable power to defend the city againſt the attempts of the lord Scales in the Tower, who inceſſantly plied the town with his ordnance, and beat down a number of houſes. Saliſbury on this blocked up that fortreſs on all ſides; and, by erecting a battery on the adverſe bank of the Thames, he annoyed the garriſon ſo much, that Scales was ſoon obliged to deſiſt. A. D. 1460.

The earl of March routed the king's army near Northampton; he was again taken priſoner, brought to London, and lodged once more in the biſhop's palace. Lord Scales, now deſpairing of relief, delivered up the Tower upon terms; imagining, however, that the articles of ſurrender were not ſufficient to ſecure him from the fury of the citizens, whom he had ſo highly injured, he endeavoured to eſcape by water: but, being unfortunately diſcovered by ſome of the earl of Warwick's watermen, they knocked him on the head, and, ſtripping him, left his naked corpſe on the ſhore.

The duke of York had not hitherto openly made pretenſions to the crown: he now arrived from Ireland; and a parliament meeting in the king's name, he pleaded his title to the crown in ſo cool and mild a manner, that as he inſpired no courage into his friends, ſo he derived no encouragement from them. He left the peers to conſider his claim; they admitted his title, acknowledged him heir to the monarchy, veſted him with the preſent adminiſtration, but adjudged Henry to retain the dignity in conſideration of his long reign.

The queen, after the defeat at Northampton, retired to the north of England, where ſhe raiſed forces; the duke of York followed her, but was killed in an imprudent engagement: ſhe ordered his head to be cut off, and in ridicule placed it on the gate of York, decorated with a paper crown. Upon this lucky turn of affairs, ſhe began her march ſouthward; but at Barnard's Heath near St. Alban's, met the earl of Warwick's army from London. A terrible battle enſued; which, by the treachery of Lovelace, in keeping back the principal part of Warwick's army, went in favour of the queen; who not only became a ſecond time victorious, but alſo recovered the king from captivity. 1461.

This ſucceſs emboldened the queen, while ſhe lay at St. Alban's, to demand a ſupply of proviſions from London; the mayor readily complied; but the populace ſtopped the carts at Cripplegate, and would not let them proceed. The mayor ſent a deputation to account for his non-compliance; but young Edward, now duke of York, ſoon rendered theſe apologies needleſs, by giving her a defeat, after which he was received with great joy into London.

Edward, graced with victory, and poſſeſſed of the popular favour, reſolved with the ardor of youthful courage to claim the crown while circumſtances enabled him; by which ſtroke the other party would at once become traitors againſt lawful authority. He did not wait for a parliament, but aſſembled his army in St. John's fields, where a well calculated harangue procured him an election by the mixed multitude thus collected. By a convention of nobility at Baynard's caſtle, Henry was formally depoſed, and Edward IV. was proclaimed the next day, March 5, 1461. He left it to the parliament to ratify theſe acts at leiſure.

A. D. 1461. Thus ended the long reign of Henry VI. a reign full of the moſt whimſical viciſſitudes of fortune. His inſipid character rendered him equally a tool to which-ever party got poſſeſſion of him; he was too inoffenſive in himſelf to be ill uſed even by his enemies, who had him often in their hands; nor had fortune even now done making her ſport of him.

It was in this reign that the qualification of electors of knights of ſhires, was fixed to the poſſeſſion of 40 ſhillings clear annual income in land, which was then nearly equal to 20*l.* of preſent money *.

Edward ſtained his character by the firſt act of his reign, which all hiſtorians have thought worthy of notice, as it ſhewed what the nation might expect in future. While he remained at Baynard caſtle, Walter Walker, a grocer, who lived at the ſign of the Crown in Cheapſide, had jocoſely ſaid he would make his ſon heir to the crown: this harmleſs pun was officiouſly carried to the king, who with a mean cruelty ordered the grocer to be beheaded in Smithfield. He ſet out the ſame day in queſt of Henry, and having defeated him at Towton in Yorkſhire, where he gave no quarter to his enemies, he returned; and, June 29, was crowned with great ſolemnity and rejoicing at the abbey church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter.

1462. The city of London, which had always ſhewn an inclination in favour of his family, obtained, in the ſecond year of his reign, the ample charter, No. XXXII. in the Appendix.

Beſide confirming all the antient privileges of the corporation, the following rights were now added by this charter. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen paſt the chair, were appointed perpetual juſtices of the peace, and juſtices of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of malefactors within the city juriſdiction. The mayor and aldermen, by the mouth of the recorder, might decide all points of controverſy as to the cuſtoms of the city. They were exempted from ſerving in all foreign aſſizes or public duties without the juriſdiction of the city; the grant of the borough of Southwark was confirmed, with power to hold an annual fair there, at the antient fee-farm rent of 10*l. per annum.*

1463. Another charter was ſoon after obtained, which granted the tronage, weighing, and meaſuring of wool, at Leadenhall: in conſequence of which, certain perſons were appointed to regulate the prices for the execution of this power. See Appendix, No. XXXIII.

The high idea the magiſtrates of London entertained of their dignity, appeared by an incident that now happened. On a call of new ſerjeants at law, a grand feaſt was given at Ely houſe, Holborn; to which the magiſtrates and ſome

* Stat. 8 Hen. VI. c. 7. 10 Hen. VI. c. 2. To recur to the original intention of this regulation the nominal ſum ſhould be raiſed; but this would contract the privilege of voting, under an extenſion of property, and thus include a contradiction: again, while the great alteration in the value of money has deſtroyed the original purpoſe of this limitation; the greater alteration in our political conſtitution, now renders it abſurd. To conform to preſent circumſtances, the privilege for voting for members of parliament ought to be extended to every houſeholder paying taxes; the number of which would render bribery impracticable——and it is feared, that very reaſon will prove an effectual one againſt the meaſure.

ſome principal citizens of London were invited. On ſitting down at table, the lord treaſurer, baron Ruthen, took the moſt honourable place; this the lord mayor diſputed with him, inſiſting, that, as the king's repreſentative, he had the pre-eminence of all perſons within the liberties of the city. As the treaſurer would not give place, the mayor reſented it with becoming ſpirit, by withdrawing and giving an entertainment to his brother magiſtrates and company in the city. A. D. 1463.

On occaſion of the queen's coronation, Thomas Cook, lord mayor of London, was inſtalled a knight of the Bath, in the Tower, May 15, 1465. 1465.

The unfortunate Henry once more fell into the hands of his enemies; for after being ſecreted by ſome friends in Lancaſhire, he was at length betrayed to Edward, who ſhut him up in the Tower of London. His queen having before retired to her father's court, Edward now found himſelf in full poſſeſſion of the government.

Edward had employed the earl of Warwick to negociate a marriage for him with the ſiſter to the queen of France; the treaty was concluded, but in the interim Edward had indiſcreetly ſuffered himſelf to be enticed to marry the widow of Sir John Gray *. Warwick reſented this indignity, and ſoon entered into cabals againſt Edward's government; of which hiſtorians have left us but unſatisfactory particulars, and which we cannot ſpare time to enter into: ſuch rapid revolutions deſerving only a brief mention. Thus much is certain, however unlikely, that Warwick obliged the king to fly beyond ſea; his queen, Elizabeth, leaving the Tower, took ſanctuary in Weſtminſter, and the cuſtody of that fortreſs was entruſted to Sir Richard Lee, lord mayor of London, and the aldermen, who took poſſeſſion of it. Henry was once more exalted to the throne, and the parliament concurred in the revolution; but, on account of Henry's known incapacity, the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence obtained the regency. 1470.

There are always violent men void of principle, ready to take advantage of confuſion. Sir Geoffrey Gates, a man of abandoned character, collected a number of men as profligate as himſelf in the city, and plundered the houſes of ſome Flemiſh merchants. He then retired to Kent, where augmenting his ſtrength, he returned to pillage the city; but not being able to effect this, he plundered Southwark, St. Catharine's, Ratcliffe, and Limehouſe, until he was reduced by the earl of Warwick, and the duke of Clarence.

Affairs, however, ſoon underwent another change; for the duke of Burgundy, Edward's brother-in-law, fitted out a ſmall armament in his favour, with which Edward landed at Ravenſpur in Yorkſhire. Warwick aſſembled an army at Leiceſter to march againſt him; but Edward paſſing him by another road, arrived at London, the gates of which were joyfully thrown open to receive him. Two reaſons have been aſſigned for this attachment of the city to Edward; he was deeply indebted to the citizens, whoſe hopes of payment depended on his reſtoration; and the wives of ſome of the principal citizens are ſaid to have retained 1471.

* Hume.

A. D. 1471. retained an affection for a young gallant prince on the ſcore of reciprocal favours that had formerly paſſed between them.

Edward thus reinſtated in the ſeat of government, the metropolis, took particular care to put it in a poſture of defence, and then marched out to meet the earl of Warwick, who advanced toward London with a ſtrong army. He came as far as Barnet; where, the night before the battle, the duke of Clarence deſerted to Edward, and carried with him a body of 12000 men. Notwithſtanding this loſs, Warwick engaged Edward; and, after an obſtinate battle, in which no quarter was given on the royal ſide, his defeat and death gave ſecurity to the king, who was now fully reſtored, after an exile of ſix months. Henry was finally remanded to his old priſon in the Tower; his queen, and her young ſon, who landed after the battle at Barnet, hazarded an action with a ſmall force, and were taken priſoners at the batle of Teukeſbury. The young prince was ungenerouſly put to death, and his mother confined in the Tower; where Henry died ſuſpiciouſly ſoon after.

During Edward's abſence, Thomas Neville, natural ſon of Lord Falconbridge, known by the name of the baſtard of Falconbridge, and who ſubſiſted by piracy; under colour of aſſiſting the captive king, laid a ſcheme for plundering the city of London. He collected a force of 17,000 freebooters, and partiſans of the houſe of Lancaſter, at the head of whom he marched for London; and not being able to enter the city, quartered his men in Southwark. His ſtrength was waſted in ſeveral attacks at Aldgate, Biſhopſgate, and the Bridge, from whence the citizens repulſed him with great ſpirit, being aſſiſted by a detachment from the Tower under earl Rivers. The king returning, purſued them into Kent, and totally diſperſed them; the ringleaders were executed, together with the baſtard, who was ſoon after taken; and their heads fixed on the bridge. Twelve aldermen, together with the recorder, were knighted for their ſervices on this occaſion.

1472. Sir William Hampton, lord mayor in 1472, ordered ſtocks to be placed in every ward, for the puniſhment of vagrants; the city ſtocks in the market which they gave name to, not being found ſufficient. He alſo endeavoured to ſuppreſs the common proſtitutes which infeſted the city, by corporal puniſhment, and expoſing them through the ſtreets in an ignominious manner.

1473. It was ordained in 1473, that the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex ſhould each have ſixteen ſerjeants, and every one his yeoman; and alſo ſix clerks, *viz.* a ſecondary, clerk of the papers, and four others, beſide the under-ſheriff's clerks.

Edward now found himſelf at leiſure to endeavour at popularity; and no means at that time being more favourable than attempts to recover the national loſſes in France, he liſtened to overtures from the duke of Burgundy to unite their arms againſt that crown. Diſpoſed as the people were to undertake a French war, they had been ſo much harraſſed by internal commotions, that the parliament voted but ſmall ſupplies, and ſo cautiouſly, that the money levied was not put into the king's hands, but placed in religious houſes, to be refunded, ſhould the French expedition not take place. Edward therefore had recourſe to

the arbitrary exactions, then termed benevolences, which every one was to give in proportion to his ſubſtance; and thus raiſed money from the wealthy Londoners and other gentlemen of property, which enabled him to carry an army over to Calais. But his foreign allies, and even the duke of Burgundy himſelf, failing in their engagements, he was obliged to liſten to the overtures made him by Lewis for peace; who purchaſed his abſence for 75,000 crowns, agreed to pay him 50,000 crowns yearly during their joint lives, and ranſomed queen Margaret for 50,000 more. Peace was thus concluded at Pecquigni, without ſtriking a blow, little to the credit of either prince, though the pecuniary advantage reſted with Edward. A. D. 1474.

The year 1474 is rendered memorable by the introduction of the art of printing into England. What little learning hitherto exiſted, remained in the hands of the clergy, who perverted it to ſuit ſiniſter purpoſes. Few books were written except idle legendary tales to keep up a ſpirit of ſuperſtition; and manuſcript copies bore too high a price to come into common hands. The eaſy multiplication of books at the printing preſs, firſt enabled people to read, and then to write; and diffuſed uſeful knowledge through the nation. The importation of this invaluable art we owe to William Caxton, mercer of London; and the firſt book he printed in England was a Treatiſe on the game of Cheſs, tranſlated by himſelf from the French. He was patroniſed by the earl of Rivers, who tranſlating A collection of the dictates and ſayings of the Philoſophers, this is reputed to be the ſecond of Caxton's impreſſions. We are informed by the honourable Mr. Walpole, that a fair manuſcript of this tranſlation is preſerved in the archbiſhop's library at Lambeth; with an illumination repreſenting the earl introducing Caxton to Edward IV. his queen and the prince. A copy of this drawing is prefixed as a frontiſpiece to that gentleman's Catalogue of royal and noble Authors.

By the treaty concluded between Edward IV. and the Hanſeatic league, * thoſe merchants, beſide other privileges, had their great hall, then called *Guyhallda Teutonicorum*, but now the Stillyard or Steelyard in Thames-ſtreet, confirmed to them, on the payment of 70*l.* a year to the corporation of London, with ſome other petty rents to private perſons for houſes adjoining. In their warehouſes here, they kept ſuch commodities as they imported into England; and by the ſame treaty two other houſes were aſſigned them at Boſton and Lynn.

By act of common council in 1475, the election of lord mayor and ſheriffs was veſted in the maſters, wardens, and liveries of the city companies, in the form that continues to this day. Farther privileges were ſoon after purchaſed of the crown, as will appear by the charters No. XXXIV. XXXV. in the Appendix. The next year Sir Ralph Joceline the mayor, with the court of common council, took the repair of the city wall into conſideration; bricks for that purpoſe being prepared in Moorfields. Several of the city companies undertook each of them a part of this great work; and, by act of common council, each pariſhioner was ordered to pay ſix pence every Sunday at church toward theſe repairs. The town ditch was cleanſed the year after. 1475. 1479.

The

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. I. p. 291.

A. D. 1479. The plague attacked the city of London in September 1479, and continued to November in the following year, during which unhappy viſitation incredible numbers of people periſhed.

The princeſs Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter to Edward IV. had been contracted to the Dauphin of France, by the treaty of Pecquigni mentioned above; but other views now taking place with the French monarch, he married his ſon to the daughter of Maximilian. Edward, in reſentment of this affront, projected another attack on France; and Lewis, to divert the blow, prevailed on the Scots king to invade England. The king negociated a loan of 5000 marks from the city to enable him to repel the invaſion; which was effected by the duke of Glouceſter, who reduced the Scots to peace. During theſe tranſactions, the king, to ſhew his regard for the corporation of London, invited the mayor, aldermen, and chief citizens, to a grand hunt on Waltham foreſt; and entertained them in a ſtately arbour erected for the occaſion. He did not forget the city ladies, but preſerved his good underſtanding with them the Auguſt following, by a preſent of two harts, ſix bucks, and a ton of wine, to the lady mayoreſs, who entertained the aldermen's ladies and others with this royal donation at Draper's-hall.

1483. Edward IV. died April 9th 1483; and the conduct of his brother the duke of Glouceſter toward his young nephew Edward V. whoſe perſon he ſeized out of the hands of the earl of Rivers, who was conducting him from Ludlow to London, in a manner that made his bad intentions juſtly ſuſpected; alarmed the nation in general, and the city of London in particular. It was of importance to Glouceſter to keep the metropolis quiet; he therefore ſent forward the Lord Haſtings to aſſure the Londoners of the uprightneſs of his intentions. Having ſucceeded in deceiving the citizens, and got the king in his power, his next ſtep was to get poſſeſſion of the duke of York. He lodged the king in the Tower; and the queen, juſtly apprehenſive of treachery, taking ſanctuary at Weſtminſter with her younger ſon the duke of York; he prevailed on the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, to perſuade her to deliver him up alſo; and then procured himſelf to be appointed protector.

His principal prey being thus ſecured, Glouceſter, prompted by his headlong ambition, determined to remove every one out of the way that would not cooperate in his perfidious purpoſe. The earl of Rivers, who was the queen's brother, her ſon Sir Richard Gray, and other principal perſons of the houſhold, being priſoners in Pomfret caſtle, he firſt ſent orders for them to be beheaded; and formed a ſcheme to take off the Lord Haſtings in the Tower, on the very day thoſe murders were committing at Pomfret. His invention was too groſs to deceive, and he gave himſelf little trouble to ſave appearances; he complained at council of a conſpiracy between the Lord Haſtings and Jane Shore, a miſtreſs of the late king, to deſtroy him by witchcraft; and before the perſons preſent recovered from their conſternation, Haſtings was hurried out of the chamber and beheaded on a log that lay in the court of the Tower. Deſirous however to excuſe himſelf to the city, he inſtantly ſent for the lord-

mayor

mayor and aldermen, pleaded the emergency of the occaſion for thus puniſhing Haſtings without legal proceſs; and, leſt this apology ſhould fail in appeaſing the public apprehenſions, he ſent a herald into the city, who read a long laboured proclamation to the ſame effect fairly written on parchment, to account for the death of ſo popular a nobleman. This being within two hours after the event, convinced people that his death was predetermined; and a merchant remarked that this proclamation was certainly drawn up by the ſpirit of prophecy. A. D. 1483.

To ſtrengthen his intereſt in the city, he took Sir Edmund Shaw the lord mayor into the privy council, and thus gained over his brother Dr. Shaw a popular preacher; who in a ſermon at Paul's croſs the following Sunday from the words in the Wiſdom of Solomon, *Baſtard ſlips ſhall take no deep root*, endeavoured to prove not only Edward's ſons illegitimate, but the father alſo, and therefore that they had no title to the crown. Then raiſing his voice, he added ——"But my lord protector, that noble prince, that pattern of all virtue and "heroic actions, carries in his air, in his mein, and in his ſoul, the perfect "image of his illuſtrious father the late duke of York." Glouceſter was to have appeared as by accident at the pronouncing thoſe words, but not coming at the proper time, the preacher was diſconcerted; and when he came, the audience ſhewed no ſigns of this diſcourſe having had the deſired effect on them. The mayor was next ordered to ſummon a common hall, where the duke of Buckingham addreſſed the livery on the vices of Edward, and on the virtues of the duke of Glouceſter, whom he recommended to their choice for king, as the beſt expedient for avoiding the inconveniences of a minority. The amazement of the people kept them ſilent: but after he had repeated his harangue, and the recorder had aſſiſted him; the duke's ſervants, with a few rabble throwing up their hats, and crying out *God ſave King Richard*, he was forced to reſt upon this as a popular election. Buckingham and the mayor went the next day to Baynard's-caſtle, where they made the duke a tender of the crown, which he accepted with great ſeeming reluctance.

After Richard had thus obtained the ſupream power, it is almoſt needleſs to add that the murder of the two young princes followed. They were ſmothered by Sir James Tyrrel, who buried their bodies under a ſtaircaſe; where, upon ſome repairs of that part of the Tower, their bones were found in the reign of king Charles II. *

Richard, with the ſuſpicion which uſually attends evil minds, diſtruſting the fidelity of the city of London, preparatory to his coronation ſent for 5000

* Mr. Walpole in his *Hiſtoric Doubts* concerning the life of Richard III. has taken great pains to exculpate that prince from the heavy accuſations caſt upon him: on the pleas that his ſucceſſor was intereſted in blackening his character, and that our accounts of him are through the medium of the Lancaſtrian hiſtorians, ſtrengthened by the poetical miſrepreſentations of him in Shakeſpeare's plays. But without entering into a juſtification of the character of Henry VII. it may be obſerved, that ſo total a perverſion of facts happening in our own country, could not be effected in the growing ſtate of literature: and that whatever becomes of other accuſations, the manner of his aſſuming the crown, to the prejudice of his nephews, their total diſappearance under his cuſtody, the diſcovery of their bones in the place where they were reported to have been laid; all theſe particulars tend to leave the character of Richard nearly in the ſame point of view in which his ingenious apologiſt found it.

men from the northern parts of the kingdom to guard him during that ſolemnity; they arrived ill conditioned and badly armed, and returned ſoon after: not venturing alſo to aſk money from his doubtful ſubjects, he defrayed his preſent expences by the ſale of parcels of the crown plate to his friend Sir Edmund Shaw the mayor.

A. D. 1483.

The great reſort of foreign merchants and artificers to London, occaſioning heavy complaints by the citizens, Richard gratified them by renewing the reſtrictions formerly laid on merchant aliens, to prevent their carrying away the balance of trade in ſpecie; they were alſo prohibited from carrying on manufactures in England. * A great fire this year conſumed a number of houſes, together with Leadenhall, and all the merchandize and warlike ſtores contained in it.

1485. The battle of Boſworth field fought Auguſt 22, 1485, put an end to the ſhort uſurpation of Richard III. and placed the crown on the head of Henry earl of Richmond, of the line of Lancaſter; whoſe pretenſions to the throne, however weak, were greatly ſtrengthened by the uneaſineſs of the people under a ſubjection to a prince ſtained with ſo many enormous crimes. He was received by the magiſtrates of London in their formalites at Highgate, as their deliverer; and conducted to St. Paul's cathedral, where he offered the ſtandards taken in the battle, and then took up his reſidence in the epiſcopal palace.

CHAP. VII.

From the acceſſion of Henry VII. *to the death of Henry* VIII.

THE battle at Boſworth finally decided the diſputes between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which ſo much Engliſh blood had been ſhed. Henry VII. was the victorious repreſentative of the houſe of Lancaſter, and the male heirs of Edward IV. being now dead, he united the claims of both houſes by a marriage with the princeſs Elizabeth.

As the cultivation of trade and arts had enabled the common people to acquire property, the encreaſe and circulation of money by a general induſtry, produced a relaxation of the feudal tyranny which tied the villain to the land, and gave riſe to perſonal freedom. The mode of ſubordination altered accordingly; rents were given in lieu of ſervices, and the huſbandman tilling land for his own profit, agriculture was proportionably improved, to the greater profit of the lord as well as the tenant. In this ſlight review, the art of printing muſt not be overlooked: letters releaſed from their long confinement in the cloiſter, began now to ſpread abroad; men became thinking beings, and civilization thus powerfully aſſiſted, made a greater progreſs during the century following the importation of that uſeful art, than it had done in all the centuries from the Norman invaſion down to that time.

Shortly

* Stat. 1. Rich. III. c. 9.

Shortly after Henry came to London, a new and till then unknown diſtemper attacked the city, called the ſweating ſickneſs. It began the 21ſt of September, and continued to the end of October: it is ſaid to have firſt appeared among the troops he brought with him from France. In that ſhort time it deſtroyed many thouſands of perſons, and, among the reſt, three lord mayors, and three ſheriffs. It proved mortal in twenty four hours; but thoſe who ſurvived that time generally recovered. It returned four times in ſixty-ſix years, and being ſuppoſed peculiar to England and Engliſhmen was termed *Sudor Anglicanus*; but Dr. Mead has controverted that opinion. A. D. 1485.

Henry had recourſe to the city of London for a loan of 6000 marks, to diſcharge the debts incurred in France to equip himſelf for his late expedition. The citizens were rather backward in parting with their money to a king to whoſe diſpoſition they were as yet ſtrangers: however they raiſed half the ſum, and his majeſty eſtabliſhed his credit by punctual payment at the ſtipulated time.

The croſs in Weſt Cheap or Cheapſide, which had been magnificently reſtored, was finiſhed at the private expence of particular citizens; among which the name of John Fiſher a mercer, is recorded, for having given 600 marks. Among other regulations an act of common council paſſed this year to prevent improper perſons obtaining the freedom of the corporation; and it is probable from this circumſtance, that the country people, ſeeing the great chance of riſing in circumſtances by trade, were generally deſirous to make their children citizens of London. This city law imported, that no apprentice ſhould be taken, or the freedom given, excepting they were gentlemen born; agreeable to that clauſe in the freeman's oath, which ſays "Ye ſhall take none apprentice but "if he be free born; that is to ſay, no bondſman's ſon, nor the ſon of an "alien."

Another act of common council was paſſed in 1487 calculated to draw a reſort to the city, by prohibiting the citizens from carrying goods to any market or fair within the kingdom for ſeven years; but this was deemed ſo oppreſſive, that it was ſet aſide by parliament. * The king rebuilt Baynard's caſtle this year, not as before, with towers and battlements, but fit for a princely habitation. 1487.

The king's marriage with Elizabeth of the houſe of York, was ſuch a favourite point with the nation, who hoped thereby to conſolidate both pretenſions, that it was with great diſguſt the people ſaw the king ſo far retain his early party-prepoſſeſſions and political jealouſy as not only to treat her harſhly, but to ſhew a reluctance to conferring on her the ceremony of coronation. Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, ſon of the duke of Clarence, had been kept impriſoned in Yorkſhire, by Richard III. Henry no leſs ſuſpicious, removed him to the Tower, where he ſtill retained him in confinement. A report had ſpread of his eſcape from thence; and this report was made uſe of by one Richard Simon an Oxford prieſt, as the foundation of a plan to diſturb Henry's

* Stat. 3. Hen. VII. c. 9.

A.D. 1487. government, countenanced as was thought, by the queen dowager, in reſentment for her daughter's ill uſage. Lambert Simnel, a baker's ſon, was inſtructed to perſonate Warwick in Ireland, where his father had been much reſpected. Here the people crouded under his ſtandard, and proclaimed him king by the name of Edward VI. Henry confined the queen dowager in a nunnery, and ſeized her lands and revenue: and, to convince the people of the impoſture, cauſed the unhappy young earl to be conducted publickly through the city to St. Paul's church; and thence back to his priſon. Lambert landed in England, was defeated by the king at the battle of Stoke; was pardoned, employed as a ſcullion in the king's kitchen, and afterward made one of his falconers.

1488. In 1488 the king applied to the city for 4000l. on the plea of aſſiſting the duke of Brittany then oppreſſed by the French king, which he readily obtained, with 2000l. more: yet he ſuffered him to be reduced, and the dutchy to be annexed to France. The parliament this year taking into conſideration the ſtench and filth occaſioned by the ſlaughter-houſes in London, paſſed an act to prevent the killing of beaſts within the walls of London, or any other walled town. * The ſame parliament confirmed the city's right to the conſervation of breaches in the Thames, ſo far as the tide ebbed and flowed. †

1492. Henry's ruling vice was avarice; and in 1492 he levied a benevolence on his ſubjects on the pretence of a French war, the moſt popular plea he could make uſe of; and this impoſition was ſo highly rated by the aſſeſſors, that the city of London alone, including the contributions of the aldermen, produced nearly 15,000l. Archbiſhop Morton the chancellor, on this occaſion made uſe of a dilemma that no one could evade; if the parties applied to, lived frugally, they were told their parſimony muſt undoubtedly have made them wealthy; if they lived generouſly, they were aſſeſſed accordingly, as opulent perſons. ‡

The countenance ſhewn by the dutcheſs of Burgundy in Flanders to Perkin Warbec, who perſonated the duke of York, murdered by Richard in the Tower; induced Henry to baniſh all Flemings from London, to recal his own ſubjects from Flanders, and to cut off all commerce with the Low Countries. While the Engliſh Merchant-adventurers were great ſufferers by this prohibition, the Hanſeatic merchants availed themſelves much of a circumſtance which threw the trade with Flanders into their hands. A riot enſued; their warehouſes at the Still-yard were plundered; but aſſiſtance being procured by water from Southwark, and the lord mayor bringing a body of armed men to protect them, the rioters were diſperſed, and thoſe of them that were taken were brought to juſtice.

1494. In the year 1494 was publiſhed a Chronicle of England and France collected by Robert Fabian alderman and ſheriff of London; from whoſe work many particulars reſpecting Engliſh affairs, have been taken by later hiſtorians.

Henry

* 4 Hen. VII. c. 3. † 4 Hen. VII. c. 15. ‡ Hume.

Henry in the ninth year of his reign gave an entertainment to the magiſtrates and principal citizens of London on Twelfth day at Weſtminſter. After dinner he knighted Ralph Auſtrey the mayor, and detained him and his brethren to ſee the paſtimes in Weſtminſter-hall at night, when it was richly hung with tapeſtry and ſtaged on both ſides. After the ſports, the king, queen, and courtiers, being ſeated at a table of ſtone, ſixty knights with their eſquires ſerved ſixty diſhes to the king's meſs, as many to the queen's, with twenty four to the mayor, neither of fiſh or fleſh; with plenty of wine. At break of day the king and queen retired, and the citizens returned home in their barges. A. D. 1494.

As there is no character more reſpectable than an upright lawyer, ſo there is no character more infamous and terrible than one who employs the forms of juſtice to the oppreſſion of mankind. The king's paſſion for money was notorious; and he found two fit inſtruments to gratify his inſatiable covetouſneſs, in Empſon and Dudley, two proſtitute lawyers, who, by the moſt arbitrary proceedings upon the penal ſtatutes, fines, forfeitures, and compoſitions, preyed upon the people to fill their maſter's coffers. Sir William Capel, an alderman of London was fined 2700l. but by great interceſſion it was compounded for 1600l. and this, which was the firſt remarkable inſtance of their oppreſſion, ſoon became a precedent for extending the practice of legal extortion. "That extream "juſtice is extream injuſtice, is an adage well known, and this ſhews the happineſs of trials by juries," to interpoſe between the ſubject and the rigour of law. But proud as we may well be of this privilege, it proves of little ſecurity in iniquitous times. Thoſe cauſes which came to a hearing were tried by packed juries, who were either bribed or intimidated: and theſe practices became ſo flagrant as to call for the interpoſition of parliament; which limited the qualifications of London jurymen, and laid penalties on default of appearance, unjuſt verdicts, and on the receiving and giving bribes. *

The ſyſtem of rapacity purſued by Henry excited general murmurs and diſcontent; an inſurrection of Corniſhmen was headed by the Lord Audley, who marched them up, hoping to meet with a reinforcement as they paſſed, eſpecially from Kent. The mayor and ſheriffs took proper precautions for the ſecurity of the city, until the king brought ſouthward an army levied to oppoſe the Scots; and with this force he routed the inſurgents on Blackheath. 1497.

Certain grounds on the north ſide of Chiſwell-ſtreet, and in the manor of Finſbury, were, in the year 1498, converted into a ſpacious field, incloſed for the uſe of the London archers, or trained bands, and denominated the Artillery-ground, where they are ſtill muſtered and exerciſed at ſtated times. Other parts northward of the Artillery-ground were uſed during the great plague in 1665, as a common cemetery; and the Diſſenters of London now have a burial-ground on the ſame ſpot. 1498.

The Flemiſh merchants, who ſeverely felt their prohibition from all commerce with England, prevailed on the archduke Philip to ſend commiſſioners to London

* Stat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 21.

A. D. 1498. London to treat of an accommodation: the Flemish court agreed that all English rebels should be excluded the Low Countries; with other articles, for the mutual security of their commercial interests: this treaty was so agreeable to the Flemings, that it was dignified with the name of *Intercursus Magnus*, the Great Treaty; and the intercourse was resumed with much joy on both sides *. Perkin Warbec thus deprived of a retreat in Flanders, and also in Scotland, hid himself for a while in Ireland; till at last, willing to try his fortune among the still discontented Cornishmen, he landed in the west of England under the title of Richard IV. Numbers flocking to his standard, he besieged Exeter; but the king marching against him, he despaired of success, and took sanctuary at Beaulieu, in the New Forest. He surrendered himself at length, under promise of pardon, was conducted through the streets of London in a kind of mock triumph, and imprisoned. Mr. Walpole's supposition, that he might have been the true duke of York, is discredited by a confession which was now obtained from him, and published for the satisfaction of the nation. He made his escape; but, being retaken, was, for greater contempt, set in the stocks, and obliged to read his confession aloud to the people, and was then confined in the Tower. Here he entered into a correspondence with the unhappy earl of Warwick, whose long imprisonment had impaired his faculties, and a scheme was concerted for the recovery of their liberty, for which they were both executed †.

1500. The plague made such ravages in the kingdom in 1500, and particularly in London, that the king, after shifting from place to place, removed with the queen over to Calais for greater security. Here he had an interview with Philip archduke of Austria, whose whole behaviour shewed an earnest desire to cultivate a friendship with England. The king so far honoured the city of London, as to send an account of this meeting to the lord-mayor and aldermen. A mar-
1501. riage was concluded in 1501 between Arthur prince of Wales, and Catharine the Infanta of Spain: she made her public entry October 4, and was received by the magistrates of London in their formalities with great pomp. But the young prince died a few months afterward, leaving the succession to the kingdom, and to his widow, open to his brother Henry; for the king, unwilling to lose her dowry, forced his second son to marry her, and procured a papal
1502. dispensation for that purpose. This event, without any thanks being due to any of the parties, prepared the way for one of the most happy revolutions this kingdom ever experienced, as will appear in due time.

Sir John Shaw, the lord-mayor for this year, first introduced the custom of his brethren the aldermen attending their mayor on horseback to the river, when he took barge for Westminster: he also, by a contribution from the city companies, built proper offices at Guildhall for public entertainments, which, for want of these conveniences, had been hitherto given at Grocers-hall.

In this year was also celebrated the marriage of the princess Margaret, by proxy, with James IV. of Scotland; which laid the first foundation of the future

* Hume and Anderson vol. I. p. 319. † Hume.

future union of two kingdoms, that had hitherto been at continual variance, though their ſituation ſo naturally dictated an union of intereſts. It was objected to Henry in council, that by this marriage England might fall under the dominion of Scotland; but the king acutely replied, "that in ſuch caſe Scotland "would only become an acceſſion to England; for that the greater would "draw the leſs *." He this year took down a chapel of the Virgin Mary, and a tavern, at the eaſtern end of Weſtminſter abbey, and at the expence of 14,000 *l.* erected that noble chapel which ſtill bears his name. A. D. 1502.

Fleet dyke or ditch, part of the antient river Wells, was this year well cleanſed and rendered navigable for barges up to Old born, or Holborn bridge; and that noxious place called Houndſditch, part of the city ditch under the eaſtern wall, ſo called from the filth, carrion, and dead dogs uſually caſt there, was arched over and paved. The company of Taylors, firſt incorporated by Edward IV. were now re-incorporated by the name of Merchant Taylors.

The city obtained a charter of confirmation in 1505, dated July 23d, in the 20th of Henry VII. but the greedy king exacted 5000 marks for the purchaſe of it. The principal objects of this charter were to reſtrain the encroachments of foreign merchants on the franchiſes and cuſtoms of the citizens; and to regulate the qualifications of brokers: what relates to theſe two points will be found in the Appendix No. XXXVI. 1505.

King Henry this year alſo confirmed to the merchants trading with woollen cloths to the Netherlands, all their former privileges, by the name now firſt given to them, of—"the fellowſhip of Merchants Adventurers of England." At the ſame time the Stillyard merchants were prohibited from carrying Engliſh cloths to the place of reſidence of the Merchants Adventurers in the Low Countries: and the aldermen of the Stillyard were obliged to enter into a recognizance of 2000 marks for the obſervance of this reſtriction †.

When bad men draw toward their latter end, they are often ſeen to attempt redeeming their characters rather than atoning for their faults, by acts of piety and oſtentatious charity. Thus it fared with Henry; who having amaſſed prodigious wealth by private oppreſſion, now thought it high time to apply ſome part of it to efface the odium of the means by which he acquired the whole. While his extortions were carrying on with one hand by the means of Empſon and Dudley, he employed the other in endowing religious foundations, in giving liberal alms; and in 1507, he diſcharged, at his own coſt, all thoſe priſoners in London whoſe debts did not exceed forty ſhillings. How little real expence he put himſelf to on theſe hypocritical occaſions, may be eaſily conceived, when we find that Thomas Kneſworth, who had been mayor two years before, and Richard Shoare and Roger Grove his ſheriffs, were dragged to the Marſhalſea on the plea of abuſes in the exerciſes of their reſpective offices; and, without any legal proceſs, were obliged to purchaſe their freedom, by the payment of 1400 *l.* Chriſtopher Haws, alderman, being ſeized in like manner, 1507.

* Anderſon from Verulam. † Anderſon, vol. I. p. 333.

A. D. 1508. ner, and dreading the hands he fell into, died of grief. Sir William Capel, who ſerved lord-mayor in 1503, was ſeized in 1508, on an accuſation of neglect in proſecuting ſome coiners, and fined 2000 *l.* but not ſubmitting to ſuch arbitrary proceedings, he was detained in priſon; until the death of the king delivered him and many others from their apprehenſions of this ſpecies of violence.

St. Paul's ſchool was about this time founded by Dr. Collet, dean of St. Paul's, who appointed ſalaries for the maſters, *&c.* under the regulation of the company of mercers.

By the operation of commerce, and the many deaths and confiſcations during the late civil wars, the feudal eſtabliſhment was now nearly deſtroyed; Henry's ſuſpicious temper co-operated to reduce the power of the nobles, as he found his ſecurity and the regal power much ſtrengthened by theſe means; thus ſerving his people without being influenced by their welfare as an object. The commercial ſyſtem was alſo favoured in this reign, by the memorable diſcovery of America, by Chriſtopher Columbus, which opened a field for traffic, manufactures and colonization, the limits of which remain yet unknown. Though Henry miſſed the honour of being the patron of this diſcovery, he neglected not the improvement of it: he fitted out Sebaſtian Cabot, who diſcovered the main land of North America in 1498, where our colonies now flouriſh to that degree, as almoſt to rival the mother country that gave them being.

Brick and ſtone were, as yet, very ſeldom employed, except in public buildings; the reſt were either cottages with mud walls in the country, or timber and lath houſes in towns: gentlemens houſes indeed came to be ſtrongly framed with oak, and the intervals filled with brick and mortar *.

By the death of prince Arthur, already mentioned, the crown came to
1509. Henry VIII. whoſe acceſſion, April 22, 1509, was celebrated with great joy, by a people wearied with oppreſſion. He immediately cleared the ſtreets of London of foreign vagrants; and endeared himſelf to his new ſubjects, by committing Sir Richard Empſon, knt. and Edward Dudley, eſq. ſerjeant at law, to the Tower. To ſcreen his father's character, by whoſe ſecret orders they had acted, they were not charged with the abuſe of their profeſſion, but with a conſpiracy againſt the government †; a charge which, whether juſt or not, their jurors were in no humour to acquit them of: their condemnation was confirmed by an attainder in parliament, and they were beheaded on Tower-Hill; while their inferior agents were pilloried and expoſed to public diſgrace.

Henry proved himſelf a prodigal young heir; and his taſte for gaiety ſpeedily diſſipated the great treaſure his father had ſo carefully collected, in tilts, tournaments, and other magnificent amuſements ſuited to that age.

The care of watching the city was then properly executed by the citizens, of every ward, themſelves, under due regulations; and they had ſtately proceſſions or marches yearly, on the vigil of St. John the baptiſt, and on that of St. Peter

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 337. † Hume.

Peter and St. Paul. Henry, on the eve of St. John, 1510, diſguiſed in the habit of one of his yeomen of the guard, came into the city to ſee this nocturnal pomp; and was ſo well pleaſed with it, that on the eve of St. Peter following, he brought his queen, attended by the principal nobility, into Cheapſide to ſee it alſo. A. D. 1510.

The next year Roger Achily lord-mayor cauſed Leadenhall to be ſtored with grain, to guard againſt a ſcarcity. In this mayoralty Moorfields were levelled, with proper cauſeways and bridges carried over them, for the conveniency of paſſengers. 1511.

Learning now began to aſſume ſome form, and the art of healing to engage the attention of legiſlature, who reſtrained the practice to licenſed profeſſors, to guard the ſubject from quacks and empirics. In the 3d of Henry VIII. it was provided, that no one ſhould practiſe phyſic and ſurgery within the city of London, or ſeven miles round, without being firſt examined and approved by the biſhop of London, or dean of St. Paul's, they calling to their aſſiſtance four of the faculty *.

The ſheriffs of London and Middleſex were, in 1512, firſt impowered by parliament to impannel jurors for the city courts, under certain qualifications mentioned in the ſtatute †. 1512.

The growing attention to agriculture had cauſed the landholders of the villages of Iſlington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch, in the neighbourhood of the city, to incloſe their grounds: the citizens were hereby reſtrained in their field exerciſes and ſports, which, if they purſued, they were indicted for treſpaſſes. The populace were enraged, and excited to a riot, by a fellow diſguiſed in a merry Andrew's coat, who ran up and down the ſtreets calling for ſpades and ſhovels: with which implements they ſoon levelled the new banks and ditches. A commiſſion was granted by the king to inquire into this diſorder, and the city magiſtrates were reprimanded for their inattention in ſuffering it. But it is obſervable, that the populace at all times, in all places, preſerve an obſtinate attachment to old cuſtoms, and ſhew a correſponding inveteracy againſt every innovation, even for the moſt obvious improvements; which frequently require force to carry them into execution.

Every thing in this world is continually fluctuating; corporations had now anſwered the firſt end of their creation: their excluſive privileges had ſheltered and protected artiſans againſt the feudal claims; but that tyranny was now no more; and the limitations of theſe ſeminaries of traders began, under the increaſe of traffic, to operate to their diſadvantage. Strangers ſhut out of corporations, ſettled round the walls; hence the trade without, being clear from municipal reſtrictions and burdens, grew formidable to the trade carried on within. This now began to be the caſe with London; foreigners to their juriſdiction, whether natives or not, were always regarded with a jealous antipathy, and were frequently ſufferers by tumultuous violence. A remarkable inſtance of 1517.

* 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11. † 4 Hen. VIII. c. 3.

A. D. 1517. this nature happened in 1517, when the uſual paſtimes on May-day were converted, by the London ſervants and apprentices, watermen, and other working people, into an outrageous inſurrection againſt foreigners. Preparatory to this commotion, one John Lincoln, a broker, engaged Dr. Bell, who was to preach a Spital ſermon in Eaſter week, to inflame the people by a repreſentation of the grievances the London artificers ſuffered from the ſtrangers who ſettled round the city, and from the commerce carried on by foreign merchants *. The heart-burnings thus excited diſcovering many indications of an approaching tumult, ſome riotous perſons were committed to priſon, and inſtructions given to the citizens to take care of their ſervants. Whether they were unwilling or unable to reſtrain their dependants, is uncertain; but on May eve the tumult began: the croud gathered from all parts; their companions were forcibly taken from priſon, and then running to the out parts, they plundered and deſtroyed the houſes and warehouſes of ſtrangers and foreigners until the dawn of day. About three o'clock the mob began to diſperſe; and then the magiſtrates ſeized and committed about 300 of them to ſeveral priſons. Cardinal Wolſey, who was then miniſter, ſent ſome forces into the city; but the diſorder being over, nothing remained but to puniſh thoſe who had been ſecured for the parts they had acted in it.

A commiſſion was directed to the duke of Norfolk and other noblemen to try the rioters; ſome of whom were executed on moveable gibbets, which were drawn from ſtreet to ſtreet for that purpoſe, to extend the terror of the puniſhment. But the numbers now in cuſtody were ſo great, that they were brought before the king in Weſtminſter-hall, to the number of 400, among which were eleven women; they appeared in their ſhirts, bound with ropes, and with halters about their necks, imploring the king for mercy: after a very ſevere reproof he pronounced their pardon, and upon being thus favourably diſmiſſed, they toſſed up their halters with great ſhouts of *God ſave the king!* The day on which this riot happened, was long known by the name of Evil May day, and in great meaſure checked the future May games which uſed to be exhibited on ſetting up the great ſhaft or May-pole in Leadenhall-ſtreet, before the church thence termed the church of St. Andrew Underſhaft.

The magiſtrates of London were not reſtored to the king's favour, but through the means of cardinal Wolſey, who had an entire aſcendancy over Henry, and was thought to have been well paid by them, for his good offices on the occaſion.

On the 1ſt of February this year, an act of common-council erected the firſt court of Requeſts, otherwiſe termed a court of Conſcience, in the city of London. It was ordered by this act, "That the lord-mayor and aldermen for the "time being, ſhould monthly aſſign and appoint, two aldermen and four diſ-"creet commoners, to ſit at Guildhall in a judicial manner twice a week, "*viz.* on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, there to hear and determine all matters "brought before them, between party and party, being citizens and freemen "of

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 348.

" of London, in all caſes where the due debt or damage did not exceed forty " ſhillings." This act was to continue in force for two years, but being found very ſalutary in preventing trivial litigations in higher and more expenſive courts, it was continued by the ſame authority until it was made perpetual by king James I. A. D. 1517.

This year the ſweating ſickneſs again made its appearance, and deſtroyed great numbers of citizens. As did the plague ſoon after in 1521.

The ſeſſions for the peace of London, had hitherto been kept at the mo- 1519.
naſtery of St. Martin le Grand, which being out of the liberty of the city, was found inconvenient and thought diſhonourable; the king was therefore petitioned in 1519, for a repeal of that part of the charter of Edward III. by which they were ſo held. He granted a charter, Appendix No. XXXVII. which removed the ſeſſions to Guildhall. The phyſicians alſo this year obtained a charter of incorporation, which gave them authority to examine and licenſe all practitioners of phyſic within ſeven miles round the city. See p. 113. *ante*.

The commercial treaty termed *Intercurſus Magnus*, ſee p. 110, was in the 1520.
year 1520, renewed between Henry VIII. and the emperor Charles V. for five years certain *.

An interview having been projected between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, at Calais, the emperor Charles V. was reſolved to be beforehand with Francis, and on his way from Spain to the Low Countries landed unexpectedly at Dover †. His chief view was to gain over Wolſey to his intereſt, to whom both theſe princes paid their court. Charles was magnificently entertained, though he ſtaid but four days in England.

In 1521, Henry entered the liſts of controverſy againſt Martin Luther, the 1521.
reformer; he wrote againſt his tenets, and ſent a copy of his work to pope Leo, who, in honour of his zeal, conferred on him the title of " Defender of " the Faith;" a title ſtill retained by the kings of England, though the firſt poſſeſſor of it ſo ſoon forfeited it, by diſowning the authority that gave it. Luther replied with ſome acrimony, and was generally thought to have gained the victory.

The emperor paid Henry another viſit in 1522, and was entertained at 1522.
Greenwich, London, and Windſor; he ſtaid ſix weeks in England, and was inſtalled a knight of the Garter ‡. London had alſo the honour of receiving Chriſtian king of Denmark, with his queen, the ſame year. The reſult of this viſit from Charles was a French war; to carry on which, he had recourſe, in 1525, to the levy of a benevolence: but this arbitrary exaction, being firſt 1525.
oppoſed in London, was withſtood by the whole kingdom ||. The plague this year occaſioned the city to be ſo deſerted, that the Michaelmas term was adjourned, and the enſuing Chriſtmas was denominated the ſtill Chriſtmas.

By a ſtatute reſtraining aliens with regard to the number of apprentices and journeymen, and granting powers to the corporations of handicrafts for the

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 350. † Hume, Robertſon. ‡ Idem; Anderſon. || Maitland, from Hall's Chron.

A.D. 1525. examining and ſtamping their works; * we have the extent of the ſuburbs of London, at that time expreſſed, over which the juriſdiction of the wardens of theſe companies were by that act extended. Their limits of examination reached "two miles from the city; viz. within the town of Weſtminſter, the "pariſhes of St. Martin in the fields, our lady of the Strand, St. Clements "Danes without Temple Bar, St. Giles in the fields, St. Andrew Holborn, "the town and borough of Southwark, Shoreditch, Whitechapel pariſh, St. "John's Street, (in Clerkenwell) Clerkenwell pariſh, St. Botolph without "Aldgate, St. Katharine's near the Tower of London, and Bermondſey ſtreet." This is eſteemed an accurate view of the ſeveral ſuburbs of London in the year 1524. But all theſe ſuburbs were not yet united to each other by a contiguity of dwellings, as appears by a map of London publiſhed about 1560, which is ſtill extant: for St. Giles was then ſtiled the town of St. Giles, great part of St. Martin's pariſh was literally in the fields, as was the upper part of St. Andrew's Holborn, with Weſtminſter, Clerkenwell, Shoreditch and Whitechapel; and the ſtreet called the Strand, was chiefly taken up by the houſes of nobility with large adjoining gardens.

1528. The ſweating ſickneſs returned in 1528, and again carried off great numbers of the Londoners; and thereby prevented the annual grand march of the city watch; which, on account of its great expence, was diſcontinued for the remainder of this reign.

The legality of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, his brother Arthur's widow, now became an object of ſerious diſcuſſion. It had been concluded on by his father on mercenary motives; but, on his death-bed, he had directed his ſon not to finiſh an alliance expoſed to ſo many objections. Henry's youth and diſſipation had however made him overlook his ſcruples, until they were revived by thoſe of the reſt of the world. The ſtates of Caſtille oppoſed the emperor's marriage with the princeſs Mary, Henry's daughter, on the plea of her illegitimacy †, which was again urged by the French ambaſſador, when a negociation was opened for betrothing her to Francis, or to the duke of Orleans †: but what probably weighed moſt with Henry, in attempting a divorce, were that the queen was older than himſelf by ſix years, he was impatient of having male iſſue, and her growing infirmities rendered her perſon leſs acceptable. Being alſo a great caſuiſt, the early death of all their children, but this daughter, armed him farther with the curſe in the Moſaical law againſt thoſe who eſpouſe their brother's widow. ‡ Nor were the people totally indifferent in this matter; they had wofully felt the evils reſulting from diſputed ſucceſſions to the crown, and were deſirous of any event which might ſecure the national tranquillity in future.

When Henry applied to pope Clement for a divorce, that pontiff was ſo unfortunately circumſtanced, that the emperor Charles, who was then in fact his

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* 14 and 15 Hen. VIII. c. 2.

† Hume.

‡ Levit. XX, 21. Had Henry however been diſpoſed to juſtify this marriage, the ſame authority would have afforded him a direct precept for it. Deut. XXV, 5.

his maſter, withheld him from granting the full powers required; his conduct was therefore ambiguous, but he ſent over cardinal Campeggio with a commiſſion to him and Wolſey to try the validity of the kings marriage. The court ſat in Blackfriars London May 31. 1529: the queen was cited before it: ſhe appeared; and, after a pathetic ſpeech, refuſed ſubmiſſion to the court, but appealed to Rome: and the emperor, who as her nephew was unwilling to ſee her repudiated, prevailed on the pope to revoke his commiſſion. This event was followed by the diſgrace of cardinal Wolſey; and Sir Thomas More was appointed chancellor in his room. A. D. 1529.

Henry, diſappointed in his application to the pope, referred the caſe of his marriage to the moſt eminent univerſities abroad and at home, who pronounced it invalid; as did the convocations of York and Canterbury. Thus fortified, he again applied to the pope, who cited him to appear at Rome, either perſonally or by proxy; Henry refuſed the condition, and his quarrel with the pope, gave ſtrength to the national diſguſts againſt the arbitrary exerciſe of the papal authority over the Engliſh church and people. The king married the lady Anne Boleyn, who was brought from Greenwich to London with great magnificence: ſeveral laws were paſſed to looſen the connexions of the nation with the ſee of Rome; but what chiefly contributed to prepare the people for an alteration of religion, while the king continued attached to the papal doctrines, was, that Tindal and other Engliſh reformers, then refugees at Antwerp, not only wrote and circulated books againſt the corruptions of the church of Rome, but actually made a tranſlation of the ſcriptures into the vulgar tongue. This great work was at firſt inaccurately executed; and Tindal was too poor to ſacrifice the firſt impreſſion: he was however enabled to print a more correct edition by the zeal of Tonſtal biſhop of London, who hoping to diſcourage theſe innovations, bought up all the copies he could procure, and burnt them publickly at Paul's Croſs *.

A patent having been granted by the king in the 13th year of his reign to Sir William Sidney, conſtituting him keeper of the great beam, or common balance of weight in the city of London; he in the 22d of his reign revoked this grant by a charter (See Appendix No. XXXVIII.) which reſtored that office in full right to the corporation. 1530.

By an act of parliament paſſed about this time, all butchers meat was firſt directed to be ſold by weight; and no perſon was to take above one half-penny per pound for beef or pork, nor above three farthings for mutton or veal †. But ſuch fixed prices not accommodating themſelves to the fluctuations of ſeaſonable or unſeaſonable years, this limitation was afterward juſtly repealed, and the regulation of prices referred to a committee of the privy council. At this time the number of butchers in London and its ſuburbs did not exceed eighty, each of whom killed nine oxen a week, which in forty-ſix weeks, none being then killed in Lent, amount to 33,120 oxen yearly ‡. 1532.

The

* Hume. † Stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3. ‡ Anderſon vol. I. p. 362.

A. D.
1533. The ſame parliament * directed the Strand to be paved by the owners of the adjoining lands; and by another act † all Holborn, between the bridge and the bars, and the ſtreets of Southwark, were alſo ordered to be paved.

The king's marriage and the meaſures purſued by parliament derogatory to the papal authority, had ſo irritated the conclave at Rome, that the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon was pronounced valid, and he was declared excommunicated if he refuſed to adhere to it. Henry was no way diſconcerted by this denunciation; for, ſupported by his parliament and the Engliſh clergy, he totally deprived it of all force by a bold ſtroke; and, to compleat his title as
1534. Defender of the Faith, took the ſupremacy of the church into his own hands: ſo ſtrenuouſly did he aſſert his character as head of the church, that Fiſher biſhop of Rocheſter, and Sir Thomas More lord chancellor, were both beheaded on Tower hill for refuſing their aſſent to it.

1535. The common council of London in the year 1535 granted two fifteenths for bringing water from Hackney to Aldgate, where a conduit was erected for the uſe of the eaſtern part of the city.

In virtue of his newly aſſumed eccleſiaſtical character, Henry determined on the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, whoſe revenues were applied to the ſupport of idleneſs and ſuperſtition, both of them equally deſtructive to the true intereſts of ſociety. Cromwel, then ſecretary of ſtate, was conſtituted vicar general to
1536. carry this reform into execution. By the ſuppreſſion of 376 of the leſſer monaſteries, the king became poſſeſſed of their revenues to the amount of 32,000 *l.* a year; beſide their plate and goods, which were eſtimated at 100,000 *l.* more ‡. Among theſe were the convents of St. Thomas a Becket, the Blackfriars, Whitefriars, Greyfriars, and the Carthuſian monks of the Charter houſe, in London.

Queen Anne Boleyn, who had brought the king a daughter, afterward our famous queen Elizabeth, had by an indiſcreet levity of behaviour, excited the king's jealouſy; and his love at the ſame time being transferred to another object, ſhe had the formality of a trial previous to her execution, and he married the lady Jane Seymour, the very next day. This indecent precipitation has been juſtly remarked as a ſtrong evidence of the innocence of this unfortunate lady. Queen Jane gratified the king's ardent deſire of having a ſon, by the
1537. birth of prince Edward, who ſucceeded him; but ſhe died in child-bed.

An act of parliament § had paſſed for the preſervation of the banks of the Thames; and ordering all ſhips that took in ballaſt in the river, to take for parcel thereof, the gravel and ſand of the ſhelfs, between Greenwich and
1538. Richmond. In purſuance of this ſtatute for the conſervation of the navigation of the river, the court of common council paſſed an act to enforce the obſervance of it, which ſtill remains not only unrepealed, but by the preſent complaints of the ſtate of this river alſo unexecuted. That ſuch bye law may be the more publickly known to be in being, and to ſhew the care our forefathers took of the river, it is inſerted in the Appendix No XXXIX.

We

* c. 11. † 25 Hen. VIII. c. 8. ‡ Hume. § 27 Hen. VIII. c. 18.

We are told that the court of common council had ſo high an opinion of the ſagacity of one Paul Wythyn Pool, that they made an order dated October 22d. 1539, which gave him the privilege of being preſent at all their meetings and debates; an irregularity, which had he been a natural born ſubject, might have been avoided by taking him into the corporation, and procuring his election as a member. But this circumſtance does not appear. A.D. 1539.

England had long been famous for archery; ſeveral laws had been made from time to time for the promotion of this art, and for the importation and manufacture of bows and arrows. Henry was himſelf fond of the exerciſe: he uſed to go to Mile End to ſee the London archers at their ſports; and in the 29th year of his reign he granted them a charter of incorporation, by the name of the fraternity of St. George. On this occaſion the following anecdote is perſerved. Henry having appointed a ſhooting match at Windſor, one Barlow a citizen of London, and inhabitant of Shoreditch, out-ſhot all the reſt; which pleaſed the king ſo much, that he told Barlow, he ſhould be called the duke of Shoreditch: this nominal dignity was long preſerved by the captain of the London archers, who uſed to ſummon the officers of his ſeveral diviſions, by the ſtile of the marquiſſes of Barlow, Clerkenwell, Iſlington, Hoxton, and Shacklewell; the earl of Pancras, &c. The uſe of fire arms has however long ſince ſupplanted that of bows and arrows all over Europe, and even among thoſe nations elſewhere that carry on any intercourſe with Europeans.

A tranſlation of the ſcriptures had been agreed to by the convocation, which was finiſhed and printed at Paris in the year 1538; by which we learn that the French were as yet better printers than the Engliſh: but Henry was very cautious in publiſhing it. A copy was only allowed to ſome pariſh churches, where it was fixed to a chain, and by proclamation the people were exhorted to uſe it moderately, for the increaſe of virtue and not of ſtrife *. Several points of reformation had been agreed too, and the king entered into a negociation for an union with the German proteſtants; † but he was ſo much a theologian himſelf, that no agreement could take place between them. A new viſitation was appointed of all the remaining monaſteries; the conſequences of which being foreſeen, moſt of the abbots were induced to ſurrender their houſes into the king's hands: ſuch alſo of the monks as had adopted the reformed doctrines and wiſhed to be releaſed from their vows, chearfully concurred; ſo that in leſs than two years Henry got poſſeſſion of all their revenues. To reconcile the people to this meaſure, their relics, and miraculous tricks, with the immoral lives of the friars, were expoſed to public deriſion. Among the reſt, a great wooden idol called Darvel Gatherin, was brought From Wales to London, where it was cut up and employed to burn friar Foreſt, ‡ who was thus wantonly executed for denying the ſupremacy of our Engliſh pope, Henry. The whole revenue of the religious foundations that had

* Hume.

† The reformers in Germany obtained the name of Proteſtants, by their ſolemn proteſt againſt the decree of the diet at Spires, which prohibited all innovations in religion, before the meeting of a general council. See Robertſon's Charles V. vol. II p. 327.

‡ Hume.

had been deſtroyed, amounted to the enormous ſum of 161,100 *l.* * and the
A. D 1539. king took effectual care to intereſt his ſubjects in the ſupport of theſe alterations, by granting, ſelling, and exchanging the lands, to his favourites and courtiers.

But though theſe alterations were advantageous to the nation in general, by ſhutting out the pope, and by diſperſing the wealth accumulated by the clergy; Henry, who was bigotted to the doctrine of the real preſence, was found as intolerant as the infallible pontiff at Rome, and was ſo much the more terrible by being nearer at hand. He engaged in a public diſputation in Weſtminſter hall, with one Lambert a ſchool-maſter in London; who though not convinced, could not fail of being ſilenced by ſo formidable an opponent, armed with all the powers of magiſtracy. It was not to be imagined that Henry the ſupream head of the church, had any other view in this diſputation, than to ſhew how well he was qualified by his learning, to ſuſtain that high character. To compleat his mean triumph, Lambert was burnt at a ſlow fire: and about the ſame time ſix Dutch anabaptiſts were treated in the ſame unchriſtian like manner; three men and a woman being burnt at Paul's croſs, and a man and woman in Smithfield. †

Neither conſiſtency nor conſtancy made any part of Henry's character: while he denied the papal authority, he ſupported with bigotted ſuperſtition many tenets which flowed from that ſource; he deſtroyed monaſtic inſtitutions, while he maintained the obligation of vows of chaſtity; and while he puniſhed heretics againſt his new model of popery with unrelenting fury, he ſeemed to give a latitude to private judgement by extending the free uſe of the bible to all families: a cruel indulgence, as it only prepared thoſe who profited by it, to be brought to the ſtake.

The death of his queen Jane Seymour was ſucceeded by Henry's marriage with the princeſs Anne of Cleves; who was ſent over and received with great pomp. He was ſcrupulous in his choice, and loved women who were largely made like himſelf; but when ſhe arrived, he thought her too large and coarſe, ſwore ſhe was a great Flanders mare; and, to increaſe his mortification, ſhe could ſpeak nothing but Dutch, of which he did not underſtand a word. He compleated his marriage however; but when Cromwel aſked him next morning how he liked his ſpouſe, he replied that he hated her worſe than ever. She
1540. was therefore divorced, and he married the lady Catharine Howard.

Three catholics and three proteſtants this year ſuffered for hereſy; and as if it was intended to manifeſt the abſurdity of this indiſcriminate cruelty, they were drawn to the place of execution on three hurdles, a catholic and a proteſtant on each: the catholic ſufferers exclaimed bitterly on this diſgrace. ‡

Notwithſtanding Henry took ſo much irregular trouble to fix himſelf comfor-
1542. tably in the matrimonial ſtate, he was deſtined to be unfortunate in his wives: Catharine Howard was diſcovered to be a woman of diſſolute manners, who had criminal attachments both before and ſince her marriage; and being brought to

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Idem.

to trial, ſhe was beheaded on Tower-Hill, and her paramours were alſo executed. He now married a widow, Catharine Parr, the relict of lord Latimer, who had the good fortune to ſurvive ſo fickle and dangerous a huſband. A D. 1542.

A great mortality happening among the cattle in 1543, a ſumptuary law was made by the common council of London to reſtrain luxurious feaſting: it was ordained, that the lord-mayor ſhould not have more than ſeven diſhes at dinner or ſupper; aldermen and ſheriffs were limited to ſix, the ſword-bearer to four, and the mayor's and ſheriffs' officers to three; upon penalty of 40*s.* for every ſupernumerary diſh. Beſide this reſtriction, they were prohibited after the enſuing Eaſter, from buying either ſwan, crane, or buſtard, under a penalty of 20*s.* for every ſuch bird. 1543.

The plague rendered London ſo dangerous this year, that the term was adjourned to St. Alban's; as appears by an inſcription ſtill remaining in the abbey church there.

The conveniences of trade now called for an attention to the bad ſtate of the ſtreets; and the parliament ordered, that the ſtreet from Aldgate to Whitechapel church, Chancery-lane, High Holborn, Gray's-Inn-lane, Fetter-lane, and Shoe-lane, ſhould be paved with ſtone *. This was followed by an act for paving the ſtreets called Whitecroſs-ſtreet, Chiſwell-ſtreet, Grub-ſtreet, Shoreditch, Goſwell-ſtreet, St. John's-ſtreet, Cowcroſs-ſtreet, Wych-ſtreet, Holywell-ſtreet near St. Clement's Danes, the Strand from Temple-Bar to Strand-bridge, Petty-France in Weſtminſter, Water-lane in Fleet-ſtreet, Long-lane in Smithfield, and the Butcher-Row without Temple-Bar. The mayor and aldermen were impowered to puniſh defaulters in paving the ſtreets; as alſo to make and repair the city conduits †.

The twelve city companies in 1545 advanced the king 21,263*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* upon a mortgage of crown lands, toward the charges of his war with Scotland. After that, he determined to raiſe a farther ſum by a benevolence, and ſent commiſſioners into the city to aſſeſs the Londoners. Alderman Richard Read not only objected to this arbitrary meaſure, but poſitively refuſed to pay the ſum demanded of him; for which, Henry, whoſe tyrannical ſpirit would endure no oppoſition, enrolled him as a foot ſoldier, and ſent him to Scotland with the army, where, after great hardſhips, he was taken priſoner, and obliged to pay a conſiderable ranſom for his liberty. 1545.

Henry's brutal zeal was, the next year, exerciſed againſt Anne Aſcue, a young lady of the queen's court; who was accuſed of denying his favourite poſition of the real preſence in the ſacrament. She was moſt inhumanly put to the rack in the Tower, to make her diſcover her patrons at court, among whom the queen herſelf was not entirely clear from ſuſpicion of being the chief; but her inflexible conſtancy and fidelity reflected no leſs honour on the unhappy ſufferer, than ſhame on her tyrannical perſecutor. She was condemned to be burned alive, and was ſo diſlocated by the torture ſhe had been put to, that ſhe was obliged to be carried to the ſtake in a chair. She ſuffered with three other heretics who had all offended in the ſame delicate point ‡. 1546.

* 32 Hen. VIII. c. 17. † Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 11. ‡ Hume.

A. D. 1546. Though the citizens had diſpleaſed the king by their oppoſition to the benevolence, they recovered his good opinion by raiſing and fitting out a regiment of foot, conſiſting of 1000 men, which they ſent to reinforce his army then in France. A conduit was this year erected in Lothbury, for water brought from the ſpring of Dame Annis the Clear, at Hoxton. Henry died 1547. January 28, 1547.

A military ſpirit was kept up among the people during this reign; every man was ordered to have a bow *; butts were erected in every pariſh; and frequent muſters and arrays were made of the people even in time of peace. They were thus kept ready for defence in time of danger, and the city of London was alone able to muſter 15,000 men †.

The firſt legal rate of intereſt for money was fixed in 1546, and limited to ten *per cent.* ‡; and the firſt law reſpecting bankrupts occurs in this reign ‖. Which two circumſtances were ſure indications of the great increaſe of mercantile connexions.

So little were vegetables cultivated, or gardening underſtood as yet, that in the year 1509, queen Catharine could not procure a ſallad, till Henry ſent to the Netherlands, and engaged a gardener to come over to raiſe the proper articles here §.

CHAP. VIII.

From the acceſſion of Edward VI. *to the death of queen Mary.*

GOVERNMENT at this time began to aſſume a more popular form. The antient nobility had been much diminiſhed, by the murders, attainders, and executions, during the fluctuations of the crown, between the families of York and Lancaſter: the two laſt Henries, in whom both claims were united, had alſo from motives of policy, endeavoured to depreſs the formidable power of the nobles, by elevating and conferring offices of truſt on new men; which circumſtances co-operated with trade to diffuſe property, and give weight to the commons in their legiſlative capacity. The reformation had made great progreſs in Germany, and ſecretly in England; Henry's late reſentment againſt the papal ſee, had relieved the kingdom from the yoke of a foreign prieſthood, and rendered it independent in a religious as well as civil capacity. The doors of monaſteries had been flung open, their inſtitutions deſtroyed, and their revenues had reverted to the laity. The Bible was in the hands of the people, who had now diſcovered that the papal doctrines were not derived from that acknowledged fountain of all religious tenets. The united effect of theſe happy circumſtances had rendered the people ripe for a reformation of church diſcipline, when Edward VI. a youth of nine years of age, aſcended the throne. In this particular inſtance, the minority of their king was

* 3 Hen. VIII. c. 3. † Hume. ‡ 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9. ‖ 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4. § Anderſon, vol. I. p. 338.

was of ſervice to his people, though his premature death afterward caſt a temporary gloom over the expectations of the nation. The earl of Hertford, A. D. 1547. the king's maternal uncle, created duke of Somerſet, was made protector; and having long been a ſecret favourer of reformation, now openly expreſſed his intentions of correcting religious abuſes. The young king, who was greatly attached to his uncle, received a ſuitable education; and all men, foreſeeing a total abolition of the catholic faith, gladly contributed to facilitate ſo deſirable a change.

Edward was crowned with great pomp at Weſtminſter, February 28; on which occaſion the city was richly embelliſhed, ſtately pageants were erected, and the people were particularly amuſed by a Spaniard, who undertook to fly from the ſteeple of St. Paul's cathedral; which he performed according to his own ſenſe of the word, by ſliding on his breaſt head foremoſt, with his arms and legs extended, down a rope from the battlements of the ſteeple, to the dean's gate in the churchyard.

Some good ſtatutes were paſſed in Edward's firſt parliament, of which London reaped benefit in common with the reſt of the nation. The many late laws againſt treaſon were abrogated, and thoſe crimes reduced to the ſtatute 25 Edward III. * the ſtatutes againſt Lollards and hereſies were repealed; private maſſes were aboliſhed; the cup was granted to the laity; biſhops were to be elected by letters patent from the king, and to hold their courts in his name †; and the ſuppreſſion of convents having filled the nation with ſtrolling prieſts, and other mendicants, a very ſevere law was enacted againſt vagabonds ‡.

By an act in the 2d and 3d of Edward VI. || conſpiracies of artificers and 1549. labourers to raiſe their prices, or to alter their hours of working, ſubjected them to fines, impriſonment, and the pillory; and puniſhment was provided againſt combinations of dealers in proviſions, to raiſe the prices of their commodities. A clauſe was added to this ſtatute, for licencing all manner of workmen relating to building of houſes, *&c.* to exerciſe their occupations in cities and towns corporate, though they were not free of ſuch corporations. This ſhews that inconveniences were felt from the excluſive privileges of corporations, which began to call for ſome relaxation. The city of London had influence enough, however, to get this clauſe repealed by the following parliament §; the preamble to which repeal pleaded the coſts and charges their craftſmen were ſubject to, for the national as well as for corporation taxes, and the great danger of the decay of *cunning*, by driving freemen away, if foreigners were admitted to come in among them. But theſe very reaſons againſt admitting cheaper workmen into corporations are ſtrong evidence that their reſtrictions and privileges had a tendency to check their trade, and throw it into the hands of unprivileged manufacturers. See p. 113. *ante*.

* 1 Edw. VI. c. 12.
† 1 Edw. VI. c. 2.
‡ 1 Edw. VI. c. 3. This law, cruel in the terms of it, was ſtill more ſo to thoſe poor monks who had been turned out of doors deſtitute of all proviſion for ſubſiſtence.
|| 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15.
§ 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 20.

A. D. 1549. The government had, however, happily overcome this narrow policy; for in this year, by the advice of archbiſhop Cranmer, encouragement was given to perſecuted foreign proteſtants to come over and ſettle in England, where they were allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; and in return, enriched the nation by the manufactures they brought in with them. They ſettled principally at London, (in the ſuburbs probably) Southwark, Canterbury, and other great towns in that part of the country *.

Other capital advantages were now gained over the papal mode of worſhip; for, by order of council, images were removed from churches; and a new communion-ſervice was framed, in the preface to which, auricular confeſſion, that great ſource of prieſtly dominion over men's minds, was treated as a matter of indifference; a circumſtance of which the laity would not fail to avail themſelves. But the minds of men being now diſtracted between oppoſite perſuaſions, it was plain that religion could not long remain in this looſe uncertain ſtate: to put a ſtop to pulpit controverſies, which were greedily attended to, a total ſilence was impoſed on all preachers. Theſe meaſures were followed by the publication of a new liturgy in the vulgar tongue, in which the invocation of ſaints, and ſome other ſuperſtitions, were omitted †. Prieſts were alſo allowed to marry, but at the ſame time were exhorted againſt it ‡.

Such great alterations could not be expected to take place without difficulty; and the prejudices of thoſe who retained an attachment to the old ſuperſtitions, would not be overlooked by ſuch of the clergy as were not diſpoſed to conformity. Theſe prejudices uniting with the diſcontent of the people on the ſubject of incloſures, vented themſelves in inſurrections in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, which, though they were ſuppreſſed, the unquiet minds of the malcontent nobles, rendered the power of the protector Somerſet ſtill inſecure. He gave great offence by the magnificent palace he built in the Strand; to make room for which he pulled down the pariſh church of St. Mary, with the houſes of three biſhops, and applied the materials to the ſtructure. He alſo made an attempt to demoliſh the church of St. Margaret Weſtminſter, for the ſake of the ſtones; but the parifhioners roſe and drove away his ſacrilegious workmen: this repulſe, however, did not prevent him from laying hands on a chapel, cloiſter, and charnel houſe, in St. Paul's churchyard, together with a church of St. John of Jeruſalem, for the uſe of his building; by which the monuments of the dead were deſtroyed, and the bones carried away to unconſecrated ground ||.

Theſe and other imprudences were taken advantage of, and ſome of the members of the council entered into a cabal againſt the protector: they met at Ely houſe, and arrogating the whole authority of the board, acted independent

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 380.

† Hume.

‡ Stat. 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 21. This temporizing conduct, which was neceſſary in altering the national religion, to allure thoſe over who were wavering in their opinions; may account for many things ſtill remaining in the church, which being now no longer neceſſary, afford juſt cauſe for diſguſt, and cannot be defended but upon principles that would have deprived us of all the religious reformation we poſſeſs.

|| Hume.

pendent of him. They ſent injunctions to the magiſtrates of London, and the lieutenant of the Tower, to obey no orders from Somerſet, but to keep the city and Tower in a ſtate of defence: and having drawn up a charge againſt the duke of Somerſet, it was, with the mayor's concurrence, proclaimed in ſeveral parts of the city. The party againſt the protector now grew formidable enough to intimidate him; the members of the council carried their complaints to the king; the city of London deputed Sir Philip Hobby on the ſame errand; and their repreſentations had ſuch weight, that Somerſet was committed priſoner to the Tower. Dudley, earl of Warwick, who had taken the lead in depriving Somerſet of his power, retained the chief management of affairs; and Somerſet, after a fine which the king remitted, was reſtored to liberty, and again took his place at the council *. A. D. 1549.

In the year 1551, the ſweating ſickneſs viſited England for the laſt time; and carried off great numbers of perſons of all ranks in life. 1551.

The city of London, in the fourth year of Edward's reign, obtained a charter, (See Appendix, No. XL.) by which the corporation became entitled to divers lands and tenements in Southwark; the manor and appurtenances thereof; the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, and ale; and a fair for three days: moreover, the offices of coroner, eſcheator, and clerk of the market, are for ever veſted in the lord-mayor for the time being.

John Alaſco, a Poliſh nobleman, who was expelled his country by the rigours of the Catholics, and had become preacher to a reformed congregation at Embden in Eaſt Friezland; foreſeeing perſecution there, brought his congregation over to London. The council, willing to encourage induſtrious refugees, gave them the Auguſtine Friars church for their religious worſhip, and granted them a charter of incorporation, by which they were erected into an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment independent of the church of England; conſiſting of a ſuperintendant and four aſſiſting miniſters †. The liturgy underwent a reviſal this year, and ſome rites which had given offence, were omitted.

The principal trade of the kingdom had hitherto been carried on by foreigners, who, notwithſtanding the reſtrictions and duties impoſed on them as aliens, had found it worth their while to ſupply us with foreign commodities; and the Hanſeatic merchants in particular, had obtained an eſtabliſhment with many peculiar immunities. The Engliſh company of Merchant Adventurers, now entertained thoughts of excluding them, and certainly the intereſt of the nation called for encouraging the ſhipping and traffic of natives in preference to all others. The Merchant Adventurers made preſſing applications to the council; and procured a revocation of the privileges granted to the Hanſeatic merchants of the Stillyard; which reduced them to trade here on the ſame terms allowed to merchant ſtrangers in general. Our merchants ſo well availed themſelves of this turn of affairs in their favour, that they exported 40,000 cloths this year to Flanders ‡.

A commercial treaty was alſo entered into with Guſtavus Ericſon, king of Sweden, which enabled the king to reform the coinage, by recalling the baſe metal,

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Anderſon, vol. I. p. 383.

metal, and iſſuing good ſpecie. It was ſtipulated that if Guſtavus ſent bullion
A. D. 1551. into England, he might carry away Engliſh commodities free of cuſtoms; that he ſhould carry no bullion elſewhere; if he ſent ozimus, ſteel copper, &c. he ſhould pay cuſtom as an Engliſhman; if he ſent merchandize, he ſhould trade upon the ſame footing as other merchant ſtrangers. Though Sweden could not be ſuppoſed to furniſh any great ſtore of bullion, the quantity thus procured ſet the mint to work, greatly to the encouragement of trade *.

The king, this year, borrowed a large ſum of money of Anthony Fugger and company, bankers at Antwerp, and the corporation of London were jointly bound with him for the payment. Edward gave Sir Andrew Jud the mayor a recognizance to indemnify the city in this tranſaction.

The earl of Warwick now created duke of Northumberland, though he had procured Somerſet to be degraded from his high offices, yet ſo far envied the remaining influence and popularity of that nobleman, that he determined on his deſtruction. By caballing with his friends and dependants, and thence betraying him into unguarded words and actions, he at laſt obtained ſufficient advantages over him to commence ſuch a proſecution for intended rebellion, as in the imperfect modes of trial in thoſe days were ſufficient to convict him. Northumberland himſelf with other enemies of the duke, made part of the jury of peers that condemned him; he was beheaded on Tower hill January
1552. 22d 1552, and the people revered him ſo much as ſo dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, which were preſerved as relics.

The increaſe of taverns and wine vaults now engaged the attention of parliament; and it was enacted that the number of taverns or retailers of wine in London, ſhould not exceed forty, nor thoſe of Weſtminſter exceed three†. If the increaſe of the revenue was not thought of more national conſequence than the morals of the people, ſome reſtriction would yet be obſerved in the diſcretionary power of granting licences to public houſes. There are villages in remote country places, which can date the commencement of their poor rates from the introduction of a public houſe; and the rulers of the land complain of the licentiouſneſs of the populace to little purpoſe, while other views cauſe them to tempt the people from ſobriety. But it is doubtful whether we are not too far gone in debauchery to recur to ſuch reflections as theſe.

By acquiring the manor of Southwark, the city became poſſeſſed of an hoſpital dedicated to St. Thomas the apoſtle, which fell at the diſſolution of religious houſes; it was now repaired and enlarged for the reception of poor ſick and helpleſs objects. Edward alſo founded Chriſt's hoſpital in the Grey friars convent, for the education of children; and granted the old palace of Bridewell for the lodging of poor wayfaring people, and for the correction and employment of vagabonds, ſtrumpets, and idle perſons. By his charter for that purpoſe dated June 6th, 7th Edw. VI. the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London in ſucceſſion were incorporated as governors of the hoſpitals of St. Thomas the apoſtle, St. Bartholomew, Chriſt, and Bridewell; with poſſeſſion of the goods and revenues belonging to them.

Edward,

* Hume. † Stat. 7 Edw. VI. c. 5.

Edward, of whom the nation conceived ſuch great hopes, died of a decline July 6. 1553, in the ſixteenth year of his age; and Northumberland having prevailed on him to appoint the lady Jane Gray to ſucceed him, ſhe was proclaimed in London with the cuſtomary ſolemnities. But the people not acquieſcing in this meaſure, the council met at Baynard's caſtle, where, conſulting with the lord mayor and aldermen, they all proceeded in cavalcade to Cheapſide and proclaimed the princeſs Mary, daughter of Henry VIII, by Catharine of Arragon. Mary was received ſo chearfully by the citizens on her arrival, that ſhe returned the lord mayor her thanks on the occaſion. Northumberland and two others were tried and executed, but his ſon the lord Guilford Dudley, and the lady Jane Gray, neither of which young couple were yet arrived to ſeventeen years of age, were reſpited. A. D. 1553.

Mary was a bigoted catholic, and during the laſt reign could never be prevailed on to conform to the new regulations of religious worſhip, and doctrines. She now reſtored the catholic biſhops, ſilenced all preachers but ſuch as had licences granted them, which none but catholics obtained; and many reformers who ſaw how affairs were tending retired to foreign parts.

The queen's intended marriage with Philip II. of Spain, as gloomy a bigot as herſelf, gave univerſal diſcontent to the whole nation, both on political and religious motives. A general rebellion was concerted; and though the imprudent haſte of ſome defeated the plans projected in other parts, Sir Thomas Wyat raiſed a formidable inſurrection in Kent. The duke of Norfolk marched againſt him with ſome forces, among which were 500 Londoners commanded by Alexander Brett, who at Rocheſter carried his men over to Wyat: a deſertion which raiſed the hopes of the inſurgents, and diſpirited the queen's forces ſo much, that the duke of Norfolk fled, and left his ordnance, ammunition, and field equipage a prey to the enemy. 1554.

As this deſertion of Brett and his men ſeemed to argue a general diſaffection of the city, the queen went to Guildhall, where ſhe harangued the magiſtrates and city companies on the ſubject of this inſurrection, and her propoſed marriage. She juſtified her title to the crown, declared ſhe was wedded to her people, and to the laws of her country; that ſhe loved her ſubjects with a maternal affection, and that if this marriage ſhould not be approved by the nobility and commons aſſembled in parliament, ſhe was neither ſo wilful nor amorous, but that ſhe was able to live and die in a ſingle ſtate. She concluded with exhorting the citizens to ſtand faſt by their lawful prince againſt the rebels; and told them, ſhe left the Lord Howard, and the lord treaſurer to aſſiſt the mayor, in preſerving the city from ſpoil and ſackage, which were the only objects of this rebellious company.

Wyat in the mean time continued his march to London, and when he arrived at Southwark, he ſent his propoſals to the queen; but not being able to penetrate into the city, he marched up to Kingſton, where he paſſed the river with 4000 men, and continued his route back toward London on this ſide the water. Inſtead of increaſing his ſtrength, it inſenſibly diminiſhed; and though

A. D. 1555. he entered Weſtminſter, he found himſelf again ſtopped at Ludgate, and expoſed to the ſcoffs and deriſion of thoſe within. He was now ſurrounded by enemies who gathered from all quarters; and endeavouring to return, his retreat was cut off at Temple Bar by Pembroke's horſe: he was therefore reduced to ſurrender himſelf to Sir Maurice Berkeley. He was executed on Tower hill: four hundred of his followers are ſaid to have ſuffered for their rebellion; and four hundred more, being conducted before the queen with ropes about their necks, were diſmiſſed with a pardon.

This rebellion proved fatal to the lady Jane Gray and her huſband, who now ſuffered in conſequence of their former ſentence; and as this young accompliſhed pair were univerſally pitied, the people were ſufficiently appriſed of the queen's unrelenting diſpoſition. The lady Elizabeth alſo, who had hitherto been very unkindly treated by her ſiſter, was committed priſoner to the Tower; which fortreſs and all other priſons were filled with thoſe who became objects of the queen's ſuſpicion.

Philip arrived at Southampton July 19th, and married the queen a few days afterward at Weſtminſter; they made their public entry into London Auguſt 12, with great pomp and oſtentation: but the haughty reſerve he maintained in his carriage toward his new ſubjects by no means tended to correct the prejudices the Engliſh nation had already received of his character. Cardinal Pole came over in quality of legate, and invited the parliament to a reconciliation with the holy apoſtolic ſee, from which the nation nad been ſo long unhappily ſeparated. There is nothing, however deſtructive to the true intereſts of the people, that a bribed parliament will ſcruple to agree to: Spaniſh gold had bought a parliament that profeſſed a ſincere repentance for their paſt tranſgreſſions; declared their intentions of repealing all laws enacted to the prejudice of the church of Rome, and implored forgiveneſs and abſolution. The legate in the name of his holineſs, gave the parliament and kingdom abſolution, freed them from all cenſures, and received them again into the boſom of the church *.

A law was now paſſed to prohibit linen drapers, woollen drapers, haberdaſhers, grocers, and mercers, who lived in the open country, and were not free of any city, borough, or corporation-town, from vending their wares in the ſaid towns, except in open fairs, and by wholeſale. † Another law, flowing from a confined policy, or rather ſpringing meerly from pride, was alſo enacted: it imported that "whoſoever ſhall wear ſilk in or upon his hat, bonnet, girdle, "ſcabbard, hoſe, ſhoes, or ſpur leather, ſhall be impriſoned for three months, "and forfeit 10 *l.* excepting magiſtrates of corporations, and perſons of higher "rank: and if any perſon knowing his ſervant to offend againſt this law, do "not put him forth from his ſervice within fourteen days, or ſhall retain him "again, he ſhall forfeit 100 *l* ‡." We may eaſily perceive how much the condition of the common people was altered, when it was thought proper to reſtrain them from ornamenting their apparel with ſilk. But while it is owned that ſuch reſtrictions are palpably injurious not only to liberty, but to that trade which enables

* Hume. † 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. c. 7. ‡ 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. c. 2. repealed by 1 Jac. 1. c. 25.

enables perſons to indulge their fancies in the article of dreſs; it muſt be confeſſed, that with reſpect to ſervants, it is difficult to draw the line between private and public good. An undue ſpirit of emulation among ſervants to rival the appearance of ſuperior claſſes in life, ſometimes tempts them to have recourſe to improper methods of ſupporting it: at beſt, it tends to keep them in a ſtate of ſervitude, a circumſtance which they would do well to conſider. The imaginary conſequence derived from dreſſing out of character, can only take effect among themſelves, or among ſtrangers; while it injures them in the opinions of their ſuperiors to whom they are known. A. D. 1553.

The citizens of London appear to have always diſtinguiſhed themſelves by keeping good tables; for Maitland informs us, that the city magiſtrates lived in ſuch a ſumptuous extravagant way, that many citizens choſe to evade ſerving thoſe expenſive offices. A law of the common council had been made in 1543 to reſtrain luxurious feaſting *: but it appears to have been little regarded; for it was now renewed, with ſmall variation.

The keeper of the compter in Breadſtreet having been repeatedly cenſured and proſecuted for miſuſing his priſoners, and making his houſe a receptacle for diſorderly perſons, without effect; the magiſtrates removed the priſoners out of his cuſtody into a large convenient houſe which they built for a compter, in Woodſtreet; and which ſtill continues to be uſed for that purpoſe.

The city mechanics obtained another order or act of common council againſt the admiſſion of foreign workmen; but it is worthy noting, that it was found neceſſary to make an exception in favour of brewers, felt makers, cap thickers, carders, ſpinners, and knitters: by which it may be conceived that this order could not be obſerved even by other profeſſions without inconvenience.

In January 1556, alderman Draper of Cordwainers ward, firſt inſtituted the office of bellman, whoſe care, agreeable to the prevailing prejudices at that time, extended even to the dead. He was to go about the ward by night, and ringing his bell at certain places, exhort the inhabitants with an audible voice to take care of their fires and lights, to help the poor, and *to pray for the dead*. Setting the dead aſide, and referring the care of the poor to the day time, the firſt admonition was certainly ſeaſonably adapted to every family; the cuſtom therefore extended to the other wards. 1556.

The queen, who continued extravagantly fond of her huſband, practiſed many extortions on her ſubjects to gratify his demands for money; and though his neglect of her, and the reſtraints he found his authority ſubjected to, had made him leave England, yet the influence of Spaniſh councils precipitated the kingdom into a war with France. To carry on this war, ſhe obtained a loan of 20,000*l.* from the city companies, on the ſecurity of certain lands, for which ſhe agreed to pay 12 *per cent.* intereſt. The only conſequence of this war to England, was the loſs of Calais; which affected the queen ſo much, that added to her dejection on not obtaining Philip's affections, and a dropſy, which ſhe 1557.

* See p. 121.

A. D. 1558. was fond at first of mistaking for a pregnancy, she died November 17th 1558, unregretted by her subjects.

Under the government of two such confirmed bigots as Philip and Mary, the Romish religion, if such a system of priestly dominion can be called a religion, returned on the nation with all its horrors! a detail of the cruel persecutions carried on in the short space of five years is too shocking to enter into. It may suffice to observe, that punishment was not confined to persons convicted of teaching opinions contrary to those prescribed by the infallible head of the church; but persons suspected of heresy were seized, and if they refused to subscribe the articles offered to them, they were immediately consigned to the flames. It is computed that in various places 277 persons were brought to the stake for their opinions; among which were five bishops, twenty one clergymen, eight gentlemen, eighty four tradesmen, fifty five women, and four children, beside husbandmen, servants and labourers; and beside those punished by fines, imprisonment, and confiscations *. Bonner bishop of London, was the most cruelly active instrument in this bloody work; and the fires so frequently lighted in Smithfield will perpetuate his infamy as long as history exists.

CHAP. IX.

During the reign of queen Elizabeth.

THE princess Elizabeth, who was at Hatfield when her sister died, was met on the road by the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens in their formalities, and was conducted to London in great state, amidst the universal and unfeigned acclamations of the populace.

The people had been too much enlightened in religious matters in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and during the reign of Edward VI. and had been too much disgusted by the return of popery under Mary; to render it difficult for Elizabeth to restore the protestant religion. To this she was no less determined from motives of policy, than from inclination: the marriage of Henry with her mother had produced those ecclesiastical anathemas against him, which could not easily be recalled in her favour who was the produce of that union. She had indeed notified her accession to pope Paul; but he expressed himself with so much displeasure on her assuming the crown under her illegitimacy, without his sanction, and required such concessions from her, that she resolved to rest on the affections of her people, who were as averse as herself, from any submission to the see of Rome.

Elizabeth proceeded cautiously however in the work of reformation; she began with recalling all exiles, and releasing all prisoners confined on account of religion. On this occasion one Rainsford told the queen he had a petition to offer on behalf of four other prisoners, called Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John:

* Hume.

John: ſhe artfully replied, it firſt behoved her to conſult the priſoners themſelves, to learn whether they deſired that liberty he ſought for them *. To check the progreſs of diſputation, ſhe had recourſe to the expedient formerly put in practice, of impoſing ſilence on all preachers; and though this order was diſpenſed with in favour of ſome few reformers, ſhe took care they ſhould be only the moſt moderate of the party. On Sunday January 1. 1559, the Engliſh liturgy was by proclamation allowed to be read in all the churches in London; and theſe manifeſtations of her intended reformation ſo diſpleaſed the biſhops, that they refuſed to officiate at her coronation: the biſhop of Carliſle was however prudent enough to relax, and aſſiſt at that ceremony. In her proceſſion through London on this ſolemnity, a boy, who repreſented Truth, was let down from one of the triumphal arches, and preſented the Bible to her; which ſhe received in a moſt gracious manner, and putting it next her boſom, declared that of all the coſtly teſtimonies the city had given of their attachment to her that day, this was by far the moſt acceptable and precious †. A. D. 1558. 1559.

Under the countenance of ſuch proceedings the elections for the enſuing parliament went entirely againſt the catholic intereſt; and all that had been done in Mary's reign in favour of popery, was in the firſt ſeſſion gradually undone: the crown was veſted with the whole ſpiritual power; and in determining hereſy, the ſovereign was only limited by the authority of the ſcriptures, by the four firſt general councils, or any other which followed the ſcriptures as their rule, or by the future determinations of parliament and convocation ‡.

To ſhew the queen how much ſhe might depend on the ſupport of the city, the twelve principal corporations ſent out twelve companies, amounting to 1400 men, which were muſtered on July 2 before her in Greenwich park. Of theſe, 800 were pikemen in bright armour, 400 harquebuſſiers in coats of mail, and helmets, and 200 halberdiers in German rivets. Sir William Hewet was lord mayor; and the populace at this time deſtroyed not only all the pictures and images of ſaints in the churches, but alſo all the rich prieſtly robes, altar cloths, and ſepulchral banners they could come at.

In 1560 Richard Hill, merchant taylor, gave 500*l.* toward the purchaſe of a houſe then called the manor of the Roſe, for the purpoſe of erecting a free ſchool in London, which the company of merchant taylors erected accordingly. 1560.

The ſpire, tower, and great part of the body of St. Paul's cathedral, were on July 4. 1561, conſumed by lightning; which began at the top of the ſpire, and aſſiſted by a high wind, burnt furiouſly downward. Experience and late improvements in natural philoſophy, have now taught us, that the points of high buildings, eſpecially where any kind of metal is concerned, naturally attract the lightning; hence we have learned to fix pointed iron rods to the tops of buildings, and by a continued communication of metal to conduct the electrical fire down into the earth, where it ſpends itſelf inoffenſively ‡. 1561.

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 1. ‡ Vid. the ingenious Dr. Benj. Franklyn's tracts on Electricity.

A.D. 1563. The earl of Warwick, who was beſieged by the French in Havre de Grace, *A. D.* 1563, was ſo far reduced by hardſhips, diſappointment of ſuccour, and the plague breaking out among his men; that he was obliged to capitulate. He brought the plague over with his garriſon to England, where great multitudes were ſwept away by it: London received the infection; and, though many regulations were made by the magiſtrates to check the communication of it, above 20,000 perſons died of that dreadful diſtemper. A dearth of proviſions, and ſcarcity of money, from the ſtagnation of buſineſs, contributed, at the ſame unhappy time, to increaſe the general diſtreſs *.

The Engliſh company of Merchant Adventurers, who had prevailed on Edward VI. to revoke the privileges of the Hanſeatic league, obtained of Elizabeth, in the ſixth year of her reign, the firſt charter properly ſo called; which conſtituted them a corporation, or body politic. She hereby granted them a common ſeal, perpetual ſucceſſion, liberty to purchaſe lands, and to exerciſe their government in any part of England. "But (it is added) if any freeman "of this company ſhall marry a wife born beyond ſea, in a foreign country, "or ſhall hold lands, tenements, or hereditaments in Holland, Zealand, Bra-"bant, Flanders, Germany, or other places near adjoining, he ſhall be *ipſo* "*facto*, diſfranchiſed of and from the ſaid fellowſhip of Merchant Adven-"turers, and be utterly excluded from the fellowſhip thereof †."

Sir Thomas Greſham, an opulent merchant of London, actuated by a laudable deſire to facilitate commercial tranſactions, made a noble offer to the corporation, of erecting, at his own expence, a convenient bourſe or exchange, for the accommodation of merchants, to meet and negociate their buſineſs in; if a proper ſituation was provided for him. The city accordingly purchaſed fourſcore houſes, which compoſed two alleys leading out of Cornhill into Threadneedle-ſtreet, called new St. Chriſtopher's, and Swan alleys, for 3532 *l.* They ſold the materials of theſe houſes for 478 *l.* and Sir Thomas Greſham, with ſome of the aldermen, laid the firſt bricks of the new building, June 7, 1566. 1566, each alderman laying one, with a piece of gold for the workmen: and the work was purſued with ſuch alacrity, as to be roofed in by the month of November, in the following year. The queen would not have it called, as in other countries, the Bourſe; but, when it was finiſhed, came and dined with the founder, and with the heralds at arms, by ſound of trumpets, proclaimed it by the name, of the *Royal Exchange*.

By his laſt will, dated November 26, 1579, Sir Thomas bequeathed this ſtately building to the mayor, and citizens of London, and the Mercers company; on condition, that the citizens, out of their moiety, ſhould appoint four lecturers to read lectures on divinity, aſtronomy, geometry, and muſic, at his manſion-houſe in Broad-ſtreet, afterward Greſham college, at the yearly ſalary of 50 *l.* each; and pay 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per annum* to eight alms perſons living behind the ſaid college; and 10 *l.* yearly to each of the priſons of Newgate, Ludgate, King's Bench, Marſhalſea, and Wood-ſtreet compter. The Mercers, out

* Under the fatal year 1665, the plague, the management of it, with the precautions uſed for checking its progreſs, will be particularly attended to.

† Anderſon, vol. I. p. 403.

out of their moiety, were to pay 50*l. per annum* each, to three lecturers on the ſubjects of law, phyſic, and rhetoric, to read likewiſe at his manſion houſe; and to expend 100*l. per annum*, on four quarterly dinners at their own hall, for the entertainment of their company; with 10*l.* yearly to Chriſt's, St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem's, and St. Thomas's hoſpitals, to the Spital, and to the Poultry compter. A. D. 1567.

Sir Thomas Rowe, lord-mayor in 1568, of the Merchant Taylors company, gave a burial ground, at the north eaſterly corner of Moorfields, ſince called Old Bethlehem burial-ground, and containing about an acre of land, for the burial of poor citizens *gratis*. He incloſed it with a brick wall, and appointed a ſermon to be preached on it every Whitſunday in the morning before the lord-mayor and aldermen; and gave other legacies to his own company. A conduit was this year erected at the corner of Wallbrook, to ſupply the citizens with Thames water. 1568.

On January 11th, 1569, the firſt lottery mentioned in Engliſh hiſtory, began drawing at the weſtern door of St. Paul's cathedral. Whether this was on private or public account does not appear; but, either from the largeneſs of the concern, or from the imperfection of the plan, it continued drawing day and night without intermiſſion until the 6th of May following. 1569.

It may be worth obſerving, to ſhew the improved ſtate of mercantile tranſactions at this time, that Anderſon, the laborious collector of commercial anecdotes, relates, that he had in his poſſeſſion a treatiſe on merchants accounts, in the Italian method of Book-keeping by Double Entry, written by James Peale; printed at London, 1569: and he remarks, that though the ſtile is obſolete, the method is correct *.

The Orphan's fund, which has been before-mentioned to be firſt taken notice of in the year 1391 †, now occurs as paying regular intereſt for their uſe ‡.

An order was made in April 1569, for the 16 beadles belonging to the hoſpitals, to clear the ſtreets of vagrants and ſturdy beggars, which were to be carried to Bridewell; the ſick, lame, blind, and aged, were to be taken to St. Bartholomew's; and children beggars, under the age of ſixteen, to Chriſt's hoſpital. Regular circuits were appointed for theſe beadles, and the nature of their duty laid down for their obſervance, under certain penalties: but this regulation failing of the deſired effect, gave occaſion to the firſt inſtitution of the office of City Marſhals.

William Sympſon and John Read were the two marſhals firſt appointed, who were allowed 6*s.* 8*d.* each, for themſelves and horſes, *per diem*; with ſix aſſiſtants under each of them, of their own chooſing, at 12*d.* a man. They were veſted with proper powers for the execution of their offices; and requiring a month's pay in advance, to furniſh themſelves for entering on their charge, it was granted, and their future pay ſettled on a weekly eſtabliſhment. The pompous cavalcade of the city watch was this ſummer finally laid aſide as

* Anderſon, Vol. I. p. 408.
† See p. 83 *ante*.
‡ *Anderſon.* This fund will be more particularly mentioned under the years 1693 and 1747.

an uſeleſs expence; and a ſtated watch appointed at the charge of each ward.

A. D. 1570. The plague now occaſioned an adjournment of the Michaelmas term; and regulations were made to prevent the ſpreading of the infection.

Upon a diſpute between the corporation of London and the biſhop of Ely, who denied the juriſdiction of the lord-mayor over his tenants in Holborn; the conteſt was referred, by both parties, to the determination of the lord-keeper, the chancellor of the Exchequer, and two chief juſtices: their arbitration was in favour of the city, and they declared, that the lord-mayor might as freely exerciſe his authority in the biſhop's rents, as in any other part of London.

The duke of Alva had ſtopped our communication with the city of Antwerp, from whence the kings of England had uſed to borrow money upon emergencies; the queen, therefore, applied for a loan to the company of Merchant Adventurers, by a general court of whom her demand was rejected. This refuſal was reſented by a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, and a loan of 16,000*l.* was obtained from ſome of the aldermen and merchants, for ſix months, at ſix *per cent.* which agreement was afterward prolonged for another half year.

The dangerous intrigues carried on by Mary queen of Scots with Elizabeth's catholic ſubjects, as well as with the French and Spaniards, who patronized her pretenſions to the crown of England, produced an order from the queen

1572. to the lord-mayor in 1572, to train the young able-bodied citizens to the uſe of arms. In obedience to this precept, the ſeveral fraternities met at their reſpective halls, where 3000 ſizeable young citizens were ſelected and embodied under able officers: of theſe, ſome were made muſqueteers, the reſt pikemen; and they were armed with breaſt-plates and head-pieces. This was performed the latter end of March; and ſo vigilantly was the inſtruction of them purſued, that they were found expert enough to be reviewed by the queen at Greenwich, in the beginning of May.

The magiſtrates this year, to reſtrain the combinations of poulterers, publiſhed a table of prices of the fowls of various ſorts then brought to market; from which two or three familiar inſtances may be produced, to ſhew the current value of money at this time.

	s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*
The beſt gooſe in a ſhop -	1	2	—	Ditto at market -	1	0
The beſt hen - -	0	9	—	Ditto - -	0	7
The beſt chickens -	0	4	—	Ditto -	0	3
The beſt pigeons, *per* doz.	1	2	—	Ditto - -	1	0
The beſt wild mallard	0	6	—	Ditto -	0	5
The beſt rabbits -	0	4				
The beſt eggs till Michaelmas, five for -	0	1				
Ditto till Aſh-Wedneſday, four						
The beſt butter *per* lb. till Allhallows -	0	3				

The plague broke out at London in 1574; on which account, the queen, to prevent the concourſe of people from ſpreading the contagion, deſired the lord-

mayor

mayor not to give any entertainment at Guildhall, on the anniverſary of his entering on his office. A. D. 1574.

The exhibition of ſtage plays and interludes, which uſed to be occaſionally practiſed by ingenious tradeſmen and gentlemen's ſervants, was now become a regular profeſſion; and being commonly acted on Sundays and feſtivals, the playhouſes, which were large rooms in inns, were thronged, while the churches were neglected. The plague being looked upon as a judgment for the diſſoluteneſs thus occaſioned, the common council impoſed penalties on the acting any plays containing immodeſt or ſeditious matter; and ordered, that none ſhould be acted without being peruſed and allowed by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, who were alſo to licenſe the actors; and a tax was impoſed on theſe licences for the uſe of the poor, to which purpoſe all fines and forfeitures for diſobedience, were likewiſe to be applied *. Theſe regulations were followed by other reſtrictions. They were enjoined not to play on Sunday, and not to act after dark, but to conclude ſo that the audience might return home before ſun-ſetting.

The number of taverns had lately been limited; but the increaſe of public houſes was among the grievances noted by the lord chancellor Bacon in the Star-chamber. The lord-mayor was applied to on this ſubject; who, with the magiſtrates of Southwark and Lambeth, ſuppreſſed above 200 alehouſes in their ſeveral juriſdictions; and the example was followed by Weſtminſter, and other places round London.

William Lamb, citizen and clothworker, in the year 1577, drew together 1577.
ſeveral ſprings into a head, at the upper end of Red-lion ſtreet, Holborn, ſince denominated from him Lamb's conduit; and at the expence of 1500*l.* conveyed the water in a leaden pipe to Snow-Hill, where he laid it into an old conduit, which he repaired for that purpoſe.

April 6, 1580, an earthquake, which laſted but a minute, is recorded to have 1580.
ſhattered ſeveral churches and houſes, and to have killed ſome people by their fall.

The pope had excommunicated Elizabeth, and releaſed her ſubjects, as much as the thunders of the Vatican could operate, from all allegiance to her. His fulminations had now, however, very little effect within the kingdom; but, as the queen had reaſon to keep a watchful eye on the ſchemes that might be formed by her neighbours, ſhe ordered an account to be taken of all foreigners reſiding in London; who were found to amount to 6462. This review gave riſe to another conſideration, which was the increaſe of buildings in London; the lord-mayor made repreſentations of this matter to the miniſtry, as an affair from which bad conſequences were to be apprehended, both to the city and to the nation: and it was thought expedient to publiſh a proclamation to prevent the laying of new foundations. That the reader may ſee the

* The great avidity we have now contracted for public diverſions, and the enormous ſums given to performers on the ſtage, render theatrical entertainments well able to bear a part of that national burden which as yet principally reſts on the ſhoulders of the poor and induſtrious part of the community.

A.D. 1580.

the reaſons given for this prohibition, the proclamation is inſerted in the Appendix, No. XLI.

To indulge in a ſhort digreſſion on this point. The actual inconveniences of cloſe dwellings crouded with inmates, cannot be denied; the frequent contagious diſorders were a fatal proof of them: but as the people had not then found out that opening their ſtreets would enable them to live more healthily and commodiouſly, which would have been the beſt motive for extending the city; ſo the apprehenſions, expreſſed in the proclamation, proceeded alſo from narrow views. A metropolis ſituated on an open navigable river near the ſea, will increaſe more in proportion than one not having an advantage which affords an eaſy carriage for the neceſſaries the inhabitants require. The dearneſs of proviſions in London is ſtill attributed to the enormous conſumption of neceſſaries in it; but unleſs it alſo appears, that theſe high prices are owing to our markets not being ſufficiently ſupplied, we muſt ſeek for ſome other cauſe. The gradual enlargement of a city enriches all the country round it, and extends its demands to the remoteſt corners: it alſo affords employment for all the ſupernumerary uſeleſs hands that reſort to it; which ſufficiently accounts for the objection often made againſt the healthineſs of London, notwithſtanding all its late improvements, where the deaths ſo greatly exceed the births*. A perſon without knowing this fact might with a little reflection infer it: multitudes who were born in various parts of England, end their days in London; and numbers of the inhabitants of London being Diſſenters of ſeveral denominations, no regiſter of their births appears, while that of their deaths is generally recorded. If it is replied, that London nevertheleſs appears to be a gulph, that continually requires filling; it ſhould be conſidered, that it not only receives, but ſends out inhabitants to various parts, America and the Eaſt-Indies particularly. Buſineſs and pleaſure alſo, keep many of the inhabitants in a ſtate of celibacy; labourers, ſervants, ſailors, and the three regiments of guards, are generally ſingle men. Rapin expreſſed his fears that the head was too big for the body†; but the natural circumſtances of countries, will always preſcribe limits to the growth of cities; while no others can be fixed. London, vaſt as it is, ſtill enlarges‡; how long this increment may continue,

* Though the operation of trade has cauſed a progreſſive increaſe of the metropolis from the firſt, yet this increaſe has been accelerated during the laſt thirty or forty years, from a cauſe well known though little thought of in this point of view; and which has affected other towns as well as London. It is found upon an average, that the natural ſmall-pox deſtroys one in ſeven; it is now above forty years ſince this diſorder began to be inoculated upon prepared bodies, of which the biſhop of Worceſter, in his celebrated ſermon on this ſubject, informs us, but one in 500 were found to die: hence in every 500 children inoculated, 70 lives are preſerved to ſociety, though few reflect how much this circumſtance muſt advance population! Since the biſhop of Worceſter's time, the hazard is almoſt reduced to nothing; and the practice obtaining chiefly in towns, they will hence increaſe faſter than the acceſſion of new comers will occaſion.

† Rapin, vol. II. p. 111.

‡ This enlargement is nevertheleſs in ſome degree fallacious; for while the ſuburbs are extending, the number of houſes in the middle is evidently decreaſing, being rebuilt much larger than they uſed to be. This indeed renders the central parts of the metropolis more airy: but at the ſame time it muſt be obſerved, that there are extreams in all things; and while middling tradeſmen are thus turned out of their old dwellings, no new habitations are provided for them, palaces rather than houſes being erected in their ſtead: a practice ſomewhat analogous to that pernicious one in the country, of uniting ſmall farms.

continue, cannot perhaps be foreſeen; but it may ſafely be predicted, that when the augmentation becomes injurious, it will, like all other natural evils, correct itſelf. A. D. 1580.

We now return to the time from whence theſe remarks have drawn us. The croſs in Cheapſide, from the increaſe of trade, was found to be an obſtruction in the highway; and remaining decorated with popiſh images, became diſagreeable, now a reformation had taken place. It had been preſented frequently by the inqueſt as a public nuſance without effect; ſo that the populace, who ſeldom fail in the dernier reſort to redreſs themſelves, in 1581 pulled it down in the night time. 1581.

The common council in 1582, made a ſumptuary regulation to prevent the expenſive dreſs of apprentices; who being bond ſervants, at a dangerous time of life, are certainly, of all other parts of the community, the moſt proper objects of legal attention. 1582.

This year is memorable for a ſcheme preſented by Peter Maurice, a German engineer, to the lord-mayor and aldermen, for ſupplying the city with Thames water by a mill, to be worked by the water-fall at the return of the tide under London Bridge. Unhappily for the navigation of the river, this ſcheme was adopted; by which meaſure, under all the improvements that have ſince taken place, this pernicious water-fall has been induſtriouſly preſerved for a partial purpoſe, to a general hurt. Maurice obtained a leaſe of one arch, for a term of 500 years, at 10*s.* *per annum* rent, and fixed his mill; and two years after he obtained a ſecond arch. The original proprietor, and his poſterity, acquired great wealth by the improvement of this machine; which continued in the family until the year 1701, when the property was ſold to Richard Soams, a goldſmith, for 36,000*l.* The wheels now occupied four arches; and Soams, after procuring from the city a confirmation of the leaſes to Maurice, eſtabliſhed the undertaking into a company, by dividing the property into 300 ſhares, at 500*l.* each*.

The queen had ſo provoked the Spaniſh court by the league ſhe entered into with the United Provinces ſoon after their revolt, that in 1585, it was thought prudent to keep the nation prepared againſt any unforeſeen attack. The navy was put on a reſpectable footing; her ſubjects were diſciplined to the uſe of arms; and the ſeveral city companies furniſhed a body of 5000 men armed at their own expence, which encamped on Blackheath, where they were ſeveral times reviewed by the queen. The earl of Leiceſter being ſoon after ſent over with an auxiliary force to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch, the companies ſent a conſiderable body of men, armed and cloathed in a red uniform, with him. 1585.

It was this year we firſt find the cuſtom of the lord-mayor nominating ſheriffs, by drinking to the perſon he approved of for that office; though we afterward, in 1641, find the cuſtom pleaded as of 300 years ſtanding. Sometime in the month of July, there were two great feaſts at London, one at Grocers Hall, and another at Haberdaſhers Hall, and perhaps in all the reſt, upon ſome publick occaſion. Sir Edward Oſborne, mayor, and ſeveral of

* For a mechanical deſcription of the London-Bridge water-works, ſee Deſagulier's Experimental Philoſophy.

A. D. 1585. the aldermen, with the recorder, were at Haberdaſhers Hall; where the mayor, after the ſecond courſe was come in, took the great ſtanding cup, the gift of Sir William Garret, being full of hypocraſe, and ſilence being commanded, he, with a loud voice, uſed theſe words: "Mr. Recorder of London, and "you my good brethren the aldermen, bear witneſs that I drink unto Mr. "alderman Maſſam, as ſheriff of London and Middleſex, from Michaelmas "next coming, for one whole year; and I do beſeech God to give him as "quiet and peaceable a year, with as good and gracious favour of her ma-"jeſty, as I myſelf, and my brethren the ſheriffs now being, have hitherto "had, and as I truſt ſhall have." This ſpoken, all men deſired the ſame. The ſword-bearer then went to the Grocers feaſt, where Mr. alderman Maſſam was at dinner, and reported the words that the lord-mayor had uſed. The alderman anſwered very modeſtly, "Firſt, I thank God, who, through his great "goodneſs, hath called me from a very poor and mean degree unto this wor-"ſhipful ſtate. Secondly, I thank her majeſty for her gracious goodneſs in "allowing to us theſe great and ample franchiſes. And, thirdly, I thank my "lord-mayor for having ſo honourable an opinion of this my company of "Grocers, as to make choice of me, being a poor member of the ſame." And this ſaid, both he and all his company pledged my lord, and gave him thanks.

At the ſeſſion in July this year, the bench employed a day in diſcovering the houſes that harboured the cut-purſers and robbers, who infeſted the city. Among the reſt a regular ſchool for pick-pockets was found out at Smart's-Key, near Billingſgate; where a pocket with counters in it, and a purſe with ſilver, were ſuſpended, hung about with hawk's bells, and a little ſacring bell over them: the teſt of proficiency was to pick the pocket, and take ſilver out of the purſe, without jingling the bells.

1586. Babington's conſpiracy againſt the life of queen Elizabeth, and to place Mary, queen of Scots, on the throne, occaſioned the trial and execution of Mary, who had given her concurrence to that plot. The ſentence pronounced againſt her was publicly proclaimed in ſeveral parts of the city by the lord-mayor and aldermen in their formalities; with the aſſiſtance of ſeveral of the nobility, who attended this ſingular publication. The diſcovery of this treaſonable plan calculated to reſtore popery, occaſioned ſuch rejoicings throughout the city, that the queen wrote a letter of acknowledgments to the lord-mayor, and deſired it might be communicated to the citizens at large.

The nation was now alarmed by the immenſe preparations made by the Spaniards for the reduction of England. The queen was no way deficient in her defenſive meaſures; nor her ſubjects in contributing aſſiſtance againſt the common danger: ſhe ordered the lord-mayor to raiſe 10,000 men in the city, which was performed accordingly; * and the common council applied to the privy

* The levies were made in the ſeveral wards according to the following proportions:

	men		men		men
Farringdon ward within	807	Baſſiſhaw	177	Bread-ſtreet	386
Aldgate	347	Billingſgate	365	Alderſgate	232
Coleman-ſtreet	229	Broad-ſtreet	373	Bridge ward within	383

privy council for power
within the city, and all
All the commercial town
the royal navy: London
ſhew their zeal in the pu
largeſt ſhips in the Tha
plentifully ſtored with w
mented to thirty eight.

The *Invincible Armada*
fleet, had been three yea
nearly 100 were galleons
Europe. It had on board
2630 braſs cannon. It
ſmaller veſſels called carav
ment, overcome no leſs b
at ſea, than by the ſkill a
perſed and ruined: not
who eſcaped, in alleviatio
of the deſperate valour of
ſurrounded the coaſt of En

A fleet had been fitte
queen, under Drake and N
failing in its object, the me
der, entered into a ſcheme
the lord-mayor having
raiſed 2000 men, which
either ſide. The city this ye
her with 1000 men to aſ
France.

By a combination of the
of coals was in London rai
year, the lord high adm
port of London. But the
tenſions were ſet aſide, and
obtained of the queen a con

In 1591 and 1592, the p
this diſmal occaſion adjour
firſt made December 21. 15

	men
Dowgate	384
Cornhill	191
Caſtle-baynard	551
Lime-ſtreet	99
Cheap	358
Queenhithe	404

for power to oblige the inhabitants of ſeveral privileged places A. D.
, and all ſtrangers, to contribute toward the neceſſary expences. 1588.
rcial towns in England were required to furniſh ſhips to reinforce
: London was to furniſh fifteen, but the common council to
in the public cauſe, immediately voted a ſupply of ſixteen of the
the Thames and four pinnaces or light frigates; which they
ed with warlike neceſſaries. The number was afterward aug-
y eight.

le Armada, as the Spaniards preſumptuouſly ſtiled their formidable
three years in fitting out: it conſiſted of 130 veſſels, of which
e galleons, of a larger ſize than had ever before been ſeen in
on board 19,295 ſoldiers, 8456 mariners, 2088 galley ſlaves, and
non. It was victualled for ſix months, and attended with 20
alled caravals, and 10 ſalves of ſix oars †. This proud arma-
e no leſs by its own unwieldineſs, and the diſaſters it met with
the ſkill and courage of the Engliſh admirals, was totally diſ-
ed: not half of the veſſels ever returned home, and the men
n alleviation of their diſgrace filled Spain with amazing ſtories
valour of the Engliſh, and of the tempeſtuous ocean which
coaſt of England.

been fitted out by private ſubſcription countenanced by the 1589.
rake and Norris to eſtabliſh Don Antonio in Portugal; which
ject, the men who compoſed this armament, familiarized to plun-
to a ſcheme when diſbanded to pillage Bartholomew fair: but
having timely notice of this deſperate ſcheme, inſtantly
n, which cauſed the rioters to diſperſe without bloodſhed on
city this year lent the queen 15,000 *l.* at ten *per cent.* and ſupplied
men to aſſiſt in placing Henry of Navarre on the throne of

tion of the owners of coal-pits at Newcaſtle, in 1590, the price 1590.
London raiſed from 4s. to 9s. *per* chaldron; and the following
high admiral claimed a right to the coal metage at the
But the mayor and citizens invalidating this claim, his pre-
aſide, and by the intereſt of the lord treaſurer Burleigh, they
queen a confirmation of the city's right to this office.

592, the plague deſtroyed 10,675 citizens, and the term was on 1592.
ſion adjourned to Hertford. Weekly bills of mortality were
mber 21. 1592, on occaſion of this plague, and were continued

	men		men		men
-	384	Farringdon without -	1264	Portſoken - -	243
-	191	Cordwainers - -	301	Candlewick - -	215
-	551	Tower-ſtreet - -	444	Cripplegate - -	925
-	99	Wallbrook - -	290	Biſhopſgate - -	326
-	358	Vintry - -	364	Langbourn - -	349
-	404				

† Hume.

till December 1595. when they were laid aſide on the ceaſing of that dreadful
A. D.
1593. diſorder *.

The numerous levies lately diſbanded, produced in the beginning of 1593, a proclamation from the queen, for the ſuppreſſion of vagrants, beggars, and thieves; which the lord mayor was to carry into execution within three miles round London. It is the hard fate of mercenary ſoldiers, that their ſervices in time of war, renders them a nuſance to their country in time of peace. It is not eaſy for them to reſume the employments which they deſerted for a military life; and the habits of licentiouſneſs they contract as ſoldiers, indiſpoſes them to return again to induſtry for a ſubſiſtence. Theſe are ſtrong reaſons in favour of a regular militia for defence at home, and as an iſland, to engage as little as poſſible in foreign connections.

1594. In obedience to the queen's deſire in 1594, the mayor and common council fitted out ſix ſhips of war, with two pinnaces; to which they added 450 ſoldiers: the expence being defrayed by a fifteenth raiſed from the citizens. Theſe probably compoſed part of the armament ſent this year under Sir Martin Frobiſher and Norris, to drive the Spaniſh forces out of Brittany.

An ineffectual attempt was made this year to ſupply the weſtern parts of the city with Thames water, by a horſe engine, erected with four pumps at Broken wharf in Thames ſtreet; but it was too expenſive in its working to ſubſiſt. The wetneſs of the ſeaſon advanced wheat to 3 *l.* 4s. *per* quarter; great quantities were imported, and the companies were ordered to lay up ſtores of it for ſupply until the next harveſt came round.

The licentiouſneſs of the populace, who drew in the London apprentices to
1595. join them, produced ſuch alarming riots in 1595, that it was judged expedient to proceed againſt theſe dangerous inſurgents in a ſummary way by martial law. Sir Thomas Wilford was appointed provoſt marſhal, who patrolling the ſtreets with an armed force, apprehended many rioters, of whom five were executed on Tower hill; which intimidated the reſt, and reſtored quiet to the city. This extra-judicial method of proceeding was a ſure indication of a bad domeſtic government, and of an imperfect police.

The magiſtrates received notice from the lord keeper that the queen had preferred the recorder of London, and in conſequence of this promotion he required of them the names of thoſe intended to be put in nomination to ſucceed him. This the citizens warily apprehended to be an attempt of the court to get the appointment of the recorder out of their hands; to avoid therefore the inconveniences of a conteſt, they prudently returned only one perſon for that office, Mr. James Altham of Gray's Inn. This return was accompanied with a letter from the lord mayor, Sir John Spencer, to the lord treaſurer in recommendation of this gentleman as reſident in the city, and explaining the inconveniences reſulting from recorders who are abſentees from their truſt. How this affair ended, does not appear, farther than that another name ſtands on the liſt, as elected at this time.

In

* Pariſh clerk's regiſter, in Maitland. They revived in 1603.

In 1596, while the lord mayor and aldermen were attending a ſermon at Paul's-croſs they received an order from the queen to raiſe 1000 able bodied men for immediate ſervice: leaving their devotion, therefore, they preſſed the required number before 8 o'clock that night, and had them armed and ready for marching before next morning. They were deſtined for the relief of the French in Calais againſt the Spaniards; but the order being countermanded that afternoon, this little army was diſbanded before it had exiſted twenty-four hours. The like order was renewed on Eaſter day in the morning, when the lord mayor with proper officers went from church to church during divine ſervice, where ſhutting the doors, they ſoon compleated the levy: theſe men marched the night after for Dover; but advice arriving that Calais was reduced, they returned to the city after a week's abſence. They ſoon after made other rigorous levies on the rumour of another intended Spaniſh invaſion. A. D. 1596.

The failing of the harveſt this year advanced wheat to the enormous price of 5 *l.* 4s. the quarter.

The Hanſe towns joining their intereſt with that of Spain at the imperial court, procured the Engliſh Merchant Adventurers in 1597, to be ſhut out of Germany; the Hanſeatics flattering themſelves with procuring a reſtoration of their obſolete privileges in England, as an equivalent for reſtoring the Merchant Adventurers to the commerce with Germany. But herein they were much miſtaken; circumſtances had greatly altered for the better in England; foreign commerce was now too ſucceſsfully cultivated by natives, to be reſigned again into alien hands. Inſtead therefore of reaping the benefit of this fineſſe, Elizabeth, after a refuſal from the court of Germany, of reſtoring the former privileges of the Merchant Adventurers, retaliated the injury, by directing a commiſſion to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, totally to ſhut the merchants of the Hanſe towns out of their houſe at the Stillyard; and baniſhed all Germans from England. From this time the Stillyard was never applied to the uſe of foreign merchants as before *. 1597.

The maſculine reſolution of Elizabeth in affairs of government, made her ſubjects willingly overlook the weakneſſes of the woman. Of ſeveral marriages propoſed to her, none had taken place; political and perhaps private motives had overruled them all. Though ordinary in her perſon, ſhe was anxious for the reputation of beauty; and in her tranſactions with the Scots queen, who was really handſome, a mean ſpirit of rivalſhip had often diſcovered itſelf: ſhe alſo tolerated ſuch groſs flattery in her courtiers, even when ſhe grew in years, as only ſhewed how much great talents will ſometimes give way to little paſſions †. While her prudent adminiſtration proved that ſhe knew how to ſelect able miniſters, ſhe was not without her perſonal attachments, and beſtowed her favour ſometimes imprudently: but how far ſhe might carry her condeſcenſion as a woman, as it produced no political conſequences, is no object of

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 447.

† Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, informs us ſhe never would allow the lines of her face to be ſhaded in pictures of her, ſaying that ſhades were accidents and not eſſential to the countenance. He adds, that a die ſtruck of her in the latter part of her reign, of which he gives a print, and which repreſents her as very ugly, was broke probably on that account.

A. D.
1598. of political diſcuſſion. After the death of the earl of Leiceſter, the young hot-ſpirited earl of Eſſex ſucceeded to her favour; yet ſhe was rather apt to forget the decorums of behaviour, than her own dignity; for in a diſpute with Eſſex, ſhe once reſented his rudeneſs by a box on the ear; and his anger, on this occaſion, was more unbecoming than the inſult itſelf, from a female ſovereign.

1599. Eſſex however obtained the lord-lieutenantſhip of Ireland, where his imprudence was little ſuited to quiet the diſtractions in which that nation was involved. He made a precipitate journey to London, contrary to orders, to juſtify himſelf perſonally before the queen; but by the influence of his enemies, he was diſgraced, confined, and ſuperſeded in his appointment. In political conteſts the people generally take part with thoſe who incur the diſpleaſure of the court, eſpecially if they are men of ſpirit. Eſſex unhappily for himſelf had too much, and was well beloved: on the ſtrength of his popularity, he entered into cabals againſt the government, and concerted an inſurrection with other malcontents at Drury houſe. He was perſuaded that if he only made his appearance in London, all the citizens would riſe in his favour; and upon intimation that his ſeditious intentions were diſcovered, he madly made the experiment. With
1601. about 200 attendants, armed only with ſwords, he iſſued from Eſſex houſe; and in his paſſage to the city, he was joined by the earl of Bedford, with Lord Cromwel. He cried out, *For the queen, for the queen, my life is in danger!* which he often repeated as he rode along. The ſurprized citizens flocked about him, but though he exhorted them inſtantly to arm, no one ſhewed a diſpoſition to join him. He proceeded to the houſe of Thomas Smith, one of the ſheriffs in Fenchurch ſtreet, who he was made to believe would aſſiſt him with 1000 men; but the ſheriff ſhewed more prudence; for on his approach he retired by a back door. To add to his confuſion, he was informed that the earl of Cumberland and the Lord Burleigh with heralds at arms had proclaimed him as a traitor in ſeveral parts of the city. He now thought only of returning to his own houſe, but found the ſtreets barricaded and guarded by a number of men raiſed by the biſhop of London, and commanded by Sir John Leviſon. Even his followers began to deſert him; with the reſt therefore he went down to Queenhithe and returned by water to Eſſex-houſe, where he began to fortify himſelf with the utmoſt haſte. Here he was inveſted by ſome troops under the earl of Nottingham; but ſenſible of his dangerous ſituation, and ſmall expectations of mercy, he at firſt determined to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity: his ſpirit however giving way at laſt, he ſurrendered at diſcretion about 10 o'clock that night, and was committed to the Tower.

This was a ſevere ſtroke to the queen, as her attachment to Eſſex could not overlook ſo flagrant an outrage againſt government: he was brought to trial, with his moſt conſiderable aſſociates, and ſentence of death was pronounced on them. Elizabeth had before, during the warmth of her affection, on his expreſſing fears of the ill offices of his enemies, preſented him with a ring, accompanied with aſſurances that whatever diſgrace he might in future fall into,

into, ſhe ſhould immediately on ſight of it, recollect her former tenderneſs, and lend a favourable ear to him. She now impatiently expected he would avail himself of this circumſtance, and long heſitated before ſhe would diſpatch the warrant for his execution. On his part, he had intruſted the ring to lady Nottingham, and as eagerly waited for the effect of it: but the counteſs, by the influence of her huſband, treacherouſly withheld the pledge; and Eſſex was beheaded privately at his own requeſt, in the Tower *. A. D. 1601.

The queen returned particular thanks to the mayor and citizens, for their behaviour during this diſturbance.

Our own Turkey merchants, and the Dutch, who had got the ſtart of us in the Eaſt India trade, kept up the price of pepper ſo high, and we being at war with Spain, could get none from Liſbon; that Elizabeth determined to encourage her ſubjects to enter into a commerce with the Eaſt Indies. Accordingly, December 31, 1600, ſhe had granted a charter of incorporation to George earl of Cumberland, with 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, by the name of the governor and company of merchants of London, trading to the Eaſt Indies: in which company, the original ſhares ſubſcribed were 50*l.* each †. Five ſhips, with a victualler, were fitted out on this new undertaking, commanded by James Lancaſter, which making a ſucceſsful return, encouraged the company to proſecute the commerce ‡.

The depredations of the Spaniſh privateers, proving a great interruption to the trade on the Engliſh coaſts, a number of ſhips of war were ordered for the protection of the navigation. No leſs than five fifteenths were raiſed in London toward this purpoſe; and the debtors in the ſeveral priſons of London, were encouraged to enter on board the ſhips, by a proclamation which diſcharged them from the demands of their creditors on that condition. 1602.

Foreign huckſters, hawkers, and pedlars, being ſtill complained of, and their ſtalls encumbering the ſtreets; the common council made a bye law inflicting a penalty of 20*s.* on every inhabitant who lett, or permitted any ſtall to ſtand, before their houſes: the forfeiture of goods, and a fine of 20*s.* were alſo impoſed on every hawker, or ſtall-keeper, ſo offending. The proclamation againſt enlarging the metropolis, was renewed this year.

The next year, by the queen's command, the city fitted out and maintained two ſhips and a tender, at the annual expence of 6000*l.* and it is obſerved by hiſtorians, that by the frequent calls of the crown upon the Londoners, they never ſuffered more pecuniary oppreſſion than they did in this reign. Elizabeth inherited her father's arbitrary diſpoſition, and excelled principally in the outlines 1603.

* Hume.

† Anderſon, vol. I. p. 449.

‡ As boroughs were firſt erected to encourage trade in general, ſo excluſive companies are of uſe to eſtabliſh particular hazardous branches of commerce: but when the ends are anſwered, and the firſt undertakers ſufficiently indemnified, the general intereſts of the nation ſeem to require, that the ſettled trade ſhould be freed from its ſhackles and thrown open. This company has now acquired an actual ſovereignty in the eaſt, where their ſervants rapidly gain aſtoniſhing fortunes, themſelves and the poor natives beſt know how. Were the crown to take the acquired dominion into its own hands, and diſſolve the company, Britain and Bengal might both be the better for the alteration.

A. D. 1603. outlines of government, which rendered her adminiſtration more brilliant abroad, than eaſy to her ſubjects at home; for, with all her good qualities, trade was little obliged to her: Mr. Hume produces an aſtoniſhing liſt of patents for monopolies which ſhe granted to her courtiers and ſervants; and they diſpoſing of them to others, commodities were raiſed to the moſt arbitrary prices. When the liſt was read in parliament, a member aſked, if *bread* was not in the number; and when every one repeated the word with amazement, he replied, that if affairs went on at this rate, bread would be reduced to a monopoly before next parliament. The clamours of the people procured ſeveral of theſe patents to be called in *.

The ſequel to the ſtory of the earl of Eſſex will terminate the reign of this princeſs. The counteſs of Nottingham, who had ſecreted the ring ſhe was intruſted with by the unhappy earl, falling ſick, was ſeized with compunction for her treachery; and on her death-bed requeſted to ſee the queen, to whom ſhe diſcloſed the ſecret, and implored her forgiveneſs. Elizabeth, ſtruck with this fatal intelligence, flew into a furious rage, and ſhaking the dying offender in her bed, told her, *That God might pardon her, but ſhe never could.* She burſt out of the room, and never recovered the ſhock; but reſigning herſelf up to grief, flung herſelf on the floor, and refuſed all food, remedies, and conſolation. Ten days and nights ſhe lay on the carpet without entering a bed; till, at laſt, her conſtitution giving way to her anxiety, ſhe ſunk into a lethargy, and expired March 24, 1603 †.

CHAP. X.

During the reign of James I.

BY the extinction of the direct line of the Engliſh royal family with Elizabeth, the ſucceſſion was peaceably admitted to be in James VI. of Scotland, as great grandſon of Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Henry VII ‡; who, as uſual with all new kings, was proclaimed with great demonſtrations of joy: an additional circumſtance however concurred in the preſent inſtance to add to the national ſatisfaction, which was, the proſpect of future peace and harmony between the two kingdoms, now united under one prince. The only check to the general feſtivity on James's arrival, was that old enemy of the metropolis, the plague; which, this year, deſtroyed 30,578 perſons. The lord-mayor aſſiſted at the coronation according to cuſtom, and with the other magiſtrates not already dignified, received the honour of knighthood the ſucceeding day. James was indeed ſo profuſe in his honorary favours, that the diſtinction thereby intended was deſtroyed; and a paſquinade was fixed on St. Paul's church, promiſing an art to aſſiſt weak memories, in retaining the names of the new nobility §.

To

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 455. † Hume. ‡ See p. 111. *ante*. § Harris's Life of James I. p. 59. note.

To anticipate a little for the ſake of connection: We find that the number of city knights ſoon gave riſe to a diſpute on the point of precedency, between the aldermen who were knights, and the knights commoners. The latter pleaded, that precedence was due to ſeniority; the former, that their magiſtracy gave them precedence independent of knighthood. The junior ladies took the lead ſo warmly in this important conteſt, that the mayor and aldermen petitioned the king, that the affair might be determined by the earl marſhal, to reſtore quiet to the city. The pleas on both ſides were learnedly argued; but at length the commoners tacitly giving up the point by default of appearance, the marſhal's court decided in favour of the aldermen; with this diſtinction among the commoners, that an honourable employment conferred on a junior knight, ſhould give him place before a ſenior: this diſtinction was eſtabliſhed in favour of Sir Thomas Smith, who had been employed on an embaſſy to Ruſſia. A D. 1603.

Among the firſt acts of James's government, was a proclamation on account of the plague, to prohibit all fairs that year within fifty miles of London; and a renewal of the proclamation againſt laying new foundations in and about the city. The firſt parliament alſo paſſed an act for the recovery of ſmall debts within the city and liberties*; by which ſtatute, the court of Conſcience, which hitherto had ſubſiſted by acts of the corporation, was now eſtabliſhed by national authority.

December 21, 1603, the making bills of mortality was revived and continued; but they were not publiſhed weekly; a general account being annually made up and given. They underwent ſeveral alterations in ſubſequent years, as the limits of them were extended.

While England remained under the church of Rome, the people confined to preſcribed rituals they did not underſtand, and furniſhed with viſible objects of worſhip, never troubled their heads about principles and doctrines; nor did the prieſts deſire that they ſhould. But the caſe was far otherwiſe under the reformation: idols, with the pageantry of religion, being taken away, and the Bible put into the hands of the people; the right of private judgment thus received a tacit ſanction, which the new eſtabliſhment, however diſpoſed, was unable afterward to check. This right was by no means ſuffered to lie dormant: beſide thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church, which was in ſome reſpects a compromiſe with the Catholics; there were others who went ſtill farther lengths in their departure from the old religion, and theſe were denominated Puritans. By their numbers and inflexible hatred of every thing that bore the leaſt reſemblance to popery, they had proved the principal bulwark againſt all attempts to reſtore that eſtabliſhment: dividing afterward in doctrinal points among themſelves, they produced different ſects, of oppoſite and even extravagant tenets, till mellowed by the courſe of time; but that time was yet diſtant. They had been greatly depreſſed by the late queen; and James, who had been plagued with the Puritans in Scotland, bore them no good will; but being

* 1 Jac. I. c. 14. amended by 3 Jac. I. c. 15.

a great caſuiſt, he opened a conference at Hampton court between the church
A. D. 1603. clergy and the Puritans, in order to bring about a comprehenſion of both parties. A petition ſigned by 750 of the Puritan clergy, had been preſented to him on his acceſſion, to abate the rigour of the laws againſt them; but neither that petition, nor the conferences, produced any thing but a few alterations in the liturgy, which by no means ſatisfied the Nonconformiſts. The great ſhare the Puritans took in ſome following events rendered it neceſſary to introduce them in proper time.

James called in thoſe numerous patents for monopolies which had been granted by his predeceſſor, and were ſuch fetters on internal commerce; but the foreign trade ſtill remained principally in the hands of excluſive companies. Almoſt the whole commerce of the nation centered in London, where the cuſtoms amounted to 110,000 *l.* yearly, while the reſt of the kingdom produced only 17,000 *l.* Mr. Hume, who cites this eſtimate from the parliamentary journals, adds from the ſame authority, that the whole trade of London was confined to about 200 citizens, who were able to fix their own prices, on exports and imports: We ſhall not therefore be ſurprized at the city being able to lend the king 60,000 *l.* which he borrowed in the year 1604.

1605. In the year 1605, a moſt extraordinary plot was concerted, by two catholic gentlemen, Cateſby, of an antient family, and Piercy, related to the earl of Northumberland, to blow up the king and both houſes of parliament on the firſt day of the meeting! They adminiſtered the ſacrament to all whom they aſſociated in this grand ſcheme of wickedneſs, intended to deſtroy the heads of hereſy thus collected together, and then to reſtore popery. The only objection that occurred to theſe diabolical conſpirators was, that many Catholics muſt of neceſſity be involved in this general ruin: but Teſmond a Jeſuit, and Garnet, ſuperior of that order in England, obviated this ſcruple, by arguing that the intereſts of religion required, in this inſtance, that the innocent ſhould be ſacrificed with the guilty. A cellar was hired under the Houſe of Lords, in which 36 barrels of powder were lodged, covered up with faggots; and Guy Fawkes, an officer in the Spaniſh ſervice, fetched from Flanders on purpoſe, was entruſted with the execution of the affair. Happily the compunction of one of the conſpirators withſtood the arguments of the Jeſuits, and an anonymous letter ſent to the lord Monteagle ten days before the opening the ſeſſion, containing dark hints of the danger of his going to the parliament, and admoniſhing him to retire into the country and wait the event; proved the means of unravelling the plot, and ſaving the lives of all the great men in the kingdom. Lord Monteagle carried the letter to lord Saliſbury, and Saliſbury laid it before the king, who luckily conjecturing the truth, the vault was ſearched, Fawkes ſeized, and the conſpirators diſcovered and brought to puniſhment*. The anniverſary of this providential eſcape, was ordered to be for ever commemorated †.

In the third year of his reign, the king granted the city of London his firſt charter; (ſee Appendix, No. XLII.) by which charter, the diſputes between

* Hume. † Stat. 3 Jac. I. c. 1.

tween the corporation and the lieutenant of the Tower, about the metage of coals, *&c.* were prevented in future. A. D. 1606.

June 12th, 1606, the king paid his former debt; and was magnificently entertained at Clothworkers hall, where he accepted the freedom of the company, and granted them yearly two brace of bucks, for the anniverſary feaſt on the election of the maſter and wardens. On July 15th, he with his eldeſt ſon prince Henry, dined with the Merchant Taylors; and on their ſhewing him a roll containing a liſt of the kings and illuſtrious perſons who had been free of their company; he told them he belonged to another company, but that his ſon ſhould become a member. Prince Henry was accordingly admitted; and, at his deſire, ſuch alſo of the nobility then preſent as had not entered into other companies.

The metropolis ſtill increaſing, the former prohibitions againſt new buildings were revived, and offenders were proſecuted in the Star-chamber: in conſideration of the decay of wood, perſons were alſo ordered to front their houſes with brick or ſtone. The common-council, moreover, revived the prohibition of hawkers erecting ſtalls or vending goods in the city, with an exception, however, in favour of perſons who brought proviſions into the city.

December 22d, a hard froſt enabled people to keep a fair for all ſorts of commodities, on the Thames; and to carry on their diverſions on the ice.

By his former punctuality, James, in May 1607, obtained another loan of 1607. 63,000*l.* and, in 1608, he granted the city a ſecond charter of confirmation; 1608. which, moreover, extended the juriſdiction of the corporation over Duke's Place, St. Bartholomew the Greater and Leſs, Black and White Friars, and Cold Harbour. See Appendix, No. XLIII.

Ireland being reduced to a ſtate of peace; the king, for the purpoſe of peopling the province of Ulſter with Engliſh Proteſtants, made a tender to the city of London, in 1609, of the forfeited lands there; which, after due con- 1609. ſideration, and proper ſurveys taken, the common-council thankfully accepted, and paſſed an act for raiſing 20,000*l.* for the purpoſe of ſettling a colony upon them. The lands were greatly improved; and Ulſter, from being the wildeſt, is now become the beſt cultivated province in the country. This grant will be more particularly explained in another place.

The apprehenſions of the too great increaſe of London ſtill continuing, the king, with the advice of his privy council, revived the prohibition of new foundations; but it was found, that political regulations are unable to check the natural tendency of things. James loved peace; peace advanced commerce; and commerce will draw people together. Spital fields were at this time built upon, and inhabited by weavers: Wapping, heretofore a diſtinct village, was now, by the increaſe of mariners, connected to Tower-Hill: On the weſtern ſide of Weſt-Smithfield, uſed to be a large pond of water; but this being filled up, was occupied by Cow-lane, Hoſier-lane, and Chick-lane, *&c.* Where the fields, and gardens of the great priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, and of another convent on the north ſide of Clerkenwell-green ſtood, were now built upon;

and Holborn was gradually continued up to the village of St. Giles's in the
A. D. 1609. fields *. The old ruinous gate at the eaſtern entrance of the city, called Aldgate, was rebuilt in the ſame year.

1610. In the eighth year of his reign, king James granted a commiſſion on behalf of the London archers, to level all ditches, banks, and other incloſures within two miles of the ſuburbs; and to reduce the fields to the ſame ſtate wherein they were found, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII †. This was indeed a retrograde proceeding, which removed to a diſtance the ſupplies of a growing metropolis; but, by the nature of things, could not long be maintained. A following regulation ſprang from rather better policy; twelve new public granaries were eſtabliſhed in Bridewell, able to contain 6000 quarters of corn, to be ſold to the poor at prime coſt, in times of ſcarcity.

James has, by ſome writers, been taxed with inclining toward popery; and it will be difficult perhaps to clear him totally from the imputation, while ſuch ſtrong evidence exiſts as that of Elizabeth's ambaſſador at Paris, Sir Henry Neville. Elizabeth's miniſters were all inſtructed to have a watchful eye over the tranſactions of the Scots king; and Neville procured intelligence of the negociations of baron Ogilby in Spain, who offered, in the name of James, "*to be reconciled to the apoſtolic ſee*, and to enter into a confederacy with "that crown, in order to reſcue himſelf from the dangers he was expoſed "to from Elizabeth, on whom he offered (upon condition of being aſſiſted "with 12,000 men armed and paid all the time the war ſhould laſt, and "500,000 ducats to begin it) to make war immediately ‡." Should this be palliated on the plea of reſentment, it was certainly going great lengths in his anger: however, two inſtances more directly in our way, will ſhew, that if he was not actually a devotee to Rome, policy more than perſuaſion with-held him, as he was gifted with the true catholic ſpirit of perſecution.

1611. Bartholomew Legate, a man well read in the ſcriptures, and of unblameable life, was charged with Socinian tenets, and with ſaying, that the Nicene and Athanaſian Creeds did not contain a profeſſion of the true Chriſtian Faith. James, like his learned predeceſſor Henry VIII. graciouſly attempted his converſion; but his royal arguments failing of effect, he directed the writ *de hæretico comburendo* to the ſheriffs of London, and Legate was burnt to aſhes in Smithfield in 1611, for perſiſting in the unity of the Divine Being! Edward Wightman, another unfortunate victim, was, to the ſhame of our Proteſtant church, burnt for hereſy the ſame year, at Litchfield §.

The religious houſe of the Carthuſian monks near Smithfield, called the Charterhouſe, had, on its diſſolution, fallen into the hands of the earl of Suffolk. Mr. Thomas Sutton, a rich old bachelor, now purchaſed it of that family for 13,000 *l*; and expended 7,000 *l*. more upon fitting it up for his intended charitable foundation for penſioners and ſcholars. He obtained a patent in 1611, which was afterward confirmed by parliament, and endowed it with lands then producing 4490 *l. per annum*, but now valued at 6,000 *l*. for the

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 444. † See p. 113 *ante*. ‡ Harris's Life of James I. p. 19. § Idem, p. 121.

the ſupport of eighty penſioners who *ought to be* decayed gentlemen, merchants, or ſoldiers; and for the maintenance and education of forty-four ſcholars, ſome for the univerſities, and ſome for trade, with handſome allowances. A. D. 1611.

Sir Baptiſt Hicks, then one of the juſtices of the peace for Middleſex, but afterward created lord viſcount Camden, in the tenth year of James I. built a ſeſſions-houſe of brick and ſtone in St. John's-ſtreet, for the juſtices to hold their quarter ſeſſions in; which uſed, before this accommodation was provided, to be held at the Caſtle-inn. It ſtill preſerves the name of Hicks's-hall.

The elector palatine Frederic, who afterward aſſumed the title of king of Bohemia, arrived at London, October 16, 1612, to marry the princeſs Elizabeth, the king's only daughter; from which marriage the preſent royal family of Great Britain are deſcended. On the 29th he was entertained at Guildhall by the lord-mayor and his company, who gave him ſeveral preſents; and on the wedding-day the city preſented the bride with a necklace of oriental pearls valued at 2000 *l.* This year died Henry prince of Wales, a youth of the moſt promiſing good qualities. 1612.

The great enlargement of London and its ſuburbs had ſtarted a ſcheme for the ſupplying the numerous inhabitants with water more commodiouſly and effectually than by the city conduits; and a ſupply of water for the prevention of fires entered alſo into this conſideration. An act had been paſſed in 1605*, impowering the corporation of London to make a trench for bringing a ſtream of freſh water from the ſprings of Chadwell and Amwell, *&c.* in the county of Hertford. Mr. Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldſmith of London, was the projector and manager of this great work, and was thereupon knighted by the king †. The channel, though conducted in a winding manner, to accommodate it as much as poſſible to the natural level of the ground, was in ſome places, obliged to be cut full 30 feet deep, through ſubterranean paſſages arched over; and is carried over two vallies in troughs lined with lead, the one at Buſhill 660 feet in length, and 30 feet high, and the other near Highbury 462 feet long, and 17 feet high. Its courſe from Ware to the reſervoir at Clerkenwell near Iſlington, meaſures $38\frac{3}{4}$ miles, 16 poles: from thence the water is diſtributed by elm pipes through the ſtreets, like the veins of the human body, to all parts of the city and ſuburbs; and conveyed into every houſe that ſubſcribes for it, by ſmall leaden pipes of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch bore.

On Michaelmas-day 1613, when Sir Thomas Middleton, brother to the undertaker, was elected lord-mayor, Sir John Swinnerton, then the acting mayor, with many of the heads of the corporation, went in ſolemn cavalcade to this reſervoir, ſince improperly termed the New river head. The labourers, handſomely dreſſed, walked with their tools three times round, preceded by drums and trumpets, and addreſſing the mayor in a copy of verſes, the ſluices were opened under the diſcharge of cannon, the ſound of muſic, and the loud acclamations of all the ſpectators. 1613.

Notwith-

* Stat. 3 Jac. I. c. 18. amended by 4 Jac. I. c. 12. † Anderſon, vol. I. p. 477.

A. D.
1613. Notwithſtanding the extenſive utility and great profits ſince ariſing to the proprietors of this uſeful work, we are ſorry to remark that Sir Hugh Middleton was ruined by it. Having ſpent his whole fortune, he was forced to part with half the property for money advanced by the king, and to ſell many other ſhares: the undertaking continued long in a declining way, until the advantages of it were generally perceived. The proprietors are incorporated, and compoſe now one of the moſt flouriſhing companies exiſting; though the preſent high price of the ſhares, when they come abroad, reduces the profits to a general average with all other purchaſes.

1614. Weſt Smithfield was paved, by the king's order to the lord-mayor in 1614, at the expence of 1600*l.* Being the public market for cattle, horſes, and hay, it was almoſt impaſſable in rainy weather; and therefore well anſwered the charges beſtowed on it. The citizens now alſo began to pave the margins of the ſtreets before their doors with broad flag ſtones for the accommodation of foot paſſengers.

About this time the city obtained a third charter from the king; (ſee Appendix, No. XLIV.) which confirmed to the corporation the admeaſurement and metage of coals in the port of London, from Yenleet to Staines-bridge.

1616. Sir Peter Proby, alderman of London and governor of the colony of Ulſter, was ſent over by a ſpecial commiſſion from the king and city of London in 1616, to regulate the Engliſh plantation there. Londonderry, and Colerain, two good towns, had been raiſed; the former of which the king had erected into a city, and the latter into a corporate town under a mayor. Proby carried over two rich ſwords of ſtate, as preſents from the city of London, for the uſe of their chief magiſtrates. Alderſgate was rebuilt this year.

1617. When king James made a progreſs to Scotland in 1617, he iſſued an extraordinary proclamation, commanding "all noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, who have manſion-houſes in the country, to depart within twenty days after the date hereof, with their wives and families, out of the city and ſuburbs of London, and to return to their ſeveral habitations in the country, there to continue and abide until the end of the ſummer vacation, to perform the duties and charge of their places and ſervice; and likewiſe by houſekeeping to be a comfort unto their neighbours, in order to renew and revive the laudable cuſtom of hoſpitality in their reſpective countries. Excepting, however, ſuch as have neceſſary occaſion to attend in our city of London for Term buſineſs, or other urgent occaſions, to be ſignified to, and approved by, our privy council *." The true motive of this arbitrary mandate appears to be, that James found his parliaments become refractory, and thought that if the gentry were diſperſed in their country ſeats, they could not ſo readily concert meaſures of oppoſition during his abſence, as they might if he left them living collected together in the metropolis. He renewed this proclamation ſeveral times in the courſe of his reign.

In his journies between London and Edinburgh, James had obſerved a Puritanical ſtrictneſs in the obſervance of what the people affectedly termed the

* Anderſon, vol. I. p. 497.

the *Sabbath* or *Lord's-day*, in oppoſition to the popular term *Sunday*, which they rejected as of heathen origin. In catholic countries, after ſervice on feſtivals, the people dedicated the remainder of the day to ſports and paſtimes; which was a ſufficient reaſon to exclude them in the preſent temper of the times. James therefore undertook by another ſingular proclamation to authoriſe the practice of lawful games and exerciſes on that day, to the great aſtoniſhment and grief of his pious ſubjects *. Certain rules were drawn up under the title of *The book of Sports*, which the parochial miniſters were enjoined to read in their reſpective churches; but many of them refuſing obedience, were proſecuted in that ſpecies of inquiſition called the High Commiſſion court. The lord-mayor of London alſo proved refractory, by ſtopping the king's carriages from travelling through the city during divine ſervice; which when the king heard, he ſwore he thought there were no more kings in England beſide himſelf; and ſent an order to the mayor to let them paſs. The mayor pacified him by a well-timed conceſſion, the terms of which gratified the king: he ſaid, "while it was "in my power, I did my duty; but that being taken away by a higher power, it "is my duty to obey." A. D. 1617.

In 1618 a ſpecial commiſſion was iſſued by the king, to ſeveral lords and gentlemen, among whom was that great architect Inigo Jones, then ſurveyor-general of his works, for laying out and improving the ground called Lincoln's-Inn fields; under the direction of that gentleman. The expence of laying out the grounds was to be levied on the ſurrounding pariſhes and inns of court; and ſeveral of the buildings round the ſquare originally conſtructed by Inigo Jones, ſtill remain, on the ſouth and weſt ſides; as alſo on the ſouthern ſide of the adjoining ſtreet called Great Queen ſtreet †. 1618.

Though James was a ſtrenuous aſſerter of eccleſiaſtical hierarchy and orthodox opinions, he was a latitudinarian in morals; as appears not only by his Book of Sports above mentioned; but alſo by a grant he gave in 1620 to Clement Cotrel Eſq. groom porter of his houſhold, to licenſe gaming houſes for cards, dice, bowling allies, and tennis courts. The numbers allowed, were, in London and Weſtminſter, including the ſuburbs, 24 bowling allies: in Southwark 4; in St. Catharine's 1; in Shoreditch 1; and in Lambeth 2: every other town or village within two miles of London and Weſtminſter, was allowed one. Within theſe limits alſo, 14 tennis courts were tolerated, and 40 taverns or ordinaries, for playing at cards and dice. The motives expreſſed in the 1620.

* See *Harris's life of Charles I.* p. 46. In a political view, the inſtitution of the Sabbath, is admirably calculated to afford a periodical receſs from labour both to man and beaſt; which could not be ſecured without ſtamping a divine ſanction on it. Working people on this day dreſs themſelves neatly; they have leiſure to reflect that they are rational beings; and, after this interval of reſt, they return to their occupations with recruited ſpirits and freſh alacrity. Under the reſtriction of laws againſt immorality, the people have a natural right to walk abroad for freſh air, and to indulge themſelves in all innocent recreations: and this liberty they will naturally take without poſitive injunctions, which were ridiculous enough. They indulged themſelves; but the humour then was to return to a Judaical celebration of the Sabbath; if this gratified his ſubjects, James ſhould have overlooked it, for people ſeldom continue long in extreams. But with all his *kingcraft*, he was an arrant bungler in affairs of government; and would have made a better figure as preſident of a diſputing club, had any Robinhood ſociety exiſted at that time. By his ſelf-conceit and injudiciouſly thwarting his ſubjects, he haſtened thoſe domeſtic confuſions, that ruined his ſon after him.

† Anderſon, vol. I. p. 499.

A. D. 1620. the grant, for this indulgence, were—"for the honeſt and reaſonable recrea-
"tion of good and civil people, who for their quality and ability, may lawfully
"uſe the games of bowling, tennis, dice, cards, tables, nineholes, or any
"other game hereafter to be invented *."

In 1620, the king impelled rather by the deſires of his ſubjects, than his own inclination, thought of giving ſome aſſiſtance to his ſon in law, the Elector Palatine; and on the plea of the urgency of the caſe, he attempted to raiſe a benevolence on his ſubjects. The lord mayor and citizens were required to contribute 20,000*l.* but this on deliberation being thought too exorbitant, they advanced only half the ſum, which was raiſed by the ſeveral companies. We are told that one Barnes a citizen, was the firſt who refuſed to contribute any thing; and that in conſequence of this refuſal, the treaſurer ſent him notice to prepare immediately to carry by poſt a diſpatch to Ireland: he was glad to buy off this duty with 100*l.* and no one after that ventured to refuſe their contribution †. This arbitrary meaſure not ſufficiently anſwering, the king was obliged to have recourſe to parliament; but the commons, after a vote of money, preſented him with remonſtrances againſt grievances, beginning firſt with patents granted for monopolies: theſe attacks on his prerogatives were but ill reliſhed by James, who at length diſſolved them.

Among other abuſes diſcovered, that great man the lord chancellor Bacon was convicted of taking bribes in the execution of his high office, and was degraded. The natural powers of his mind, and his literary abilities, rendered this weakneſs the more inexcuſable; though a perverſion of juſtice was by no means added to the charges againſt him ‡.

A great froſt in 1620 enabled the people to carry on all manner of trades and ſports on the Thames.

The king's negociations with Spain, particularly that for a marriage between Charles, now prince of Wales, and the Infanta, were ſo little reliſhed by the people, that Gondamar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, who was perceived to have great influence over the king, was inſulted in paſſing the ſtreets. This brought the king in a great rage to Guildhall, where he ſeverely reprimanded the city magiſtrates for the inſolence of the populace, and threatened to reſtrain them by military power. The royal anger was appeaſed by the whipping one poor fellow from Aldgate to Temple bar, for diſreſpectful words againſt this foreign favourite.

1622. In the year 1622, king James iſſued a commiſſion for licenſing, regiſtering, and raiſing a tax from all aliens and foreigners, for the liberty of exerciſing their profeſſions under the reſtrictions formerly impoſed on them §: an expedient which obviouſly ſhews the ſhort-ſighted policy that actuated this prince, whom the flatterers of that age honoured with the title of the *Second Solomon*. It may ſuffice to remark in general, that commerce was more favoured by the interval of peace

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 5. † Hume.

‡ *Hume.* The following couplet from Pope, taking all the circumſtances of his caſe together, may be thought to mark the character of this great philoſopher in too ſtrong terms.

"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon ſhin'd;
"The wiſeſt, brighteſt, *meaneſt*, of mankind."

§ Anderſon, vol. II. p. 10.

peace enjoyed during this reign, than by any well calculated endeavours of James to promote it: rather by his want of courage, than by his want of inclination to oppreſs his people. A. D. 1622

Though the king was ſo ill diſpoſed toward the inoffenſive Puritans, and had even burnt two Schiſmatics, it is plain he tolerated papiſts, notwithſtanding the imminent danger he was once in from their bloody machinations: in 1623, a congregation of 300 perſons being aſſembled at the French ambaſſador's houſe in Blackfriars to hear one Drury a famous Jeſuiſt preacher; the floor of the room uſed for a chapel, which was three ſtories high, gave way to the weight, and burſting through the next, the preacher with nearly 100 of his auditors were killed, and moſt of the reſt were more or leſs wounded. The great encouragement, and conſequent increaſe and inſolence of the papiſts, had been complained of, in a remonſtrance preſented by the commons to the king, againſt the Spaniſh match, and to intreat him to ſupport the Palatine *. 1623.

James at laſt when it was too late, levied an army for the relief of his ſon in law, toward which the city of London raiſed 2000 men. This army was to march through France to the Palatinate; but when the tranſports arrived at Calais, no orders had been received there for their admiſſion: they were therefore obliged to ſail for Zealand, where no meaſures had been taken for their diſembarkation. Mean while a peſtilential diſorder ſeized the ſoldiers by their confinement on board: one half of them died, and the other half was found unable to march to the place of their deſtination †. Nothing more clearly demonſtrates how much the known temper of the prince influences all who act under his authority, than a compariſon between the event of this reluctant ill-concerted armament, and thoſe of the gallant Elizabeth who preceded him. 1624.

Intereſt of money was in the latter part of this reign reduced from ten to eight *per cent.* by parliament ‡.

CHAP. XI.

From the acceſſion of Charles I. *to the commencement of the civil war between him and the parliament.*

ON the demiſe of James, which happened March 27th 1625, his ſecond ſon Charles, by the death of his elder brother Henry, ſucceeded to the crown, and was proclaimed the enſuing day with the uſual ſolemnity. The intended public entry of the new king and his conſort Henrietta of France, on June 18, was laid aſide on account of the plague, which in the ſpace of a year ſwept away 35,417 perſons; a terrible amount, which added to thoſe reported to have died of other diſorders, made the whole number of deaths 54,265, 1625.

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Stat. 21 Jac. 1. c. 17.

A. D. 1625. one third of the computed inhabitants! this calamity in all likelihood was the occaſion of his not being crowned until the 2d of February following.

Charles came to the crown at an unfortunate ſeaſon. The commons were now ſenſible of their weight and influence in legiſlation, and had conceived an idea of attempting a reformation in government, and enlarging the political rights of the people. Trade had increaſed and diffuſed property; reformation in religion had diminiſhed eccleſiaſtical tyranny; and they now juſtly expected that the royal power ought to be circumſcribed conformable to the alterations of circumſtances. The houſe of commons had begun to queſtion the undue exertions of the regal prerogatives under James, who had anſwered them by pleading the divine right of kings: but the Puritanical party was prevalent, and underſtood common ſenſe and ſcripture too well to acquieſce under ſuch tyrannic principles. The point of liberty was ſtill to be purſued; and in this ill humour the young king found his firſt parliament, before he had opportunity to offend them otherwiſe than by his imprudent attachment to his father's favourite the duke of Buckingham, who was deſervedly odious to the whole nation.

Though the houſe of commons were ſufficiently apprized of Charles's needy ſituation, a very inadequate ſupply was voted: the parliament on account of the plague was adjourned to Oxford, when the king laid his neceſſities before them; ſaid this was the firſt requeſt he had made to them; that if he met with kind and dutiful uſage, it would endear the uſe of parliaments to him, and preſerve harmony between him and his people. The commons however, for reaſons not incumbent on us to enter into, remained inflexible, and anſwered his pleas for ſupply with complaints; he therefore took advantage of the appearance of the plague at Oxford and diſſolved the parliament *.

It was in the year 1625, that we firſt meet with accounts of hackney coaches plying for hire in London: at that time they were only 20 in number, and did not ſtand in the ſtreets as they now do, but were ready for call at the inns, as is ſtill the caſe in country towns. In ten years time they increaſed ſo much in number, as to be reſtrained by order of council †.

The king entered into a project for making ſalt petre, which he took into his own hands, and publiſhed proclamations whereby the floors of ſtables and dovehouſes were ordered to be unpaved, for collecting the ſalt in the ſoft earth, which his ſalt petre men were impowered to dig at pleaſure. In
1627. 1627 he publiſhed another proclamation, commanding all his ſubjects of London, Weſtminſter &c. near the place where the ſalt petre work was erected, upon notice given to them reſpectively, carefully to keep in proper veſſels, all human urine throughout the year, together with as much of that of beaſts as could be ſaved, for the patentees to carry away from time to time ‡. This was a filthy tax upon his metropolitan ſubjects, and the only one perhaps, which they would wiſh to have frequently and duly collected.

* Hume. † Anderſon, vol. II. p. 20. ‡ Idem, p. 21. 26.

Charles, though with more good ſenſe than his father, entertained equally high notions of the ſacred character of a king, and was now driven to have recourſe to the prerogatives often exerciſed by his predeceſſors on caſes of emergency. He exacted loans of his ſubjects; and 100,000 *l.* was demanded from the city of London; but the temper of the times was altered, and the citizens endeavoured to excuſe themſelves to the privy council, though without effect; the demand was reiterated, but to little purpoſe, as will preſently appear. Another order was iſſued for the equipment of a fleet, and London was rated at 20 ſhips; which was the firſt inſtance of ſhip money in this reign, that afterward bred ſo much general diſguſt. It was not the leaſt unpopular meaſure for raiſing money which was alſo employed, when a commiſſion was openly granted to compound with the catholics, for diſpenſing with the penal laws againſt them *. We alſo find that he pawned his crown jewels to the Dutch ſtates for 300,000 *l.* and afterward redeemed them by caſting and furniſhing the Dutch with 610 pieces of iron cannon; which amounted in weight to 4000 tons †.

A. D. 1627.

The required loans met with a general oppoſition; many perſons of fortune were thrown into priſon for refuſal, among whom were 20 principal citizens of London; and thoſe of lower conditions of life were preſſed into land and ſea ſervice. But as perſecution in religion increaſes hereſy, ſo the ſpirit of liberty only ſpread the wider and acquired ſtrength by this political oppreſſion: an order of council was therefore iſſued for the releaſe of thoſe who had been impriſoned;

* *Hume.* It is difficult to bend facts to a compliance with opinions propagated in oppoſition to them; and whatever the apologiſts of Charles may ſay of his proteſtant principles, it is beyond a doubt, that this king and his father wanted little more than the power, to return to the religion of Rome. We have ſeen that James while in Scotland made an overture to that end on proper ſupport; and when Charles, then prince of Wales, was in Spain, and Pope Gregory XV. invited him by letter to return to the boſom of the church, his anſwer contains the following paſſage which is well worth tranſcribing.—"It was an unſpeakable pleaſure to me to "read the generous exploits of the kings my prede- "ceſſors, to whoſe memory poſterity hath not given "thoſe praiſes and eulogies of honour, as were due to "them. I do believe that your holineſs hath ſet "their examples before my eyes, to the end, that "I might imitate them in all my actions; for, in "truth, they have often expoſed their eſtates and "lives for the exaltation of the holy chair. And "the courage with which they have aſſaulted the "enemies of the croſs of *Jeſus Chriſt*, hath not been "leſs than the care and thought which I have, "to the end, that the peace and intelligence, which "hath hitherto been wanting in Chriſtendom might "be bound with the bond of a true concord. For "like as the common enemy of peace watcheth "always to put hatred and diſſention between the "chriſtian princes, ſo I believe that the glory of God "requires, that we ſhould endeavour to unite them. "And I do not eſteem it a greater honour to be deſ- "cended from ſo great princes, than to imitate them "in the zeal of their piety; in which it helps me "very much to have known the mind and will "of our thrice honoured lord and father, and the "holy intentions of his catholic majeſty, to give "a happy concurrence to ſo laudable a deſign! for "it grieves him extremely to ſee the great evil, that "grows from the diviſion of chriſtian princes, which "the wiſdom of your holineſs foreſaw, when it "judged the marriage, which you pleaſed to deſign "between the infanta of Spain and myſelf, to be "neceſſary to procure ſo great a good. For it is very "certain, that I ſhall never be ſo extremely affec- "tionate to any thing in the world, as to endeavour "an alliance with a prince that hath the ſame ap- "prehenſion of true religion with myſelf. Therefore "I intreat your holineſs to believe, that I have been "always very far from encouraging novelties, or to "be a partizan of any faction againſt the catholic "Roman religion; but, on the contrary, I have "ſought all occaſions to take away the ſuſpicion that "might reſt upon me, and that I will employ myſelf "for the time to come, to have but one religion and "one faith, ſeeing that we all believe in Jeſus Chriſt; "having reſolved in myſelf to ſpare nothing, that I "have in the world, and to ſuffer all manner of diſ- "commodities, even to the hazarding of my eſtate "and life, for a thing ſo pleaſing unto God." *Har- "ris's Life of Charles* I. p. 118.

† Anderſon, vol. II. p. 36.

ed *; and the lord-mayor of London received a hint to proceed with moderation in his demands of the loan within his jurisdiction. A plausible pretence however soon offered for procuring a sum from the city in a more peremptory manner; for during these disgusts, the populace had seized on Dr. Lamb, a partisan of the duke of Buckingham, and a reputed conjurer, who was so ill used by beating and dragging him about the streets, that he died under their hands. For this outrage the citizens were threatened with the forfeiture of their charter; and none of the rioters being delivered up, a fine of 6000 *l.* was imposed on them, though as an instance of lenity, it was afterward compounded for 1500 marks.

A. D. 1627.

New duties were now imposed on merchandize by order of privy council without parliamentary authority; but the money thus raised by prerogative, came in so slowly and left such ill humour among the people, that recourse was once more had to a parliament. The commons however appeared to be actuated by the same independent spirit as their predecessors: they passed a vote against arbitrary imprisonments and forced loans, voted five subsidies to the king, and then employed themselves in framing the celebrated petition of right; which after it had passed both houses, the king was with great difficulty prevailed on to give the full usual assent to †.

In the following session, the debates concerning the king's right to levy tonnage and poundage, together with theological controversies between the Puritans and Arminians, occupied the house of commons. The officers of the custom house were summoned before them to give an account by what authority they had seized the goods of merchants on non-payment of these duties; and one of the sheriffs of London was committed to the Tower for supporting the officers in these exactions. Charles, with an obstinacy that courtiers might then perhaps applaud under the name of firmness, put an end to their proceedings by a forcible dissolution of the parliament, with a determined resolution to call no more, until the people shewed a more compliant disposition ‡.

1629. The southern side of Cheapside from the Old Change to Buckersbury, was then called Goldsmiths-row, being inhabited intirely by Goldsmiths, four shops excepted, and made a splendid shew: this produced an order from the privy council, in 1629, very frivolous in its object, which was to confine the Goldsmiths to Cheapside and Lombard street, and to prevent mean trades from mixing among them. The lord mayor, Sir Richard Deane, employed his authority to better purpose, by publishing an order against vending of goods on the sabbath day; and to enforce a more regular observance of it.

Ecclesiastical grievances were as much complained of as those of a political nature; Laud, then bishop of London, was strenuous in opposing the Puritans, and in introducing new superstitious rites, when the disposition of the people would ill bear such odious innovations. His zeal was so favourably regarded at Rome,

* Five gentlemen who had been imprisoned, Sir Thomas Darnel, Sir John Corbet, Sir Walter Earl, Sir John Heveningham, and Sir Edmond Hambden, had spirit enough to demand their liberty, and bring the question to a trial in the court of King's Bench, where their detention was pronounced illegal. *Hume.*

† Idem. 3. Car. I. c. 1.

‡ Idem.

Rome, that an offer of a cardinal's hat was twice privately made to him; and though he declined the promotion, the very offer ſhews what the Roman pontiff thought of him. Add to this his idolatrous behaviour at the conſecration of the church of St. Katharine Cree in Leadenhall ſtreet, which will lead us to think that policy, more than averſion, with-held him from becoming one of that ſacred college. On approaching the weſtern door of the church, a loud voice cried out, *Open, open, ye everlaſting doors, that the king of glory may enter in!* Immediately the doors flew open and the biſhop entered: falling on his knees, and expanding his arms, he ſaid, with elevated eyes, *This place is holy; the ground is holy; in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, I pronounce it holy!* Going toward the chancel, he took up ſome of the duſt from the ground, and flung it in the air ſeveral times, and bowed frequently to the communion table. After going round the church with his attendants, repeating ſome of the pſalms, he pronounced a form of prayer ending with theſe words: *We conſecrate this church, and ſeparate it unto thee as holy ground, not to be profaned any more to common uſes.* He then denounced many imprecations on ſuch as ſhould pollute that holy place by muſters of ſoldiers, keeping profane law courts in it, or carrying burthens through it; and at the concluſion of every curſe, bowing to the eaſt, he cried *let all the people ſay Amen.* He next beſtowed as many bleſſings on ſuch as had or ſhould contribute any thing toward that ſacred edifice; with the ſame formality. When the ſermon was over, he approached the communion table with many lowly reverences, and on coming where the bread and wine lay, he bowed ſeven times: he gently lifted up the corner of the napkin that covered the bread, and, as ſoon as he ſaw it, he ſtarted back a ſtep or two, and let it fall; bowed three times to it, and then ventured to open it again. The ſame idolatrous geſticulations were repeated on uncovering the wine, before he adminiſtered the ſacrament; to the great ſcandal and offence of all who were witneſſes to it *. Laud had great influence over the king in eccleſiaſtical affairs; and when prerogative and ſuperſtition were ſtrained ſo high, while a ſpirit of liberty and enthuſiaſm prevailed ſo ſtrongly among the people, the ferment could not but produce national diſtraction. A. D. 1629.

This year the king revived the proclamation againſt enlarging the cities of London and Weſtminſter by laying new foundations within three miles of the gates of London, or of the palace of Weſtminſter; alſo againſt the entertaining inmates, "which, ſays the proclamation, would multiply the inhabitants to "ſuch an exceſſive number, that they could neither be *governed* nor fed." He alſo enjoined the rebuilding old houſes with brick or ſtone, forbad cellars for victualling houſes, and ſheds or other annoyances in the ſtreets †. He ſoon after iſſued a new proclamation againſt the nobility and gentry reſiding conſtantly in London with their families; adding among other reaſons, that this alſo "draws great numbers of looſe and idle people to London and Weſtmin-"ſter, which thereby are not ſo eaſily governed as formerly ‡." That he found his people not ſo eaſily governed as formerly, was true enough; and all princes 1631.

* Hume.
† Anderſon, vol. II. p. 39.

‡ Anderſon, vol. II. p. 45. Many perſons were fined by the Star-chamber, for diſobedience to this edict.

princes who reign over powerful nations that aſpire to freedom, will find
A. D. 1631. the ſame, when ſuch people perceive the true ends of government to be perverted.

The common council, in 1631, again took into conſideration the ſtalls of fruiterers, fiſh, and tripe women, bakers, butchers, &c. which notwithſtanding former ordinances to the contrary, ſtill encumbered the ſtreets; and renewed their prohibition of ſuch nuſances.

Upon a complaint of the bad practices of vintners, bakers, &c. in London,
1633. the Star-chamber, in 1633, iſſued a decree to reform the abuſes; and it was a ſubject of national alarm, that this court encroached upon the juriſdictions of other courts, impoſing heavy fines and inflicting ſevere puniſhments, beyond the uſual courſe of juſtice. Inſtances of its unwarrantable cruel proceedings are to be found in all the hiſtories of England.

The king, this year, made a journey to Scotland to paſs the ceremony of coronation there, and to hold a parliament: on his return, the gentlemen of the four inns of court, entertained him with a ſplendid proceſſion of maſques, the expence of which amounted to above 21,000 *l.* Among theſe maſquerades were ſome in burleſque characters indirectly intended by the contrivers, among whom was the famous lawyer Noy, to convey hints of reproof to the king, on the many patents granted for monopolies and projects. They proceeded in grand cavalcade from Ely-houſe Holborn to Whitehall, where the king and queen viewed them from a window of the Banqueting houſe. They then were received into the palace, where they were entertained; and the whole concluded with a ball. The queen in particular was ſo delighted with the ſcene, that upon her intimating a wiſh to have it repeated, Ralph Freeman, then lord-mayor of London, invited their majeſties to dine at Merchant Taylor's hall, and engaged the maſquers to renew their exhibition in the city *.

This

* The famous Mr. Whitelocke, one of the committee to prepare this maſquerade, gives the following particulars of it:

" On Candlemas-day in the afternoon, the maſquers, horſemen, muſicians, dancers, and all that were actors in this buſineſs, according to order, met at Ely-houſe in Holbourn: there the grand committee ſat all day, to order all affairs; and when the evening was come, all things being in full readineſs, they began to ſet forth in this order down Chancery-lane to Whitehall.

" The firſt that marched were twenty footmen in ſcarlet liveries, with ſilver lace, each one having his ſword by his ſide, a baton in his hand, and a torch lighted in the other hand; theſe were the marſhal's men, who cleared the ſtreets, made way, and were all about the marſhal, waiting his commands. After them, and ſometimes in the midſt of them, came the marſhal, then Mr. Darael, afterwards knighted by the king; he was of Lincoln's-inn, an extraordinary handſome, proper gentleman; he was mounted upon one of the king's beſt horſes, and richeſt ſaddles, and his own habit was exceeding rich and glorious, his horſemanſhip very gallant; and beſides his marſhal's-men, he had two lacquies, who carried torches by him, and a page in livery that went by him, carrying his cloak.

" After him followed one hundred gentlemen of the Inns of Court, twenty-five choſen out of each houſe, of the moſt proper and handſome young gentlemen of the ſocieties; every one of them was gallantly mounted on the beſt horſes, and with the beſt furniture, that the king's ſtable and the ſtables of the noblemen in town would afford; and they were forward on this occaſion to lend them to the Inns of Court.

" Every one of theſe hundred gentlemen were in very rich cloaths, ſcarce any thing but gold and ſilver lace to be ſeen of them; and each gentleman had a page and two lacquies waiting on him in his livery by his horſe's ſide: the lacquies carried torches, and the page his maſter's cloak. The richneſs of their apparel and furniture glittering by the light of a multitude of torches attending on them, with the motion and ſtirring of their mettled

" horſes

This appearance of good humour between the king and his ſubjects, was very tranſitory; a renewal of his father's edict for allowing ſports and recreations on Sundays, which all the clergy were ordered to read after divine ſervice, tended to inflame the Puritans, whoſe principles were too ſevere to conſider it in any other light than as a prophanation of religion. The encouragement and A. D. 1633.

" horſes, and the many and various gay liveries of " their ſervants, but eſpecially the perſonal beauty " and gallantry of the handſome young gentlemen, " made the moſt glorious and ſplendid appearance " that ever was beheld in England.

" After the horſemen, came the anti-maſquers: " And as the horſemen had their muſick, about a " dozen of the beſt trumpeters proper for them, and " in their livery, ſounding before them; ſo the firſt " antimaſque, being of cripples and beggars on " horſeback, had their muſick of keys and tongs, and " the like, ſnapping, yet playing in a concert before " them.

" Theſe beggars were alſo mounted, but on the " pooreſt, leaneſt jades that could be gotten out of " the dirt-carts, or elſewhere; and the variety and " change from ſuch noble muſick and gallant horſes " that went before them, unto their proper muſick " and pitiful horſes, made both of them the more " pleaſing.

" The habits and properties of theſe cripples and " beggars were moſt ingeniouſly fitted (as of all the " reſt) by the commiſſioners direction; wherein (as " in the whole buſineſs) Mr. Attorney Noy, Sir John " Finch, Sir Edward Herbert, and Mr. Selden, thoſe " great and eminent perſons, as all the reſt of the " committee, had often meetings, and took extraor- " dinary care and pains in the ordering of this bu- " ſineſs, and it ſeemed a pleaſure to them.

" After the beggars antimaſque came men on horſe- " back, playing upon pipes, whiſtles, and inſtru- " ments, ſounding notes like thoſe of birds of all " ſorts, and in excellent concert, and were followed " by the antimaſque of birds: this was an owl in an " ivy-buſh, with many ſeveral ſorts of other birds " in cluſter about the owl, gazing, as it were, upon " her. Theſe were little boys put in covers of the " ſhapes of thoſe birds, rarely fitted, and ſitting on " ſmall horſes with footmen going by them with " torches in their hands; and here were ſome beſides " to look unto the children; and this was very plea- " ſant to the beholders.

" After this antimaſque came other muſicians on " horſeback, playing upon bagpipes, hornpipes, " and ſuch kind of northern muſick, ſpeaking the " following antimaſque of projectors to be of the " Scotch and northern quarters; and theſe, as all " the reſt, had many footmen with torches waiting " on them.

" Firſt in this antimaſque rode a fellow upon a " little horſe, with a great bit in his mouth, and " upon the man's head was a bit, with headſtall and " reins faſtened, and ſignified a projector, who beg- " ged a patent, that none in the kingdom might " ride their horſes, but with ſuch bits as they ſhould " buy of him.

" Then came another fellow with a bunch of car- " rots upon his head, and a capon upon his fiſt, deſ- " cribing a projector who begged a patent of mono- " poly, as the firſt inventor of the art to feed capons " fat with carrots; and that none but himſelf ſhould " make uſe of that invention, and have the privi- " lege for fourteen years, according to the ſtatute.

" Several other projectors were in like manner " perſonated in this antimaſque; and it pleaſed the " ſpectators the more, becauſe by it an information " was covertly given to the king of the unfitneſs and " ridiculouſneſs of theſe projects againſt the law; " and the attorney Noy, who had moſt knowledge " of them, had a great hand in this antimaſque of " the projectors.

" After this, and the reſt of the antimaſques were " paſt, all which are not here remembered, there " came ſix of the chief muſicians on horſeback upon " foot-cloths, and in the habits of heathen prieſts, " and footmen carrying of torches by them.

" After theſe muſicians followed a large, open " chariot, drawn with ſix brave horſes, with large " plumes of feathers on their heads and buttocks; " the coachman and poſtilion in rich antique liveries. " In the chariot were about a dozen perſons, in ſe- " veral habits of gods and goddeſſes, and by them " many footmen on all ſides bearing torches.

" After this chariot followed ſix more of the muſi- " cians on horſeback, with foot-cloths, habited, " and attended with torches, as the former were.

" After them came another large open chariot " like the former, drawn with ſix gallant horſes, " with feathers, liveries, and torches, as the other had.

" Theſe chariots were made purpoſely for this " occaſion; and in this latter chariot were about a " dozen muſicians in like habit (but all with ſome " variety and diſtinction) as thoſe in the firſt chariot.

" Theſe going immediately before the grand maſ- " quers chariots, played upon excellent and loud " muſick all the way as they went.

" After this chariot came ſix more muſicians " on foot-cloth horſes, habited and attended as the " other.

" Then came the firſt chariot of the grand maſ- " quers, which was not ſo large as thoſe that went " before, but moſt curiouſly framed, carved and " painted with exquiſite art, and purpoſely for this " ſervice and occaſion. The form of it was after " that of the Roman triumphant chariots, as near " as could be gathered by ſome old prints and pic- " tures extant of them. The ſeats in it were made " of an oval form in the back end of the chariot, ſo

" that

A. D. 1633. and protection given by the king and biſhops to wakes, church ales, bride ales, and other chearful feſtivals; were beheld with the ſame abhorrence *. On ſuch occaſions the people affected ſolemnity, and the maxims of the court were palpably abſurd, to make the people merry contrary to their inclinations.

But if theſe meaſures, calculated to check the ſour principles in religion that then prevailed, diſpleaſed only the Puritans, the general extenſion of ſhip money diffuſed a univerſal diſcontent; and more than ever indiſpoſed the people to ſuffer their attention to important concerns to be drawn off, by ſports on the ſeaſons dedicated to religious exerciſes. The firſt writs for ſhip money, 1634. had been only directed to ſea-port towns; but in 1634 it was levied on the whole kingdom: and the amount of the money demanded, or the application of it were not ſo much conſidered, as the precedent; and the undue authority by which that demand was made. Upon the receipt of this writ in London, a common council was called, who preſented a petition to the king againſt it, as contrary to their known liberties; though without redreſs.

We have this year the firſt origin of ſedan chairs in London, in king Charles's grant to Sir Sanders Duncomb, which repreſents, that "whereas the ſtreets "of our cities of London and Weſtminſter, and their ſuburbs, are of late ſo "much encumbered with the unneceſſary multitude of coaches, that many "of our ſubjects are thereby expoſed to great danger; and the neceſſary uſe "of carts, and carriages for proviſions, thereby much hindered: — and Sir "Sanders Duncomb's petition repreſenting that in many parts beyond ſea, "people are much carried in chairs that are covered; whereby few coaches "are uſed among them: — wherefore we have granted to him the ſole privi-

"lege

"that there was no precedence in them, and the "faces of all that ſat in it might be ſeen together.

"The colours of the firſt chariot were ſilver and "crimſon, given by the lot to Gray's-Inn, as I re-"member. The chariot was all over painted richly "with theſe colours, even the wheels of it moſt arti-"ficially laid on; and the carved work of it was as "curious for that art, and it made a ſtately ſhow. It "was drawn by four horſes all on breaſt, and they "were covered to their heels all over with cloth of "tiſſue, of the colours of crimſon and ſilver, huge "plumes of red and white feathers on their heads "and buttocks. The coachman's cap and feather, "his long coat, and his very whip and cuſhion of "the ſame ſtuff and colour.

"In this chariot ſat the four grand maſquers of "Gray's Inn, their habits, doublets, trunkhoſe and "caps of moſt rich cloth of tiſſue, and wrought as "thick with ſilver ſpangles as they could be placed; "large white ſilk ſtockings up to their trunk-hoſe, "and rich ſprigs in their caps; themſelves proper "and beautiful young gentlemen.

"On each ſide of the chariot were four footmen, "in liveries of the colour of the chariot, carrying "huge flamboys in their hands, which, with the "torches, gave ſuch a luſtre to the paintings, ſpan-"gles and habits that hardly any thing could be in-"vented to appear more glorious.

"After this chariot came ſix more muſicians on "foot-cloths, and in habits like the former; theſe "were followed by the ſecond chariot, as the lot "fell for the Middle-temple. This differed not in "any thing from the former, but in colours only, "which were of this chariot ſilver and blue. The "chariot and horſes were covered and decked with "cloth of tiſſue, of blue and ſilver, as the former "was with ſilver and crimſon.

"In this ſecond chariot were the four grand maſ-"quers of the Middle-temple, in the ſame habits as "the other maſquers were, and with the like atten-"dance, torches, and flamboys with the former. "After theſe followed the third and fourth chariots, "and ſix muſicians between each chariot, habited "on foot-cloths and horſes as before. The chariots "were all of the ſame make, and alike carved and "painted, differing only in the colours.

"In the third chariot rode the grand maſquers of the "Inner-temple; and in the fourth chariot went thoſe "of Lincoln's-Inn according to the lot of each of "them.

"The habits of the ſixteen grand maſquers were "all the ſame, their perſons moſt handſome and "lovely, the equipage ſo full of ſtate and height "of gallantry, that it never was outdone by any "repreſentation mentioned in our former ſtories."

* Hume.

" lege to uſe, let, or hire, a number of the ſaid covered chairs for fourteen " years*." This is only one of the many monopolies granted about that time; but the chief objection to this is to be inferred from the reaſons given for it: for as the ſtreets were then narrow, the ſame plea againſt coaches for obſtructing other carriages, lay againſt this effeminate mode of carriage, as a nuſance to foot paſſengers; we ſtill find it ſo, notwithſtanding the great improvement of the ſtreets. 1634.

This patent was followed by a proclamation in 1635, againſt hackney coaches, which " were not only a great diſturbance to his majeſty, his deareſt " conſort the queen, the nobility, and others of place and degree, in their " paſſage through the ſtreets; but the ſtreets themſelves were ſo peſtered, and " the pavements ſo broken up, that the common paſſage is thereby hindered " and made dangerous; and the prices of hay, provender, &c. thereby made " exceeding dear. Wherefore we expreſſly command and forbid, that no hack- " ney coaches, or hired coaches, be uſed or ſuffered in London, Weſtminſter, " or the ſuburbs thereof, except they be to travel at leaſt three miles out of " the ſame. And alſo that no perſon ſhall go in a coach in the ſaid ſtreets, " except the owner of the coach ſhall conſtantly keep up four able horſes for " our ſervice, when required†. 1635.

The plague this year carried off 10,400 citizens; and Bartholomew and Southwark fairs were forbidden, to prevent the ſpreading of the infection.

The raiſing of ſhip money ſtill continued to be oppoſed every where: Mr. Richard Chambers, a merchant, refuſed payment, and Sir Edward Bromfield, the lord-mayor, committed him to priſon; for which Chambers brought his action againſt the mayor. There is ſeldom any want of proſtitute lawyers to ſupport arbitrary meaſures; ſince all who act under princes that aſſume undue powers, participate in the exerciſe and emolument of them‡: judge Berkely, one of the juſtices of the court of King's Bench, would not ſuffer the legality of ſhip money to be argued by the council, but declared in open court, that " there is a rule of law, and another of government, and that many things that " could not be done by the rule of law, might be done by that of government." Having thus aſſerted that government was independent of law, in conformity to his own principle, he quaſhed the cauſe.

This diſtinction was too flagrant to be overlooked; the citizens became more refractory than before; and an order from the privy council requiring ſubmiſſion met with but a diſagreeable return: another order was received, which, produced a petition for an abatement of his majeſty's demands, praying that he would accept of ten ſhips inſtead of the twenty he required; but this propoſed compromiſe was rejected. To plague the citizens ſtill more, the privy council reſumed the affair of excluding all other trades but goldſmiths from

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 49.

† Idem, p. 55.

‡ The profeſſion of the law, noble as it is in ſpeculation, unhappily debauches the mind, and leads of the moſt ignoble ſpecies of proſtitution, that of he mental faculties! which are equally exerted by council, to make the beſt of *whatever cauſe*, or whichſoever ſide of a cauſe, they undertake. It is fortunate where council can leave the principles of this trade totally behind them when they mount the bench; and employ their knowledge ſolely to detect the intentional miſrepreſentations of their former brethren.

Goldſmiths row in Cheapſide; and peremptory letters were ſent in the king's
A. D. 1637. name to ſhut up other ſhops there. This was farther enforced by a decree of the Star-chamber, declaring, that if the alderman or his deputy did not ſhut up ſuch ſhops, they ſhould be committed to priſon by warrant from the board *.

In the year 1636, king Charles ſending to the lord-mayor to make a ſcrutiny of what number of Roman catholics and ſtrangers there were in the city; he took that opportunity to make a *cenſus* of all the people: and there were of men, women, and children, about 700,000 that lived within the bars of his juriſdiction alone †.

About this time we are informed that Charles monopolized the ballaſt raiſed from the river Thames; ordering, by proclamation, that no one ſhould buy any ballaſt from thence, but a perſon employed by him for that purpoſe. He alſo, poſſibly with a view to future opportunities for taxation, erected a rival corporation to London, by incorporating "all the tradeſmen and artificers, inhabiting ſuch places in the city of London, as are exempted from the freedom thereof, as alſo thoſe in the out parts of Weſtminſter and Middleſex, within three miles of the ſaid city of London ‡."

1638. It was probably to ſooth the citizens amidſt theſe general diſcontents, that Charles, in 1638, granted the corporation of London the ample charter No. XLV. in the Appendix. His inſincerity was well known; and when it ſuited his preſent occaſions, he made no difficulty in making conceſſions with legal ſanctions, which he was always fertile in expedients for evading, when they interfered with his *rule of government*; according to the principle eſtabliſhed by judge Berkeley, as mentioned above. His judicious biographer Harris, ſhrewdly remarks, that "he imagined there was magic in the name of KING, which "gave him the liberty of doing as he pleaſed, and the power of bending all to "his will §."

Theſe recently confirmed privileges were not long reſpected; for, an occaſion of complaint being ſought againſt the city of London, a proſecution was commenced in the Star-chamber, for non performance of the conditions on which Londonderry in Ireland had been granted; on this pretence the Star-chamber impoſed a fine of 70,000 *l.* on the corporation, and deprived them of this plantation. Such violent oppreſſion ſo imbittered the ſpirits of the citizens, that though they were ſingularly applied to for loans of money, and had great plenty of it, yet they would not contribute any aſſiſtance to his majeſty in his expedition againſt the Scots covenanters; who had then taken arms to oppoſe the violent impoſition of epiſcopal government and the Engliſh liturgy on them ||. The houſe of commons, however, took theſe proceedings into conſideration, and reſolved that this deprivation was unlawful and unjuſt. Charles

* Dated, Star Chamber, July 7, 1637.

† *Anderſon*, vol. II. p. 70, from Howell's *Londinopolis*. This eſtimate ſeems large for the time and the boundaries, but if the repreſentations in Queen Elizabeth's proclamation againſt new buildings (App. No. XLI.) were not exaggerated; the ſame limits might contain more people then, than they do in our time.

‡ Anderſon, vol. II. p. 57.

§ P. 310.

|| Harris's Life of Charles I. p. 269.

Charles had exhauſted all the money he had raiſed by violent means in England on his expedition againſt the Scots, to very little purpoſe; for his meaſures were no leſs oppoſed there than here, the covenanters having even taken arms againſt the ſurplice and liturgy. He was involved in debt, and was therefore forced once more to have recourſe to a parliament, which met April 3, 1640, after eleven years interval indiſcreetly employed in irritating the people, of whom he now ſolicited twelve ſubſidies, about 600,000 *l.* Inſtead of ſtrengthening the hands of oppreſſion by a ſupply, the commons entered immediately on the national grievances, which they claſſed regularly under three heads; thoſe regarding privileges of parliament, the property of the ſubject, and religion *. The king was imprudent enough to diſſolve the parliament; and thus both parties remaining obſtinate to their reſpective purpoſes, Charles was once more driven to his prerogatives for a ſupply. The convocation was, however, ſtill allowed to ſit; and the members of it granted the king a ſupply from the ſpirituality: they impoſed an oath on all the clergy, and the graduates at the univerſities, by which they ſwore to maintain the eſtabliſhed government of the church, by archbiſhops, biſhops, deans, chapters, &c. Theſe meaſures purſued by an odious aſſembly without the ſanction of parliament, ſo aggravated the people, that the convocation had guards appointed for their protection †. A. D. 1640.

A general levy of men being required in 1640, to ſerve againſt the Scots, 1200 were required from London, who were accordingly raiſed and ſhipped at Blackwall; but not without much diſcontent on the part of the populace. On the 9th of May, an incendiary paper was ſtuck on the Royal Exchange, inviting the city apprentices and others to plunder and deſtroy the archbiſhop's (Laud's) palace at Lambeth. Accordingly on the 11th at night above 500 aſſembled and went to Lambeth; but the archbiſhop, already apprized of the deſign, had made ſo good a diſpoſition for defence, that the rabble were beat off and forced to retire. Nor was this all; above 2000 of the populace ruſhed into St. Paul's, when the High Commiſſion court was ſitting; where they tore down all the benches, crying out — *No biſhop, no high commiſſion* ‡. The court was alarmed, and an order was ſent by the privy council to the lord-mayor to keep a double watch in the city; and to make every houſholder anſwerable for the behaviour of his ſervants, until further orders. But as the *rule of law* was found to be no reſtraint on government, ſo the populace thought themſelves alſo releaſed from it, and paſquinades were ſtuck up in various parts of the city, exciting the people to a general inſurrection: this produced another letter from the council, directing the lord-mayor to keep the trained bands in readineſs to ſuppreſs all diſorderly meetings.

Notwithſtanding all theſe indications of general diſaffection, Charles continued *firm* to his infatuated purpoſe of ſubduing the ſpirit of the people. The lord-mayor and aldermen were ſummoned to attend the privy council, there to give in the names of ſuch citizens in each ward, as were able to advance money for the king's ſervice: 200,000 *l.* was the ſum demanded, which they were required

* Hume. † Ludlow's Memoirs. Hume. ‡ Hume.

A. D. 1640. required to raiſe according to the abilities of the reſpective wards. Four of the aldermen refuſed obedience, for which they were committed to different priſons; and an order was iſſued to take away the ſword of ſtate from the lord-mayor *. The king demanded alſo 4000 men from London for his army againſt Scotland, with coat and conduct-money for them: (he had no need at this time to go ſo far as Scotland to find enemies) the city magiſtrates ſhewing no diſpoſition to obey all theſe commands, he ordered them to be proſecuted in the Star-chamber. The money in the Mint, belonging to private perſons was ſeized, until the owners conſented to lend him 40,000 *l*: and he bought up all the pepper the merchants had in ſtore under the Old Exchange, on credit; which he immediately ſold again conſiderably under value, for preſent money †. Such deſperate expedients made him truly appear in the light of a prodigal heir, who came to a fine eſtate which he did not underſtand how to manage.

While the crown continued thus violently exerting undue powers, to the deſtruction of the general rights of the ſubject, it might ſeem an odd time for London to obtain charters for corporation privileges: yet ſuch were Charles's difficulties at this time, that provided he thought he could facilitate his main purpoſe, he would agree to any thing that did not interfere with it. The citizens therefore, in hopes of putting them into better temper, procured a ſecond charter from the king; (Appendix, No. XLVI.) confirming the former right, and eſtabliſhing to the city an office for the ſcavage, ſurveying, baillage, package, carriage, and portage, of all goods; the fees for which were preſcribed in a ſchedule annexed. We have added that ſchedule in the Appendix, notwithſtanding its length; for, though common readers may overlook it, the merchant may be gratified by it.

The views of the Scots concurred ſo nearly with thoſe of the Engliſh, eſpecially in religion, that when the former, after their victory over the king's diſaffected forces at Newburn, obtained poſſeſſion of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, they protected the London trade for coals with that town; and by a letter to the lord-mayor of London informed the city of their amicable diſpoſition to ſupport their common cauſe.

This letter which was doubtleſs interpreted by the citizens as an aſſurance of farther ſtrength to the popular cauſe, probably invigorated their intentions to petition his majeſty then at York, to call another parliament; though this meaſure was condemned by a diſſuaſive letter from the privy council. As this petition, juſt upon the eve of the civil war, contains a ſhort ſummary of the complaints which then agitated the people, it is given in the note below ‡.

This

* Ludlow's Memoirs.

† Harris's Life of Charles I. p. 311. Anderſon, vol. II. p. 6

‡ "Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"Being moved with the duty and obedience, "which by the laws your petitioners owe unto your "ſacred majeſty, they humbly preſent unto your "princely and pious wiſdom the ſeveral preſſing "grievances following, viz.

"1. The preſſing and unuſual impoſitions upon "merchandize, importing and exporting, and the "urging and levying of ſhip-money, notwithſtanding both which, merchants ſhips and goods have "been taken and deſtroyed both by Turkiſh and "other pirates.

"2. The multitude of monopolies, patents, and "warrants, whereby trade in the city, and other "parts of the kingdom is much decayed.

"3. The

This petition had effect ſo far, as to be anſwered by a letter from the council of peers that attended the king, in which the calling of a parliament was promiſed; but a requeſt was added for a loan of 200,000 *l.* from the city, to enable the king to pay his troops, and conduct the negociation with the Scots to an honourable concluſion. For the re-payment of this loan, thoſe peers offered to join in ſecurity; and a deputation of them was appointed to ſettle the terms: the loan was accordingly negociated. A. D. 1640.

The treaty begun with the Scots at Rippon was adjourned to be finiſhed at London, where the Scots commiſſioners arrived with great ſtate and were accommodated with a large houſe near London ſtone. An adjoining church, St. Swithin or St. Antholin, was aſſigned for their devotions, where one of their chaplains always preached; and it was remarked that the citizens and others flocked with ſuch eagerneſs to their ſermons, that their church was thronged all day on Sundays, and thoſe who could not enter, were happy in crouding round the doors. The complexion of their diſcourſes may eaſily be imagined from this circumſtance.

The long parliament met November 3, 1640. Had Charles early in theſe diſputes with his ſubjects, ſhewn a ſincere diſpoſition to terminate them, and to have the limits of the regal power which were as yet undefined, clearly aſcertained by the great council of the nation; an accommodation honourable and ſafe might have reſtored tranquillity to the kingdom. But the happy opportunity was irrecoverably loſt; he ſaw not that the alteration of circumſtances in the people, required a relaxation on the part of the king: it remained then only to force thoſe powers out of his hands that he would not reſign with a good grace. As the diſcontents of the nation increaſed, the popular demands increaſed alſo, and nothing leſs than abſolute ſubmiſſion from the king was now expected. The firſt buſineſs the commons entered upon was impeaching the earl of Strafford and archbiſhop Laud, the king's two principal counſellors, equally obnoxious to the people in their civil and eccleſiaſtical capacities; and they

" 3. The ſundry innovations in matters of religion.

" 4. The oath and canons lately enjoyned by the late convocation, whereby your petitioners are in danger to be deprived of their miniſters.

" 5. The great concourſe of papiſts, and their inhabitations in London, and the ſuburbs, whereby they have more means and opportunities of plotting and executing their deſigns againſt the religion eſtabliſhed.

" 6. The ſeldom calling, and ſudden diſſolutions of parliaments, without the redreſs of your ſubjects grievances.

" 7. The impriſonment of divers citizens for non-payment of ſhip-money, and impoſitions; and the proſecution of many others in the Star-chamber, for not conforming themſelves to committees in patents of monopolies, whereby trade is reſtrained.

" 8. The great danger your ſacred perſon is expoſed unto in the preſent war, and the various fears that ſeized upon your petitioners and their families by reaſon thereof; which grievances and fears have occaſioned ſo great a ſtop and diſtraction in trade, that your petitioners can neither buy, ſell, receive, or pay as formerly, and tends to the utter ruin of the inhabitants of this city, the decay of navigation, and clothing, and the manufactures of this kingdom.

" Your humble petitioners conceiving, that the ſaid grievances are contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and finding by experience, that they are not redreſſed by the ordinary courſe of juſtice, do therefore moſt humbly beſeech your moſt ſacred majeſty, to cauſe a parliament to be ſummoned with all convenient ſpeed, whereby they may be relieved in the premiſes.

" And your petitioners and loyal ſubjects ſhall ever pray, &c.

A. D. 1640.

they entered with great ſteadineſs into a ſevere ſcrutiny concerning abuſes in the various departments of government *. The ſame ardour for reformation, ſpread among the people of London and Weſtminſter; and every man neglecting his private buſineſs, appeared wholly intent on the defence of liberty and religion †.

The effects of the preſbyterian doctrines inculcated by the Scots miniſters in the city, began now to appear; a petition ſigned by 15,000 citizens was preſented to the houſe by alderman Pennington, member for London, praying the aboliſhment of epiſcopal church government, with all its dependencies, roots, and branches: "it being found by woful experience, to be a main "cauſe and occaſion of many foul evils, preſſures and grievances of a very "high nature, unto his majeſty's ſubjects, in their own conſciences, liberties "and eſtates." Theſe allegations were exemplified in a long ſchedule of particulars, branched out under twenty eight heads. What reception this extraordinary petition was likely to meet with in parliament, may be eaſily conceived, when we are informed that Marſhal and Burgeſs, two puritanical clergymen appointed to preach before them, entertained them with diſcourſes ſeven hours in length ‡.

The payment of both the Engliſh and Scots armies, depended now upon the Engliſh parliament, which therefore ſent a committee of peers and commoners to treat with the city for a loan of 100,000*l.* upon the credit of the ſubſidy bills. But diſpoſed as the city might be to ſupport the parliament, the apprehenſion of its abrupt diſſolution §, withheld the citizens from advancing money on ſo precarious a ſecurity: the magiſtrates replied by the recorder, that they could only perſuade, but not compel, the citizens to lend their money for any purpoſe foreign to the corporation.

Charles

*Ludlow.

† Hume.

‡ Idem. A bill was framed by the commons "for taking away the biſhops votes in parliament; "and for diſabling them to exerciſe any temporal "office in the kingdom;" which as might be expected, was then rejected by the peers; though it was afterward extended to the abolition of the order. The reaſons given by the commons for this bill, are worth tranſcribing, as there are no traces of fanaticiſm to be found in them. They are taken from Harris's Life of Charles I. p. 329.

1. "Becauſe it (the voting of biſhops in parliament) is a very great hinderance to the exerciſe of "their miniſterial function.

2. "Becauſe they do vow and undertake at their "ordination, when they enter into holy orders, that "they will give themſelves wholly to that vocation.

3. "Becauſe councils and canons, in ſeveral "ages, do forbid them to meddle with ſecular affairs.

4. "Becauſe the twenty-four biſhops have a dependency upon the archbiſhops, and becauſe of "their canonical obedience to them.

5. "Becauſe they are but for their lives, and "therefore are not fit to have legiſlative power over "the honours, inheritances, perſons, and liberties "of others.

6. "Becauſe of biſhops dependency and expectancy of tranſlations to places of greater profit.

7. "The ſeveral biſhops have of late much encroached upon the conſciences and properties of "the ſubject; and they and their ſucceſſors will be "much encouraged ſtill to encroach, and the ſubject will be much diſcouraged from complaining "againſt ſuch encrbachments, if twenty-ſix of that "order bee to bee judges upon theſe complaints. "The ſame reaſon extends to their legiſlative power, "in any bill to paſs for the reformation of their "power upon any inconvenience by it.

8. "Becauſe the whole number of them is intereſſed to maintaine the juriſdiction of biſhops, "which hath been found ſo grievous to the three "kingdoms, that Scotland hath utterly aboliſhed it, "and multitudes in England and Ireland have petitioned againſt it.

9. "Becauſe biſhops being lords of parliament, it "ſetteth too great a diſtance between them and the "reſt of their brethren in the miniſtry, which occaſioneth pride in them, diſcontent in others, and "diſquiet in the church."

§ Ludlow.

Charles at length gave ſome indications of a complying diſpoſition; he paſſed the bill which veſted the right of granting tonnage and poundage in the parliament; the trennial bill, which ſecured the parliament from prorogation or diſſolution without their own conſent for the ſpace of 50 days after aſſembling: for all which he received the ſolemn thanks of both houſes *. But this ſhort return toward cordiality was ſoon checked by the vigorous proſecution of the earl of Strafford; which a petition ſigned by 20,000 citizens, to the houſe of Lords, for juſtice againſt him, contributed to haſten. A. D. 1641.

As the ſpirit of the people was now ſo violent againſt epiſcopacy, there is no wonder that they were quite outrageous at the concourſe of Engliſh papiſts to the Spaniſh ambaſſador's chapel. April 29. 1641, a great mob of apprentices and other of the populace, beſet the ambaſſador's houſe in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, threatening to deſtroy him and his houſe for keeping his chapel open. The lord mayor immediately went to his aſſiſtance, and with much difficulty prevailed on the mob to diſperſe. On his entering the ambaſſador's houſe, being met by that miniſter, he was deſired to drop the point of the city ſword, as he was then in a place where the king of Spain his maſter had juriſdiction. The mayor complying, the ambaſſador told him, that he had never ſeen ſo barbarous an attempt; and deſired to know, whether this could juſtly be called a civilized nation, where the laws of hoſpitality were ſo horribly violated? The mayor replied, that the rioters were the very refuſe of the people, therefore entreated his excellency not to impute the ſedition to the city: to which the ambaſſador ſmartly anſwered, that he hardly knew how to call that a city, or even a ſociety of rational creatures, which were ſeemingly diveſted both of humanity and government. The mayor told the ambaſſador, that the people were enraged, becauſe maſs was publicly ſaid in his chapel. To which he replied, that the Engliſh miniſter at Madrid enjoyed the free exerciſe of his religion without diſturbance; and that he would rather loſe his life, than the privileges due to him by the law of nations. The mayor anſwered, that the people were the more incenſed becauſe the citizens of the popiſh communion frequented maſs, contrary to law. The ambaſſador anſwered, that if the mayor would prevent their coming, he would not ſend for them; but, if they came, he could neither in conſcience to his religion, nor his maſter's honour, deny them acceſs to their devotions, or protection to their perſons, while they were with him. Wherefore a guard was placed at his houſe, which not only protected him from farther inſults, but prevented the popiſh citizens from reſorting thither †.

* Hume.

† This violence againſt the Spaniſh ambaſſador happened at an extraordinary criſis; but the queſtion ſtill remains, whether ambaſſadors of a religion we have ſtrong reaſons to dread, ought to be ſuffered to open their chapel doors for the encouragement of Engliſh catholics? If there is a religion exiſting ſo far at enmity with all mankind, out of the communion, as to teach that no faith nor humanity are due to them; and the profeſſors of which, can on proper occaſions, procure diſpenſations from every obligation they may enter into with them; and indulgences for the perpetration of any violence againſt them: who conſign their ſouls to hell, and where they have magiſterial authority condemn their bodies to the moſt brutal tortures:—if ſuch a profeſſion of faith exiſts; the principles of toleration, which every inoffenſive member of ſociety is ſo clearly intitled to, cannot in reaſon, ought not in juſtice to the community, extend to ſo dangerous a perſuaſion.

A. D. 1641. When the attainder of Strafford had paſſed the commons, the enſuing Sunday all the Puritanical preachers declaimed loudly on the neceſſity of executing juſtice upon great delinquents *: and a diſcovery having been made of a project formed with the king's approbation, for bringing up the Engliſh army from the north, to awe the parliament; the plunder of London being by ſome of the contrivers propoſed as a reward to the army for this ſervice †; all theſe circumſtances united in irritating the populace. About 6000 of the citizens armed with ſwords and ſtaves, the next day ran to Weſtminſter, and ſurrounded all the avenues of the parliament houſe calling out for juſtice againſt Strafford; and thoſe commoners who had voted againſt his attainder, were expoſed to all the inſults of this ungovernable multitude. Nor did they diſcontinue their aſſembling in this manner, until they were ſhewn the proteſtation ſubſcribed by the members of both houſes, whereby they engaged to maintain the power and privileges of parliament, the rights of the people, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to bring to condign puniſhment all thoſe who ſhould by force or otherwiſe, do any thing to the contrary; and to ſtand by and juſtify all ſuch as ſhould do any thing in proſecution of the ſaid proteſtation ‡.

The houſe of commons ſoon after, on divers rumours of conſpiracies, ſent orders to the lord-mayor to diſarm all papiſts within three days, and alſo to all juſtices of the peace within the bills of mortality, to uſe their beſt endeavours to prevent his majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting the chapels of popiſh ambaſſadors.

A diſpute now began between the lord-mayor and commonalty of the city about the right of chuſing ſheriffs; the commoners denying the mayor's power of appointing one §, which he claimed by a preſcription of 300 years; without their approbation and confirmation. The lord-mayor and aldermen appealed to the king by petition; but, as he did not chuſe to interfere perſonally, in ſo critical a time when his own power was publicly diſputed, he referred them to the houſe of lords. The peers firſt recommended an accommodation among themſelves; but when that failed, and Midſummer-day, the time of election, was elapſed, the peers ordered the commonalty to elect both, recommending to them, however, the mayor's nomination to be one of them, and declaring that this order ſhould not prejudice the rights or prerogatives of the mayors for the time to come. The preſent emergency was thus provided for, but nothing farther.

After Charles with great reluctance, had been prevailed on to paſs the bill for Strafford's execution, which he did by commiſſion; another was tendered to him during his preſent agitation, which enacted that the parliament ſhould not be adjourned, prorogued, or diſſolved, without their own conſent: a meaſure which gave ample ſecurity to their future proceedings, and totally ſtripped the king of all power independent on them. Important as the criſis was, this law proved ultimately as injurious to the people as fatal to the king; ſo far as it tended to perpetuate a plenitude of power in the hands of the *ſame ſet* of

* Hume. † Ludlow. Harris. ‡ Ludlow. § See p. 137 ante.

of men: frequent changes of the individuals that compoſe legiſlative bodies, being the beſt ſecurity againſt the worſt ſpecies of tyranny. A. D. 1641.

The execution of Strafford was followed by the abolition of thoſe two violent inſtruments of regal and eccleſiaſtical oppreſſion, the high commiſſion court, and the Star-chamber; the juriſdiction of the council was limited, and its authority abridged *. Many other regulations were made in the early part of this parliament equally for the ſecurity and welfare of the people.

While the king was in Scotland, ſettling the affairs of that kingdom, or rather enduring the ſecond mortification of having his authority as much diſmembered there as it had been in England; both nations were equally ſhocked at the accounts brought over from Ireland, of the general maſſacre of the Engliſh proteſtants in all parts by the Iriſh catholics. Great pains have been taken even down to our own times, to load the memory of Charles with the heavy imputation of authorizing this horrible tragedy; but as no clear proofs have been produced againſt him, we ſhould incline to the charitable ſide of the queſtion. Indeed he took no correſponding meaſures to lead us to any conjecture what ſuitable profit he was to gain by ſo extravagant a manœuvre; and his improvement of it ought to have been as ſudden as the ſtroke: on the contrary, he remained in the ſame paſſive ſtate to which he was before reduced, only communicating his intelligence to the Engliſh parliament, to whom he recommended a vigorous proſecution of the war againſt the inſurgents †.

Be this as it may, the parliament either believed, or affected to believe, an accuſation which ſerved to juſtify farther violences againſt the king; but their firſt ſtep was to improve this diſaſter, by raiſing money to aſſiſt the remains of the diſtreſſed Engliſh in Ireland, and to carry on the war there, and they obtained 50,000 *l.* by loan from the city for theſe purpoſes. Part of the money thus raiſed was remitted to Ireland, and the remainder was employed in ſtrengthening themſelves at home.

Notwithſtanding the increaſing diſaffection of the people, Charles once more received an exterior teſtimony of regard from the city of London on his return from Scotland. The mayor Richard Gournay made extraordinary preparations to give him a magnificent reception; and met him at Kingſland, November 25, 1641, where the recorder made him a congratulatory ſpeech on his ſafe return, told him he was warranted to aſſure his majeſty that the citizens met him with as much love and affection, as ever they met any of his royal progenitors, and with as hearty a deſire to ſhew it fully. He added---"we doubt not "but your majeſty will continue the defence of our eſtabliſhed religion, and "the clear current of juſtice, through all the ſtreams of which your majeſty is "the royal fountain." Charles returned the citizens thanks for this inſtance of

 their

* 16 Car. I. c. 10.

† The Iriſh rebels pleaded authority from the king and queen to maintain their cauſe againſt the Puritans; and ſhewed a commiſſion from the king for what they did. But it was afterward diſcovered that Sir Phelim O Neale, having found a royal patent in the houſe of Lord Caufield whom he had murdered, he took off the ſeal and fixed it to a commiſſion forged by himſelf. *Hume. Harris's Life of Charles* I. p. 338.

A. D. 1641. their love to him, promiſed to maintain the proteſtant religion at the hazard of his life, and all that was dear to him; that he would govern all his ſubjects, according to the laws of the kingdom; and declared that when the kingdom of Ireland was recovered, he would reſtore to the city that part of Londonderry of which it had been deprived. He was however deluded with the ceremony and pageantry on the preſent formal occaſion; and made a remark, which ſhewed the fatal miſtake princes are but too apt to fall into, of deſpiſing the bulk of their ſubjects; in whoſe affections alone, their wealth, ſtrength, and ſecurity conſiſt. He ſaid---" now I ſee, that all theſe tumults and diſorders have only " ariſen from the meaner ſort of people; and that the affections of the better and " main part of the city have ever been loyal and affectionate to my perſon and " government."

The lord-mayor and recorder were knighted, and the whole united company in grand cavalcade proceeded to Guildhall, amidſt the city companies in their ſtands on each ſide of the ſtreets; the city conduits running with various ſorts of wine. The king and the royal family partook of a grand entertainment at Guildhall, after which the magiſtrates conducted them to Whitehall; where at parting the king embraced the lord-mayor, returned him thanks, and gave him in charge to thank the whole city in his name.

The publication of the famous remonſtrance of the houſe of commons, revived again all the latent ſeeds of diſcontent: this remonſtrance not only mentioned their preſent apprehenſions, but recapitulated in harſh language all thoſe grievances which had been redreſſed, and provided againſt in future. The king's concurrence in the Iriſh rebellion was plainly inſinuated, the ſcheme laid for the introduction of popery and ſuperſtition inveighed againſt; and as a remedy for all theſe evils, he was deſired to entruſt every office and command, to perſons in whom his parliament ſhould have cauſe to confide *. Charles diſperſed an anſwer to this remonſtrance, in which he made warm profeſſions of ſincerity in the proteſtant religion, promiſed indulgence to tender conſciences with regard to the ceremonies of the church, mentioned his great conceſſions to national liberty, complained of the libels diſperſed againſt his perſon and the national religion, and of the reproaches thrown out in this remonſtrance †. But the prejudices of the people againſt the king, were now too much confirmed to pay any great attention to what he might ſay in his own defence; nor was he ſufficiently apprized of the farther alterations of government then in meditation.

The city again took part in theſe political conteſts. On the 11th of December a petition ſubſcribed by above 20000 citizens was preſented to the houſe of commons, by Mr. Fookes a merchant, attended by 200 more in coaches; entitled " The humble petition of the aldermen, common council men, ſub- " ſidy men, and other inhabitants of the city of London and the ſuburbs there- " of." This petition complained of the toleration and inſolence of papiſts; and requeſted that the popiſh lords and biſhops might be removed from the

 houſe

* Hume. † Idem.

houſe of peers; and was favourably received. The appointment of colonel Lunsford by the king to ſuperſede Sir William Balfour as lieutenant of the Tower; gave riſe to another petition to the houſe of commons, ſtiled "the humble "petition of divers common council men and others of the city of London:" in this petition it was alleged---"that Sir William Balfour, a perſon of honour "and truſt, is diſplaced from the office of lieutenant; and the ſame place "beſtowed upon colonel Lunsford, a man outlawed, and moſt notorious for "outrages, and therefore fit for any dangerous attempt: the petitioners, and "many more who have intelligence thereof, are thereby put into ſuch an height "of fear and jealouſy, as makes them reſtleſs till they have diſcharged their "duty in repreſenting the ſame to this honourable houſe." The confidence the people then had in the houſe of commons, threw the whole power of the nation into their hands; every one applied to them; even the city apprentices petitioned the ſame day againſt papiſts, and deſired that prelacy might be rooted out. The commons deſired a conference with the lords, to addreſs the king on Lunsford's appointment, which the latter refuſed as an infringement of the regal prerogative. However, on the lord-mayor's repreſentation of the turbulent diſpoſition of the apprentices on occaſion of this promotion, Charles complied with the removal of Lunsford from his command. Sir John Biron, who was placed in his room, was ſoon forced to give way to Sir John Conyers *, and it was at laſt intruſted to the lord-mayor of London †. A. D. 1641.

The bill for taking away the biſhops votes in parliament was again introduced and ſent up to the lords, with an irregular demand, that the biſhops, as being parties, ſhould have no vote in that queſtion; the pulpits reſounded with the danger that threatened religion from papiſts and malignants; and tumults ſtill continued about Weſtminſter and Whitehall, where the populace continually cried out againſt biſhops and rotten hearted lords. The biſhop of Lincoln ſeized one young fellow, whom his companions reſcued; and one captain Hide threatening to cut the throats of thoſe round headed dogs ‡ that bawled againſt the biſhops, gave riſe to the diſtinction that afterward obtained between *roundheads* and *cavaliers*. On drawing his ſword, he was apprehended, and carried before the houſe of commons, who caſhiered him and ſent him to priſon. Colonel Lunsford alſo drawing his ſword in Weſtminſter-hall, excited ſuch a commotion in the city, that the mayor was forced to raiſe the trained bands to preſerve the peace. The king on this occaſion ſent a meſſage to the common council, calculated to quiet the apprehenſions of the citizens. Twelve of the biſhops intimidated from attending parliament drew up a proteſtation againſt all laws, votes, and reſolutions, which ſhould paſs during their forced abſence; which Charles indiſcreetly approved: for this meaſure they were impeached, and committed to cuſtody.

* Hume.

† Ludlow's Memoirs.

‡ The city apprentices then had their hair cut ſhort round their heads. This regulation was adopted by the Puritans both here and in America; and aſſociations were entered into againſt long hair. At the reſtoration when a contrary extream took place, and people ſtudied to appear in all things oppoſite to the Puritans, was the æra of wearing moſt enormous large wigs.

A. D. 1642. The king perceiving the increaſe of theſe confuſions, was prompted by the queen and others to exert himſelf in checking the progreſs of them; and the attorney general in his name entered an accuſation of high treaſon in the houſe of peers, againſt the lord Kimbolton, and five commoners, Denzil Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazebig, Pym, Strode, and Hambden; who were diſtinguiſhed as the moſt active in oppoſition to him. A ſerjeant at arms, demanded them of the houſe, meſſengers were employed to arreſt them, their trunks, ſtudies and chambers were locked and ſealed: in return, the houſe voted all thoſe violences to be breach of privilege, and commanded every one to protect the liberty of the members. The flame of diſcord now began to blaze without reſtraint; the accuſed members receiving intimation from lady Carliſle of the king's intention to ſeize them the next day in the houſe, retired for ſecurity into the city of London, where the citizens armed themſelves to protect them againſt all violence. Charles accordingly went January 4th 1642, with a retinue of 200 men to the houſe, and taking the ſpeaker's chair, aſked him whether theſe members were there: the ſpeaker with becoming dignity falling on his knee, returned this prudent anſwer.

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"I have neither eyes to ſee, nor tongue to ſpeak in this place, but as the "houſe is pleaſed to direct me, whoſe ſervant I am here; and humbly beg "your majeſty's pardon, that I cannot give any other anſwer than this, to what "your majeſty is pleaſed to demand of me." Thus diſappointed, he returned, amidſt the cry of *privilege, privilege!* from many of the members.

On his departure the houſe immediately adjourned to the next day, when they met with the greateſt appearance of terror; and voted this action of the king to be a high breach of the rights and privilege of parliament, and inconſiſtent with the liberties and freedom thereof. They then again adjourned for ſeveral days, appointing a committee in the mean time to ſit for greater ſecurity at Merchant Taylor's-hall in the city*: from whence, for more conveniency, they ſoon removed to Grocer's-hall.

The day after this raſh meaſure, the king ordered the lord-mayor to call a common-council immediately. He went to Guildhall attended by only three or four lords, and on his way thither, *privilege of parliament!* reſounded from the croud on every ſide: one of the populace more inſolent than the reſt, advanced up to the coach, and called out with a loud voice, *To your tents, O Iſrael!* a ſcripture phraſe the adopting of which indicated a more determined ſpirit in the people than if they had expreſſed themſelves in their own vulgar idioms. When he came into the common-council room, he addreſſed himſelf to the aſſembly in the following terms.

"Gentlemen,

"I come to demand ſuch perſons as I have already accuſed of high treaſon, "and do believe are ſhrouded in the city. I hope no good man will keep "them from me; their offences are treaſon and miſdemeanours of an high nature.

* Ludlow's Memoirs. Harris's Life of Charles I. Hume's Hiſt.

" nature. I desire your loving assistance herein, that they may be brought to " a legal trial. A. D. 1642.

" And whereas there are divers suspicions raised that I am a favourer of the " popish religion, I do profess, in the name of a king, that I did and ever will, " and that to the utmost of my power, be a prosecutor of all such as shall " any ways oppose the laws and statutes of this kingdom, either Papists or " Separatists; and not only so, but I will maintain and defend that true " protestant religion which my father did profess, and I will continue in it dur- " ing life."

He then told one of the sheriffs, who of the two was esteemed the least inclined to his service, that he would dine with him; and departed from Guildhall without that applause which he expected.

The citizens no better pleased with this general declaration of his majesty's good intentions, than with the particular demand of the accused members; presented him a petition expressing their fears of the progress of the bloody rebels in Ireland; their dissatisfaction at his removing persons of honour and trust from the command of the Tower; at the warlike preparations there and at Whitehall; and at his alarming method of going with an armed force to seize members in parliament: for all which they prayed relief; and that the accused members might not be restrained of liberty, or proceeded with otherwise than according to the privileges of parliament. The king returned an answer, in which he endeavoured to satisfy them with regard to all these points, by general professions. In this interim the committee then at Grocer's-hall, had appointed a sub-committee to concert measures for a safe return to Westminster on the day when the parliament was to meet; who making the most of their apprehensions, resolved that the sheriffs of London and Middlesex should raise the *posse comitatus* to guard the king and parliament on that day. The mariners by petition to the committee signed by 1000 hands, offered to conduct them by water to Westminster, which was accepted; they were ordered to provide proper arms and artillery, but all of them unloaded, unless resistance should render it necessary: the apprentices also offered their services, which were thankfully declined.

On the 11th the committee with the lord Kimbolton and the five accused members took water at the Three Cranes with great naval state, attended by forty long boats, armed with small pieces of ordnance, the Thames being covered with boats and barges: while the London trained bands marched by land to Westminster; accompanied by vast crouds, who, instead of feathers, wore the protestation in their hats. The sheriffs, and the sea captains who had commanded the boats were called into the house, where they were thanked for their services, by the speaker, and were indemnified from any future question for their conduct on this occasion. Two companies of the London trained bands were ordered to attend the house daily for their protection under major Skippon, and a guard was ordered to be placed round the Tower by land and water, to prevent military stores being taken away from thence.

The

A. D. 1642. The effect of theſe extraordinary proceedings on the minds of the people, may be eaſily imagined; the king was not without apprehenſions on his part; and he retired to Hampton court, where he had ſufficient opportunity to repent of the injudicious meaſure which gave riſe to them. The commons applied by a committee to the city of London for a loan of 100,000 *l.* which was anſwered by an expoſtulatory remonſtrance, in which the lord-mayor and citizens renewed the former plea of having no power to raiſe money for foreign uſes. They alſo recapitulated grievances unredreſſed, and pleaded that no effectual aſſiſtance had been ſent to the Iriſh proteſtants in conſequence of the former loan. Petitions now flowed in from all parts; among others the porters, who declared themſelves 15,000 in number, concluded with ſaying----"that "if ſuch remedies were any longer ſuſpended, they would be forced to extre- "mities not fit to be named, and make good the ſaying *that neceſſity has no* "*law.*" Several poor people, or beggars, in the name of many thouſands more, preſented a petition which propoſed "that thoſe noble worthies of the houſe "of peers, who concur with the happy votes of the commons, may ſeparate "themſelves from the reſt, and ſit and vote as one entire body *." The encouragement given to ſuch ridiculous applications, by the thankful reception of them, ſhews how ſtudiouſly the commons cultivated the good will of the lower orders of the people to ſtrengthen them in the great reform of regal and church authority which was now projected. The very women beſtirred themſelves on this momentous occaſion. A brewer's wife, followed by many thouſands of her ſiſter politicians, brought their petition to the houſe, (it was a mercy to the members it was not a verbal one) wherein they claimed an equal right with the men of declaring their ſenſe of the public cauſe, "becauſe Chriſt "had purchaſed them at as dear a rate, and in the free enjoyment of Chriſt, "conſiſts equally the happineſs of both ſexes." Pym came to the door of the houſe, told them their petition was ſeaſonably offered, and thankfully accepted; and begged that their prayers for the ſucceſs of the commons might follow their petition †. However trivial theſe incidents may now appear, they ſerve to ſhew how ſtrong the tide flowed to overwhelm the unhappy king.

Charles, informed of the application the parliament had made to the city for money, expreſſly forbad the citizens to advance money for any other purpoſes than for the reduction of Ireland, or for the payment of the Scots troops; on the penalty of his diſpleaſure and the forfeiture of their charters: which produced a declaration from the parliament juſtifying their demands, and promiſing protection to all who ſhould aid and aſſiſt them. The commons, ſecure of the Tower of London, Hull, and Portſmouth, proceeded to get the militia into their own hands; but this transfer the king could by no means be prevailed on to conſent to: the parliament aſſumed the command of the militia, by their own authority; the king, in oppoſition, iſſued commiſſions of array; the nation was divided by the exertion of theſe counter authorities; the troops intended for Ireland were augmented under the earl of Eſſex for the ſervice of the parliament at home; the king erected his ſtandard at Nothingham, Auguſt 22: and thus the civil war commenced.

CHAP.

* Hume. † Idem.

A. D. 1642.

CHAP. XII.

From the commencement of the civil war, to the execution of Charles I.

SO well affected were the citizens of London toward the cauſe of the parliament, that no leſs than 4000 of them enliſted under the earl of Eſſex in one day *; the parliament committed the lord-mayor Sir Richard Gournay to the Tower, and preferred articles of impeachment againſt him, for cauſing his majeſty's commiſſion of array to be proclaimed in the city: for this offence he was degraded from the magiſtracy, rendered incapable of any office or honour, and ordered to continue in priſon during the pleaſure of the lords. On the king's approach toward London, the parliament ordered the trained bands to be in readineſs, and the paſſages and avenues of the city to be properly ſecured with poſts, chains, and courts of guard: the citizens were much alarmed, great numbers offered their labour to put the city in a proper poſture of defence; and they applied themſelves to the work ſo vigilantly that it was ſoon accompliſhed. All ranks, ages, and ſexes were ſeen digging, carrying earth and other materials; which laudable induſtry, the Royaliſts, or Cavalier party, endeavoured to burleſque in a ballad, intitled, "Round-headed cuckolds, "come dig."

After the drawn battle of Edge Hill †, of which both parties claimed an advantage that neither of them reaped, the earl of Eſſex ſent the earls of Pembroke and Holland, the lords Wharton and Say, with Mr. Strode to London, to give the lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens, the moſt favourable repreſentations of that action, and to animate them to a vigorous ſupport of the parliamentary forces. They exerted themſelves in haranguing the corporation at Guildhall on theſe topics; and by every popular argument, clenched with texts of ſcripture, exhorted them all to arm themſelves and apprentices to aſſert their common cauſe. The king endeavoured to counteract the effect of this correſpondence by a proclamation, promiſing indemnity for all paſt offences, ſome perſons excepted by name, but threatening puniſhment for any future aſſiſtance to the parliament by money or perſonal ſervice againſt him, and concluding with promiſing a redreſs of grievances. The king however was diſtant, and diſliked; the parliament was at hand and confided in: they therefore improved all theſe circumſtances; and, to recruit their forces, publiſhed an ordinance to encourage apprentices to enliſt; promiſing them ſecurity againſt the forfeiture of indentures, bonds, or infranchiſement; and that, when the public ſervice was ended, their maſters ſhould be compelled to receive them without puniſhment or prejudice. The maſters alſo were promiſed ſatisfaction from the public for any conſiderable loſſes by the abſence of ſuch apprentices. This order, though it may at firſt view appear injurious to the citizens, was an artful expedient; as it was calculated to draw away the moſt licentious only, and who therefore could

* Hume. † Fought Oct. 23. 1642.

A. D. 1643. could beſt be ſpared: it is true they would be much worſe on a return; but it was highly probable their indentures would run out and terminate in the interval.

After the engagement at Edge hill, the king advanced as near as Reading, and afterward to Colnbrook, where the parliament ſent him freſh overtures for an accommodation. Charles agreed to enter into a treaty; and Eſſex by haſty marches reached London. The parliament ſent orders to their troops for a ceſſation of arms, expecting the like on the king's part *; but the next day under cover of a thick miſt, he advanced to Brentford, hoping to ſurprize the train of artillery then at Hammerſmith; and finally the parliament and city: he was however, unexpectedly and vigorouſly repulſed by a party which lay at Brentford †. This attack, while a treaty was depending, cauſed a general conſternation; Eſſex immediately drew his forces together, to ſtop the king's progreſs; and an order being ſent to the city for the trained bands to be drawn out, they marched immediately under major Skippon, and joined the earl of Eſſex, at Turnham Green; which induced the king to retire to Oxford.

It is obſerved that civil wars are more deſtructive than any other: this is perhaps unhappily neceſſary to inſure ſucceſs, where the reſources of the contending parties are confined to the ſpot on which they are fighting. It has however been alſo obſerved, to the honour of our countrymen, that this war was conducted upon more humane principles than inteſtine wars uſually are in other countries. But while both parties profeſſed themſelves the champions of liberty and good government, whatever their ſecret intentions might be, they could not, according to Engliſh ideas, but preſerve ſome degree of generoſity in their proceedings toward each other, and the country in general. Had Charles employed all opportunities to diſtreſs the trade of the city of London, he might have rendered the citizens more inveterate againſt him; but he would at the ſame time have thrown them into confuſion, and obſtructed the aſſiſtance they ſo quietly afforded his opponents. On the contrary, his lenity and regard for them merit more praiſe than his policy under this conteſt; eſpecially if he thought thereby to cultivate their good will: for he iſſued a proclamation from Oxford, dated December 8, ordering his officers and ſoldiers to give no interruption to the carrying of merchandize to the city of London, on pain of ſevere and exemplary puniſhment.

In return, as it may be ſuppoſed, for this act of favour, the citizens ſent a petition to his majeſty, by a deputation of two aldermen and four commoners, lamenting the unhappy diviſions between him and the parliament, and the cauſeleſs diſtruſt he entertained of the citizens; aſſuring him of their loyalty and affection, and inviting him to return to the parliament without any martial attendants, in order to ſettle the differences between them: a requeſt ſufficiently abſurd in the preſent poſture of affairs, and only calculated to repreſent him averſe to the reſtoration of peace and order, by the certainty of a refuſal. The king returned his anſwer by one of his own attendants, to ſecure

* Hume. † Ludlow's Memoirs.

ſecure it from being ſuppreſſed; a caution by no means unneceſſary, when we find that the houſe of commons endeavoured to prevent the calling of a common hall for its publication. The parliament iſſued an order that the lord-mayor ſhould not preſume to call a common hall, until he heard farther from them on that head: and though the royal meſſenger frequently applied to the lord mayor to aſſemble the citizens, to lay his majeſty's anſwer before them, ſome time elapſed before that favour was granted; and when it was at length obtained, a committee of lords and commons attended the proceedings. Charles, by his anſwer, profeſſed a ſingular regard and eſteem for the citizens of London, but looked upon them as groaning under the ſame burthen by which he was himſelf oppreſſed: he deſired them ſeriouſly to conſider what confidence of ſecurity he could have in London, where the government of the city was ſubmitted to a few deſperate perſons, notoriouſly guilty of ſchiſm and high treaſon. He ſaid he was far from being incenſed againſt them for the actions of theſe ill men; though they had hitherto been ſo prevalent as to make the affections of the reſt of little uſe to him. If his good ſubjects in the city would, however, ſolemnly declare they would defend the known laws of the land, and ſubmit to no other rules; if they would commit to cuſtody, Pennington, their preſent mayor, alderman Fulke, colonel Venn, and captain Manwaring, ſo that he might proceed againſt them for high treaſon, he promiſed he would return with his royal, and without martial attendance: on the contrary, he renewed his threats on their contributing farther aſſiſtance to any authority, or any army, in rebellion againſt him. A. D. 1643.

When his anſwer was read, the earl of Mancheſter and Mr. Pym, two of the committee of parliament preſent, ſeverally addreſſed the common hall, anſwering the ſeveral allegations contained in it, and juſtifying the views and proceedings of parliament; in which they ſucceeded ſo effectually, that the aſſembly declared with loud acclamations their determination to live and die with the parliament. On the news of this reſolution, the king ſent a letter to the ſheriffs of London, ordering them to apprehend the lord mayor, Fulke, Venn, and Manwaring, as before; an act which was morally impoſſible for them to execute, had they been ſo diſpoſed: and that the ſeveral companies ſhould be aſſembled by the maſters and wardens, with all free-men and apprentices, at the ſeveral halls, for the purpoſe of having his former letters read to them. He added moreover, that he ſhould henceforward keep a very inquiſitive eye over the conduct of all his ſubjects; and that he ſhould take care that thoſe who did not behave as good ſubjects in this kingdom, ſhould not receive advantages as his ſubjects in any other; to ſhew how eaſy it was for him to puniſh their diſloyalties abroad, who might for a while avoid his juſtice at home. In ſhort, the civil war could not but continue, while the propoſitions of each party continued inadmiſſible by the other; and while their oppoſite authorities were ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſerted, that every individual was driven into one party or other, without the poſſibility of maintaining either neutrality or moderation between them.

A. D. 1643. The ſheriffs immediately laid this letter before the parliament, while the maſters of ſome of the companies were taken into cuſtody for attempting obedience to it; and a declaration of indemnity was iſſued for the ſheriffs behaviour on the occaſion. The conduct of the city was now deciſive: by order of the common council, the city wall was cleared of all ſheds and buildings without; its bulwarks were repaired and mounted with artillery, and new works added at the parts moſt expoſed. The parliament which confirmed this act of common council, March 7, extended the plan of fortification ſo as to include London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark. They were ſurrounded by a chain of forts, connected by lines of communication; all the ways leading to the city were ſtopped up, excepting thoſe entering at Charing Croſs, St. Giles's in the fields, St. John's-ſtreet, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel; the extremities of which ſtreets were fortified with breaſtworks, muſket proof. For the expence of theſe great works, eight fifteenths were levied on all the wards in the city; and they were proſecuted with ſuch alacrity, that the ramparts and redoubts were compleated in a ſhort ſpace of time.

While freſh negociations were ineffectually opened between the king and parliament, the latter eſtabliſhed an aſſeſſment on the city of London, which excluſive of Weſtminſter and the ſuburbs, was to pay the almoſt incredible ſum of 10,000 *l.* weekly! the reſt of the kingdom was charged with 23,518 *l.* *.

Sir Nicholas Criſpe, with other royaliſts in the city, entered into a ſcheme to ſeize the king's children out of the hands of the parliament, to ſurprize the Tower, to let the king's troops into the city, and to get poſſeſſion of the parliament. For this purpoſe they obtained a commiſſion from the king under the great ſeal, conſtituting them a council of war for the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the borough of Southwark, and county of Middleſex. But the ſervant of one of the aſſociation diſcovering the conſpiracy, two of them were executed before their own doors, in Holborn and Cornhill, others of them died in priſon, and the eſtates of the reſt were confiſcated †.

The common council, on April 27, ordered the city members to apply to parliament for leave to deſtroy the croſs in Cheapſide, with all its ſuperſtitious ornaments; and on May 10, the ſheriffs by order of parliament cauſed the Book of Sports to be burned in Cheapſide, by the common hangman.

The open part the city of London had now taken againſt the king, aggravated by the diſcovery and puniſhment of the plotters abovementioned, occaſioned him to reflect, that by allowing the trade of the city to continue undiſturbed, he only ſtrengthened the hands of enemies nowiſe diſpoſed to grant a reciprocal return of favours. He therefore by a proclamation, dated July 17, prohibited all intercourſe and trade with the city of London; or with any other place

* Hume. Anderſon.

† Edmund Waller, the Poet, was one of this aſſociation, and was condemned to death with Tomkins and Challoner, who were hanged; but Waller ſaved his life by confeſſion and impeaching his friends. His puſillanimity which was extraodinary under the dread of death, procured his reſpite from mere compaſſion, until he recovered the uſe of his reaſon; and his pious attention to the miniſters who viſited him, together with his liberality to them, at length gained his pardon on a fine of 10,000 *l.* *Hume.*

place in rebellion againſt him. While this meaſure was purſued at Oxford, the common council of London, equally alert, paſſed an act, July 18, for raiſing a loan of 50,000 *l.* to be employed in the ſervice of the city; and at the ſame time agreed to move the parliament for an ordinance to compel all monied-men within the bills of mortality, to advance money on this occaſion according to their reſpective abilities. A. D. 1643.

Charles was this ſummer ſucceſsful in his military operations, and the parliament proportionably diſcouraged: Eſſex returned toward London, with ſhattered diſpirited troops; the gallant Hambden was killed, whoſe loſs was eſteemed equal to that of an army; the king's troops had taken Exeter, Briſtol, and ſat down before Glouceſter *. Theſe diſaſters occaſioned a conference between the lords and commons about renewing their propoſitions to his majeſty for peace, and very long and warm debates were the conſequences of this declared intention. But the London clergy the following ſunday, declaimed violently on the proſpect of ruin to the city, if peace was now offered to the king: papers were alſo ſtuck up in all parts, requiring the well affected to riſe as one man the next morning, and go to the houſe of commons, where the malignant party had out-voted the good. The city petitioned the parliament againſt an accommodation, and this petition was carried up, Auguſt 7, by Sir Iſaac Pennington, the lord-mayor, attended by ſuch a multitude of citizens, that many members withdrew from fear, and the parliament were awed into a renunciation of their amicable intentions. It was however recommended to the lord-mayor, to prevent ſuch riotous applications for the future.

Nor was this the only danger the parliament had to apprehend; for no ſooner had they declared againſt a pacification, than they were furiouſly attacked on the other ſide, and by the other ſex. The women frightened by the preſent inconveniences of the war, and not reaſoning to remote conſequences, framed a petition, intitled "The Humble Petition of many civilly diſpoſed "Women, inhabiting in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the ſuburbs "and parts adjacent." This petition which prayed for the ſpeedy ſettlement of the nation and the renovation of trade, was carried up by 2 or 3000 mean women, with white ribbons in their hats. The commons told them they did not doubt anſwering the end of their petition in a ſhort time; and deſired them in the mean while to return quietly to their habitations. This vague anſwer not ſatisfying them, they continued clamouroufly about the houſe, where their numbers increaſed, and among them were ſeveral men dreſſed in women's cloaths; they crouded about the door of the houſe, calling *peace, peace! Give us thoſe traitors that are againſt peace, that we may tear them to pieces! Give us that dog Pym!* Theſe civilly diſpoſed women proving ſuch arrant termagants, it was found neceſſary to oppoſe them by force; ſome of the trained bands were ſent for, who being ſaluted with vollies of brickbats and ſtones, were provoked to fire among them: ſome being thus killed and others wounded; the reſt thought proper to run away. Nor ought the trained bands to be accuſed

* Ludlow's Memoirs.

A. D. 1643.

cuſed of tarniſhing their military renown in this rencounter; for when the gentle ſex can ſo flagrantly renounce their character, and make ſuch formidable attacks on the men, they certainly forfeit the polite treatment due to them as women.

The relief of Glouceſter was now the object of immediate conſideration: the common council ordered the city companies to advance 50,000 *l.* more; all ſhops within the lines of communication were commanded to be ſhut until the ſiege of Glouceſter was raiſed; and ſix regiments, one of horſe, two of trained bands, and three of auxiliaries, raiſed with amazing ſpeed, joined the main army under Eſſex, to effect this important object. The relief of Glouceſter, followed by the battle of Newbury, in which the city trained bands are allowed to have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, gave a more favourable turn to the popular cauſe. Theſe events checked the king's progreſs, revived the ſpirits of thoſe already engaged on the ſide of the parliament, and determined thoſe dubious perſons who waited to declare for the ſtrongeſt party.

When Eſſex returned to London, he was received in a triumphant manner by the lord-mayor and aldermen in their formalities, who congratulated him on his return and ſucceſs, as the protector of their lives and fortunes.

The trained bands who had now ſeen ſervice and acquired ſome military experience, ſoon found another opportunity of ſignalizing themſelves, in aſſiſting Eſſex to diſpoſſeſs the king's troops under Sir Lewis Dives, of the town of Newport Pagnel, which he was fortifying. The Orange regiment is particularly celebrated for its fine appearance and martial dicipline, under colonel Wilſon, a gallant young gentleman, in partnerſhip with his father, a conſiderable merchant. As his connexion with trade could be no diſparagement to his military character; ſo the poſſeſſion of *property* independent of mere *wages*, is the beſt ſecurity for the fidelity of a ſoldier to the *true intereſts* of his country.

On September 17, the parliament, who had themſelves ſubſcribed to the ſolemn league and covenant framed at Edinburgh, under the influence of Sir Henry Vane, the younger, ordered it to be received by all who acted under their authority: no one therefore was admitted to the common council of the city, but thoſe who conformed to this teſt of religious principles. By this meaſure the Scots, pleaſed with the hopes of extending the Preſbyterian diſcipline over both kingdoms, and thus totally to expel the ſurplice and liturgy, were induced to ſend an army of 20,000 men to the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh parliament *.

The common council on October 2, appointed an armed watch of the inhabitants of all the wards and precincts of the city, to keep guard by night: the numbers allotted to each diviſion, amounted in the whole to 1097.

October 17, the king renewed his proclamation againſt all communication with the city of London, or any other city or town in arms againſt him; nevertheleſs a private negociation was projected by Sir Bazil Brook, colonel Read, and others, independently of the parliament, for the city to treat with the

* Hume.

the king, and then to mediate between them. As a foundation to this treaty the king was induced once more to write a letter, dated December 26, to the mayor, aldermen, and well affected ſubjects in the city; to be read to them at a common-hall: but this buſineſs being diſcovered to the parliament, the managers of it were taken into cuſtody, together with the king's letter; and a committee of eight lords and ſixteen commoners were deputed to lay this underhand tranſaction before a common hall. The earl of Northumberland there ſpoke ſo ſtrongly againſt a deſign, which he repreſented as a popiſh ſcheme to diſunite the parliament and the city, that new aſſurances were reciprocally given of abiding by each other, and both houſes were invited to dine with the corporation, at Merchant-Taylors Hall. A. D. 1643.

The firſt introduction of exciſe duties in England, is found at this period: the parliament at Weſtminſter voted a tax on beer, ale, tobacco, and other commodities, and called it the exciſe; the king's parliament at Oxford imitated the example, and impoſed the like duties on all places under their power; after which they never met any more *. The parliament at Weſtminſter went farther, they ordered all the inhabitants of London and its neighbourhood, to retrench one meal in a week, and contribute the value of it for the ſupport of the public cauſe †. However this tax might be raiſed, it is highly probable that the citizens excuſed their bellies altogether from contributing to it.

An important victory was gained March 29th 1644, by Sir Williame Waller, over the royaliſts under Sir Ralph Hopton, at Cheriton near Wincheſter, where the city troops behaved with great gallantry; and a public thankſgiving was ordered to be obſerved within the bills of mortality on April 9, for this ſucceſs. In conſequence of this victory the parliament had publiſhed an order for drawing all their forces together to improve the advantage, and put a ſpeedy end to the miſeries of the nation: and their great reliance on the ſupport of the city of London in this ſtruggle, will appear by the pains the parliament took to revive their zeal from time to time. A common hall was ordered to be ſummoned on the evening of the thankſgiving day; at which a committee of the lords and commons attended; when the earls of Warwick, Eſſex, and Pembroke, Sir Henry Vane, Denzil Hollis, and Glyn the recorder, exerted all their rhetoric, to engage the citizens to a vigorous co-operation with the parliament in bringing this war to a final iſſue. The city next on May the 16th preſented an addreſs or petition to the parliament to exhort them to perſeverance: they thanked the parliament for their eſpecial care of the Tower of London and caſtle of Windſor; but expreſſed their apprehenſions at the diſcontinuance of the committee of parliament, at the want of execution upon delinquents, the not putting Tilbury fort into ſafe hands, and at the endeavours of divers members of parliament to gain re-admittance, after having betrayed their truſt by bearing arms againſt the parliament. The commons in their anſwer promiſed the city ſatisfaction as to all theſe points. 1644.

The city of London was now materially diſtreſſed two ways; the trade weſtward by water was obſtructed by the garriſons of Greenland and Baſing houſes ſituated

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 77. † Hume.

A. D. 1644. ſituated near the river Thames: and the marquis of Newcaſtle, then in poſſeſſion of the town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, with the adjacent country, had prohibited the exportation of coals to London. For the reſtoration of the navigation of the Thames, the city, notwithſtanding its former numerous levies, ſent out two brigades under the command of colonel Brown, on whom the parliament conferred the rank of ſerjeant major general: and for the temporary ſupply of the city with fuel, the parliament iſſued an ordinance, impowering the corporation to dig turf and peat upon any ſequeſtered lands, or upon any grounds, gardens and orchards excepted, belonging to the king or queen, or any biſhop, dean, or chapter.

Amidſt theſe military operations, the parliament though they had in a great degree unſettled the eſtabliſhed religion, had not found ſufficient leiſure to new model the church upon any other plan: an aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, had indeed altered the articles of the church, aboliſhed the liturgy, and eſtabliſhed a new directory for public worſhip; but the liberty of praying and preaching being under no reſtraint, new opinions and ſectaries, were continually forming. The London clergy therefore preſented a petition to the parliament complaining of the confuſed ſtate of religion; and requeſting, in virtue of the ſolemn covenant they had entered into, the eſtabliſhment of a pure diſcipline and government, according to the word of God, and the example of the beſt reformed churches. This petition being read September 18th, the petitioners received the thanks of the houſe; and a committee of twenty three miniſters was appointed, *pro tempore*, any ſeven of which were impowered to ordain miniſters: and any perſon preſuming to exerciſe the miniſterial function in the city, without their ordination, were ſubjected to puniſhment.

1645. March 4th 1645, a common hall was ſummoned by order of parliament, where their commiſſioners informed the citizens of the whole proceedings in their ineffectual negociation with the king at Uxbridge: for the continuation of the war therefore, a loan of 80,000 *l.* was deſired of the city.

The monied men in the city, uſed to depoſit their money in the mint in the Tower of London, as a kind of bank for ſafety; but Charles in the year 1640, having made free with the money there, they after that kept it at home. But on the breaking out of the civil war, apprentices and ſervants often leaving their maſters to go into the army; merchants and tradeſmen in ſuch unſettled times could no longer confide in them. They therefore about this year 1645, began to lodge their caſh in the hands of Goldſmiths, both to receive and pay for them: which was the firſt origin of bankers in London *. Archbiſhop Laud was brought to trial and beheaded, about this time.

By a wiſe regulation, the parliament now paſſed what was called the ſelf-denying ordinance; which excluded the members of both houſes, from all civil and military offices: but unhappily ſome few exceptions were admitted in a plan calculated to preſerve the fountain of legiſlation pure from contamination. In conſequence of this ordinance many members reſigned their commands, and received thanks for their paſt ſervices; the earl of Eſſex in particular was allowed

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. II. p. 77.

allowed a penſion of 10,000*l. per annum* *; alderman Pennington alſo was obliged to quit his office of lieutenant of the Tower; and the houſe of commons referring the choice of a ſucceſſor to that important truſt, to the lord-mayor and common-council; they nominated colonel Weſt, who was approved of by the houſe. Oliver Cromwel, one of the moſt active in this regulation, artfully procured his own obedience to be diſpenſed with †; and thus by preſerving his influence in both army and parliament, was at length by his great talents enabled to maſter both, and erect his own uſurpation on the ruins of the regal power. A. D. 1645.

Among the ſectaries which now prevailed, and which, however they differed on points of religion, had hitherto concurred in their endeavours for civil liberty; the Preſbyterians and Independents are to be diſtinguiſhed. The former, who were the majority in the parliament, and in the nation, coincided with the Scots in their plan of church government: the latter, of whom Cromwel and Vane were principal leaders, predominated in the army; they rejected all eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, creeds, and ſyſtems; they taught that every congregation compoſed a ſeparate church, independent of every other, and whoſe power was limited to its members: in politics they adopted a levelling principle. The independents were of courſe the moſt averſe to granting reaſonable terms to the king; and were zealous for the eſtabliſhment of a republican form of government.

On Saturday June 14th 1645, was fought the deciſive battle of Naſeby, which was followed by the ſpeedy ruin of the king's affairs in all quarters. On the 19th both houſes of parliament attended a thankſgiving ſermon at Chriſt-church in Newgate-ſtreet on account of this victory; after which they dined with the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, at Grocer's hall. When the dinner was over, they ſung the 49th pſalm together, and then ſeparated. Prophane wits may perhaps ſmile at this mode of celebrating a day of joy; but had the king and his party been as good pſalm ſingers as the parliamentarians, his affairs might have terminated otherwiſe than they did. A few days after a committee from the parliament ſolicited a loan from the city of 30,000*l.* to enable them to pay arrears due to the Scots army: and the corporation received the thanks of both houſes for their ready compliance.

In conſequence of a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council to the houſe of Lords, for a ſpeedy ſettlement of church government, according to the covenant, the parliament undertook this great work; and by an ordinance eſtabliſhed the Preſbyterian model, in all its forms of congregational, claſſical, provincial, and national aſſemblies ‡. The city of London received a letter of thanks on this occaſion, from the Scots parliament for their zeal and fidelity in doing and ſuffering for the cauſe of God §.

By

* Hume.

† Harris's Life of Cromwel p. 120. Ludlow's Memoirs.

‡ Hume.

§ Dated St. Andrew's Januory 27th 1645-6.

A. D. 1645. By the defeat and diſperſion of the king's troops, great numbers of the royaliſts retired to London, which alarmed the parliament, leſt this reſort ſhould give birth to ſome dangerous enterprize: they therefore by an ordinance impowered the city trained bands to ſearch for delinquents, and expel them from all places within the bills of mortality. Upon apprehenſion of the king himſelf coming privately to London, they alſo publiſhed three ordinances; the firſt impowering the city militia to ſecure his perſon; the ſecond commanding all papiſts, and thoſe who had borne arms againſt the parliament, to depart out of the lines of communication round London and Weſtminſter, on pain of being treated by the rules of war as ſpies; and the third declaring that whoever ſhould harbour or conceal the perſon of the king, ſhould be proceeded againſt, as a traitor to the common wealth.

1646. The king however inſtead of coming to London, where the independent party was now much increaſed, thought he had milder treatment to expect from the Preſbyterians; he therefore privately retired from Oxford to the Scots army then before Newark; which ſoon after removed northward with him to Newcaſtle. From this place he wrote to the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, expreſſing his full reſolution to comply with the parliaments of both kingdoms in every thing for ſettling truth and peace. But peace was farther diſtant than ever, though one party in the diſpute was ſubdued, and a fugitive.

The popular party having now no common object to employ their arms againſt, indulged their animoſities againſt each other, and the diviſions between the Preſbyterians and Independents began to appear more evidently. The corporation of London on May 26th 1646, preſented a long remonſtrance to the parliament, under ſeveral heads, ſome of them complaining of political grievances, but principally of the ſwarm of ſectaries which diſcovered themſelves every where, and who if they ſhould get into places of honour and truſt, might diſturb the public peace both in the church and commonwealth. The lords returned thanks for this teſtimony of duty and good affection; but the independent party in the houſe of commons took it very ill that the preſbyterian party in the city ſhould pretend to preſcribe laws to parliament. That houſe only replied that they would take the remonſtrance into conſideration on a proper occaſion. But though this remonſtrance was ſo coolly received by the commons, a warm letter of pious thanks was tranſmitted from the general aſſembly of Scotland to the citizens for their zeal againſt ſectaries, and adherence to the ſolemn league and covenant. In the mean time the Independents in the city prepared a counter petition ſigned by ſeveral thouſands of the citizens, in which they prayed the parliament to proceed in managing the affairs of the kingdom according to their own wiſdom, and the truſt repoſed in them; and that they would never ſuffer any other to ſhare with the parliament, or to preſcribe to them in the government or power of the nation. For this petition ſo acceptable to the preſent views of the commons, the thanks of the houſe were given.

Notwithſtanding theſe indications of diſagreement, the city advanced two loans to the parliament of 200,000 *l.* each; the one on the ſecurity of the

exciſe

exciſe and biſhops lands, toward arrears due to the Scots army*, and the other for the ſervice of England and Ireland. It has been computed that during the continuance of this civil war, the parliament had raiſed upward of forty millions; beſide what the king raiſed on his ſide, in thoſe places over which his power extended †. The ability to anſwer ſuch heavy demands, was a ſtrong proof of the commercial wealth of the nation. A. D. 1646.

The advance of the mutinous army toward London, under Fairfax and Cromwell, after ſeizing the king out of the hands of the parliamentary commiſſioners, cauſed great apprehenſions in the city; and produced a petition March 17th, 1647, from the citizens to the parliament, in which they profeſſed their zeal for the parliament and the covenant; requeſted the diſbanding of the army, and that they might annually chuſe their committee of militia. The commons replied that theſe particulars were then under conſideration. June 8th they preſented another petition, in which after deſiring that any honourable means may be uſed to prevent the farther effuſion of chriſtian blood, and a renewal of the power, of ſearching for ſuſpected perſons and arms; they added—"that "according to our allegiance, the covenant and agreement of both nations, his "majeſty's royal perſon may be preſerved, and ſo diſpoſed of, that the parlia- "ments of both kingdoms may have free acceſs unto him, that thereby a right "underſtanding may be obtained between them; and this tottering church and "kingdom, after all our fears, ſorrows and ſufferings, may enjoy the bleſs- "ing of a well-grounded and long-deſired peace; whereby this kingdom may "be the better enabled to ſend ſpeedy relief and help to miſerable bleeding "Ireland." The petition concluded thus.---"And as this city, from the "beginning of theſe troubles, have faithfully adhered to the parliament; ſo we "are reſolved, by the bleſſing of God, never to deſert the ſame; but, with the "utmoſt of our lives and eſtates, will ſtand and fall, live and die, with the "parliament of England, according to our covenant." The petitioners were thanked, received the like profeſſions of attachment from the houſe, and an ordinance was iſſued according to deſire. A committee of both houſes was alſo appointed to deliberate with the committee of the London militia, on the arming all perſons in London, Weſtminſter, and within the lines of communication; for the ſafety of the parliament and the city. 1647.

When the army had advanced to Royſton, a letter dated June 10th and ſigned by Fairfax, Cromwell, and other of the commanders, was ſent to the lord-mayor &c. of London; explaining their pretenſions in plauſible terms, which amounted to deſiring a ſettlement of the kingdom before the army was diſbanded: inſiſting that their being ſoldiers, did not ſtrip them of their intereſt as Engliſhmen in the great cauſe for which the parliament invited them to take up arms; and concluding with a menace if the city ſhould think of oppoſing them by force. This letter was laid before the parliament, who ordered a committee to conſult with the committee of the London militia on the neceſſary meaſures on

* Theſe arrears were ſettled at 400,000 l. of which they were to receive the half inſtantly, and the other half at two ſubſequent payments, on condition of delivering up the king's perſon to the Engliſh parliament. *Hume.*

† Anderſon, vol. II. p. 80.

A. D. 1647. ſo dangerous a juncture. The army was deſired not to come within 25 miles of the city, but intelligence arriving that it had approached nearer, and that the horſe would be in town before noon the next day; a general confuſion and conſternation enſued: all ſhops were ordered to be ſhut up, and the trained bands to arm inſtantly; but upon farther thought theſe orders were revoked, and only ſtrong guards placed round the lines which incompaſſed the metropolis. An anſwer to their letter was ſent on the 12th by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners, who were impowered to treat with the general about a right underſtanding between the city and the army. In this letter the good ſervices the army had performed were acknowledged; they were requeſted not to quarter within 30 miles of the city, to prevent increaſing the price of proviſions; they were told that the citizens deteſted the thoughts of a new war, but that under the uncertainty of what might enſue, they had put themſelves in a poſture of defence, but without the leaſt intention to do any prejudice to that army which had been ſo eminent an inſtrument of their deliverance and ſafety; and that they had recommended their demands to the parliament.

The citizens now entered into a correſpondence upon very unequal terms, with a licentious army juſt at their doors: and flattered themſelves with the idea of acting a mediatorial part between the parliament and their troops. The army required that no forces ſhould be raiſed in the city; the citizens with the conſent of the parliament, agreed, and promiſed to move the parliament for their better payment, that they might be enabled to remove to a greater diſtance; which however ſoon after appeared to be no part of the ſerious intentions of the ſoldiery.

This parliament which obtained the name of the long parliament, had ſat an undue length of time; and having ſecured themſelves from diſſolution from the beginning, the long continuance of the ſupream authority in the hands of the ſame body of men, generated new grievances which took place of thoſe they had removed. It may be ſuppoſed that the repreſentations made by the army, who availed themſelves of the popular complaints, had ſome influence with the corporation, as well as the power with which they were inforced; when the lord-mayor &c. preſented another petition to the parliament, complaining of bad management, and preſcribing rules for the better regulation of government. They complained of the arbitrary power exerciſed by their committees and others, by whom good ſubjects had been oftener oppreſſed, than delinquents ſuppreſſed; of the embezzilment of the public money; which had raiſed the diſcontents of the ſoldiery for want of their pay; and for theſe and other ſpecified grievances, redreſs was prayed. They deſired "that the parliament would for the preſent pleaſe to lay aſide all buſineſſes of leſſer conſequence, of private concernment, and improve their time, and utmoſt endeavour, that ſuch laws may be prepared for his majeſty's royal concurrence, as may ſettle the government of the church, ſecure the people from all unlawful and arbitrary power whatſoever in future, and reſtore his majeſty to his juſt rights and authority, according to the covenant." They concluded thus.

"And

"And laſtly, that ſatisfaction being made by delinquents, according to the "wiſdom of parliament, an act of oblivion may be paſſed for an utter abolition "and final reconcilement of all parties and differences." A. D. 1647.

The allegations in this petition had real foundation; and the parliament was now ſo ſunk in the public eſteem, and awed by the army, who acquired ſtrength from this circumſtance; that the petitioners had the thanks of both houſes, for this arraignment of their conduct; and they were acquainted that the petition being long, ſhould be conſidered in due time.

The city was now diſtracted by the two principal factions, the Preſbyterians, who were for an accommodation with the king, and a ſettlement of religion according to the covenant; and the Independents, who were for eſtabliſhing a commonwealth to the excluſion of the king and the covenant: and each party inſtigated their apprentices and others to preſent petitions to the parliament according to theſe different principles. Two counter petitions were therefore framed and delivered under the names of thoſe of the young men and apprentices of London.

The government of the city was however in the hands of Preſbyterians, therefore when the parliament iſſued their ordinance for chuſing a new committee of the militia to provide for the ſecurity of the city; none were elected but ſuch who were of that perſuaſion. General Fairfax on this, ſent a letter to the city, requiring the militia to be reſtored into thoſe hands out of which it was taken; and though the corporation did not comply, the apprehenſions of the parliament procured a reverſal of the order. The Preſbyterians were ſo enraged at this meaſure, that all the officers and ſoldiers of the trained bands and auxiliaries, ſea commanders, ſeamen and watermen, young men and apprentices, entered into a ſolemn engagement, to endeavour that his majeſty ſhould come up to the parliament, with honour, ſafety, and freedom; to ſettle all differences with the parliament, with the Scots commiſſioners; and defend his perſon and authority, the privileges of parliament, and the liberty of the ſubject. This engagement was preſented to the lord-mayor and common council, and cauſed great commotions in the city. The general wrote to the parliament to put a ſtop to ſuch dangerous combinations; and a declaration was accordingly publiſhed by which all perſons who ſhould ſubſcribe that engagement were deemed guilty of high treaſon. Far from having the deſired effect the Preſbyterians became only more outrageous, and in conſequence of two petitions to the lord-mayor and common-council, the corporation petitioned the parliament for re-eſtabliſhing the militia; which was followed by a petition from the young men &c. to the ſame effect. Theſe latter petitioners rudely preſſing into the houſe of commons with their hats on, and keeping open the doors, cried *vote, vote, agree, diſpatch, we'll wait no longer!* exclaiming inceſſantly to have thoſe members who oppoſed their will, delivered up to them: and ſome of them getting to the windows of the houſe of lords, threw ſtones in upon them with many threats *: the parliament thus beſet on all ſides, found themſelves neceſſitated to yield to

* Ludlow. Hume.

A. D. 1647. whatever the preſent force dictated: they therefore now repealed their late ordinance and declaration.

It was the army's turn next to take up the diſpute: general Fairfax wrote a ſharp letter, to the mayor and common-council, from Bedford, in which he reminded them of the army's compliance with their deſires in removing from the metropolis; and reproaching them with the unparalleled violence offered to the parliament, demanded that the chief actors in it ſhould be given up to juſtice: the army alſo drawing together prepared to march again to London. The trained bands were upon this intelligence ordered to guard the fortifications, and proclamation was made by beat of drum, for all perſons capable of bearing arms, to repair with what arms they had the next morning to places of rendezvous appointed.

The ſpeakers of both houſes with many of the members, intimidated at the late violence, retired from London and threw themſelves into the hands of the army then at Windſor, and places adjacent, for protection *. The remaining members choſe new ſpeakers †, and being entirely in the city intereſt, voted, 1. That the king ſhould come to London. 2. That the committee of the city militia ſhould have full power to raiſe ſuch forces as they ſhould deem requiſite for the defence of the city. 3. That they make choice of a commander in chief, to be approved of by parliament; and ſuch commander to preſent other officers for the approbation of the ſaid committee. In purſuance of theſe votes, major general Maſſey was choſen general; and the parliament farther voted that the ordinance which put the land forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, gave him no power over the trained bands or garriſons. They diſpatched orders forbidding him to march to London, and paſſed an ordinance to enforce the power of the city militia.

Diſtracted as the city was between the Preſbyterian and Independent parties, ſo contrary in their political ſentiments, it would be ſtrange had their councils been conſiſtent when the army, ſo ſtrong an acceſſion to the latter party, was arriving. The borough of Southwark petitioned to be left to defend themſelves; many thouſands in the city petitioned for meaſures of accommodation, at which colonel Poyntz and other officers of the new liſt were ſo exaſperated as to fall upon the naked petitioners ſword in hand, killing and wounding ſeveral, and putting the reſt to flight. When the army halted to rendezvous on Hounſlow Heath, the Preſbyterians, ſuppoſing it was apprehenſive of their power, were for marching out to deſtroy it; when accounts arrived that it was again in motion, their courage ſunk and they were for treating: and to add to their deſpondency, the inhabitants of Southwark made a ſeparate application to the general, and received a brigade under colonel Rainſborow into the borough. Though ſome preparatory letters paſſed between Fairfax and the city, yet nothing was left for the latter but ſubmiſſion: the lord-mayor withdrew the militia from the forts on the weſtern ſide of the city, which were delivered up to detachments from the army. The lord-mayor and aldermen met the general the next day at Hyde-

* Ludlow. † Idem.

Hyde-Park, and congratulated his excellency on his arrival; the common-council ſaluted him at Charing-Croſs, and by an ordinance of parliament, he was that day made conſtable of the Tower. A. D. 1647.

The army was thus become maſters both of the city of London and the parliament; and the following day Auguſt 6th 20,000 troops marched triumphantly through the city; but preſerved the greateſt order, decency, and appearance of humility. The general on the plea of buſineſs declined an invitation to dine in the city, but made no objection to the preſent of a golden baſon and ewer valued at 1200*l.* A loan of 50,000*l.* was then required of the city for the payment of the ſoldiers, which not being complied with, the parliament at the deſire of the army paſſed a vote for the demoliſhing the fortifications which ſurrounded the cities of London, Weſtminſter, and borough of Southwark. The general then wrote a peremptory letter to the lord-mayor &c. to raiſe the money, but this not producing a ready compliance, the cauſes of the late riots at the parliament-houſe were examined into; and the committee for that purpoſe declaring there were ſufficient grounds for impeaching Sir John Gayer the lord-mayor, and four of the aldermen; they with the recorder were committed to the Tower, and articles of impeachment ordered to be drawn up againſt them. Cromwell then ſecretly labouring for his own exaltation delivered it as his judgment, "that a conſiderable part of the chief citizens of London, and ſome in every "county, be clapt up in caſtles and garriſons, for the more quiet and ſubmiſſive "carriage of every place to which they belong: further ſaying, that, from the "riſing of the late tumult in London, there ſhould be an occaſion taken to hang "the recorder and aldermen of London, then in the Tower, that the city might "ſee the more they did ſtir in oppoſition, the more they ſhould ſuffer; adding, "that the city muſt firſt be made an example *."

The city now deprived of its mayor, choſe alderman Warner on September 27th to be lord-mayor for the remainder of that year and for the year following; but the money for the troops not being yet raiſed, the general informed the citizens of his intention to quarter 1000 men in the city under colonel Hewſon to enforce the levying theſe arrears. However, the houſe of commons deſired lieutenant general Cromwell to write to Fairfax, to defer this meaſure; for which they had the thanks of the corporation.

The parliament receiving a petition which they adjudged to be deſtructive to the being of parliaments, committed the preſenters of it to priſon: but if their conduct was arraigned before this revolution, their authority was now diſregarded. The next week numbers of citizens attended the houſe with another petition, highly reflecting on the partiality of the commons, and deſiring the immediate diſcharge of the former petitioners. The court of common-council alſo, on the firſt of December, petitioned for the proviſion of the army, to enable them to remove farther from the city; that free quarter might be prevented, and ſurpernumerary forces diſbanded; that the government might be ſettled, the covenant

* *Major Robert Huntington's Reaſon's for laying down his commiſſion: in Harris's Life of Cromwell.* p. 152. Though Cromwell's power at that time triumphed over Huntington's charges againſt him; the full view of his conduct reflects credit on them.

covenant obſerved; and that the impriſoned aldermen and recorder might be
A. D. 1647. diſcharged. The citizens were indeed thanked, and due regard promiſed to their petition. But in order to check the future oppoſition of the city, the rumour of a conſpiracy was made uſe of, as the foundation of an ordinance to regulate the election of common-council men: wherein it was ordered, that no perſon who had been puniſhed for malignancy againſt parliament, that had adhered to the king againſt the parliament during the unnatural war, that had entered into the late engagement, which preceded the horrid force againſt the houſes of parliament, or who had any hand in that force; ſhould for one whole year be elected into any office in the city of London, or have a voice in ſuch elections.

During theſe ſubordinate ſtruggles for power, the great national buſineſs of ſettling the government, was no farther entered upon, than by each faction tampering with the captive king while he remained with the army, to ſtrike up a ſeparate bargain with him. He on the other hand, ſeeing himſelf courted on each ſide, unhappily conceived that neither party could do without him, and therefore from an overſtrained policy cloſed with neither, ſtill waiting for better terms. The Independents however had only temporized until they had ſubdued the city of London and the parliament; when finding himſelf more ſtrictly guarded, the king was deluded by the arts of Cromwell * into an attempt of making his eſcape; but was only betrayed more compleatly into his power by being conducted to Cariſbrook caſtle in the iſle of Wight.

1648. The diſcordance of men's minds in the mean time bred general confuſion and licentiouſneſs. Numbers of diſorderly perſons, having aſſembled on Sunday April 10, 1648, to tipple and divert themſelves; a practice which though authorized from the pulpit, during the two laſt reigns, the ſeverity of the preſent times would not allow; they were oppoſed by a party of the trained bands ſtationed at Finſbury to prevent ſuch prophanation of the Sabbath. The trained bands were diſperſed by the mob, who ſeized their colours, and increaſing their numbers, divided themſelves, and ran to different parts. One body went to Smithfield, where they doubtleſs collected auxiliaries; another to Whitechapel, where they took the colours from a captain's company; while the greater part ran to Whitehall. Being diſperſed by the parliament's guards at the Meuſe, they returned in great fury, and uniting with the reſt, broke open priſons, magazines and houſes, carried off arms, money, plate, and other valuable effects; and ſeizing the drums then beating for the trained bands, applied them to raiſe recruits for God and king Charles. They then took poſſeſſion of the city gates, forced the guard at the lord-mayor's houſe, carried off a piece of ordnance which enabled them to gain the magazine of arms at Leaden-hall. Early next morning however two regiments of regulars detached by general Fairfax, totally routed them; and by ten o'clock, the city gates were opened and quiet reſtored.

Though the common-council applied to parliament the next day to expreſs their

* Ludlow.

their abhorrence of this tumult, to requeſt the appointment of a thankſgiving for its ſuppreſſion, and for a ſpecial commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer to try the priſoners; yet a garriſon of 1000 foot and 100 horſe was placed in the Tower to awe the citizens, the poſts and chains in and about the city were taken down; and a ſcheme was formed by the army to diſarm the city, and arm only their own friends there, who would thus be able to command all the reſt by military law. This humiliating treatment was averted by petition to the parliament; and inſurrections of the royaliſts in other parts of the kingdom, drawing the army away from the metropolis, the parliament applied to the city for a guard; the citizens took this opportunity to ſolicit the power of regulating their militia, of nominating the lieutenant of the Tower, and that the garriſon there might be removed: when each granted the others deſires to their mutual ſatisfaction. A. D. 1648.

The cavaliers were not idle in the city; for the houſe of commons communicated to the lord-mayor and common-council, the intelligence they had received, of a dangerous conſpiracy, to deſtroy the parliament and city, Preſbyterians and Independents, and roundheads in general; for which deſperate purpoſe many thouſands were enliſted and ſworn to ſecreſy. For the defeat of this ſcheme the committee of the London militia, were deſired to keep the ſeveral regiments of trained bands ready for immediate ſervice; and the city was invited to unite with the parliament for their common ſecurity. The corporation returned their acknowledgements for this information, declared that their intereſts were inſeparable; and that they would live and die with the parliament according to the proteſtation. By an ordinance of both houſes, all diſaffected perſons were ordered to depart from London and within twenty miles thereof.

The city and parliament improved this reſpite from preſent violence which the abſence of the army now afforded; and the good correſpondence thus renewed, encouraged the corporation to petition for the enlargement of their magiſtrates from the Tower; in which petition they expreſſed their ſatisfaction at the parliamentary votes and reſolutions not to alter the fundamental government of the kingdom, by king, lords, and commons; to adhere to the ſolemn league and covenant, and the treaties between the two kingdoms. The recorder Glyn, was accordingly releaſed, with ſome others of inferior note; but with regard to the aldermen, the commons ſaid the affair was of ſuch importance as to require farther conſideration: which was acknowledging that though the army was removed, their apprehenſions of it, were not.

The lord-mayor and common-council next laid before the parliament a letter from the Kentiſh royaliſts, deſiring aſſiſtance, and inviting the corporation to an aſſociation with them: for which they received the thanks of both houſes, who in return, ventured to diſcharge three of their aldermen from confinement. But ſtill anxious for the ſettlement of the nation, the citizens renewed their applications for a perſonal treaty between the king and both houſes, conſiſtent with his majeſty's honour and the ſafety of parliament; for the compoſing of differences, and concluding a laſting peace: and that all armies might be diſbanded,

A. D. 1648.

disbanded, and the soldiers arrears justly paid. A committee was appointed for this salutary purpose; but finding the business remissly prosecuted, the citizens again petitioned on these points, and that the city might have power to unite the militia of London and the outparts by one committee; and if requisite, to raise horse for the security of his majesty's person, the parliament and city.

The duke of Buckingham, and the earls of Holland and Peterborough wrote to the city for assistance in their intentions to join with the forces of Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex, to release the king and bring him up to parliament. This letter being communicated to the two houses, the commons voted that those peers should be proceeded against as traitors. A spirit of discontent had extended to the fleet; seventeen ships lying in the mouth of the river, had declared for the king; and putting Rainsborrow their admiral on shore, sailed over to Holland, where the prince of Wales took the command of them *. He sent a letter and declaration to the lord-mayor and common-council of London, who delivered copies to the house of commons; upon which the house ordered the originals to be laid before them, and that the citizens should return no answer nor proceed in any thing relating to them without their especial licence. The citizens however, steady in the purpose of restoring order to government, again petitioned both houses to that end; for the effectual observance of the self-denying ordinance; and for the relief of those merchants whose property had suffered by the revolted ships under prince Charles.

Other petitions followed, but the people by their attention to politics being excited in these disputes, were too much divided in opinion as to the future frames of government and religion, to have any treaties with the king take effect. The Independents or Commonwealths-men, were numerous in the house of commons, in the city and all over the nation; for when people study to shun one extream, they too often rush to the opposite one. These had the casting vote, by having the army on their side; who after suppressing the royalists in other parts of the kingdom, were now returning to destroy the parliament and the king himself, the only present enemies remaining.

The city of London had advanced 10,000 *l.* for defraying the charges attending the treaty with the king at Newport in the isle of Wight; but the treaty being prolonged, the parliament were negociating an additional loan for that purpose, when a letter from general Fairfax, dated at Windsor November 30th 1648, arrived, demanding 40,000 *l.* from the city by the next night for the arrears of the army; otherwise the citizens were given to understand the army would be quartered upon them, or in plain terms, upon pain of military execution. The citizens referring the consideration of this letter to the house of commons, they resolved that considering the arrears due from the city, the money should be paid: they certainly considered that a contrary resolution would signify little now the army was again hovering over them.

In opposition to the treaty entered into with the king by the parliament, the council of general officers had sent a remonstrance to the parliament, where-in

* Hume.

in they complained of this treaty; demanded that the king ſhould be brought to juſtice, as the capital cauſe of the blood ſpilt during the war; and that a period ſhould be put to the preſent parliament, and proviſion be made for a more equal repreſentation: in concluſion they added their hopes that theſe things would "not be taken ill becauſe from an army, and ſo ſervants, when their "maſters are ſervants, and truſtees for the kingdom *." During the conſternation of the parliament at the ſudden declaration of theſe intentions, the army increaſed their alarm by ſeizing the king's perſon, and conveying him to Hurſt caſtle, and from thence to the army at Windſor †. A. D. 1648.

Two days after the letter above-mentioned, part of the army arrived in the neighbourhood of London, and quartered in Weſtminſter, the out parts, and villages near at hand; the remainder were the next day quartered in the ſuburbs round London, where many of them in great houſes being obliged to lie on the bare floors without firing; the general wrote to the magiſtrates either to provide the ſoldiers with bedding, to be deducted out of their arrears, or to find them quarters in the city.

The parliament though thus ſurrounded by the army, proceeded ſteadily to finiſh the treaty with the king; and after a debate of three days, the houſe of commons had reſolved, by a majority of 129 againſt 83, that the conceſſions of the king were a foundation for the houſes to proceed upon a ſettlement of the kingdom ‡. The next day, which was December 6th, two regiments ſurrounded the parliament houſe, and Colonel Pride who commanded the guard at the doors, having a liſt of ſuch members of the Preſbyterian party, as were intended to be excluded from ſitting, forcibly arreſted them in their paſſage to the houſe; and ſuffered none but the determined Independents to enter, who amounted not to above fifty or ſixty §. This military violence on the parliament, which was ludicrouſly termed Pride's purge, was a ſure means of ſecuring a majority in the houſe; and will ſufficiently account for the extraordinary meaſures that were afterward purſued ſheltered under a parliamentary ſanction.

Theſe ſudden and violent revolutions excited general aſtoniſhment and terror; many began to withdraw their effects beyond ſea; foreigners ſcrupled to give any credit to a people ſo torn by faction, and oppreſſed by military uſurpation: even the internal trade of the kingdom began to ſtagnate; and in order to remedy theſe growing evils, the generals publiſhed a declaration, in which they expreſſed their reſolution to ſupport law and juſtice ||. But neither this aſſurance, nor the plauſibility of their following profeſſions, could in ſenſible minds, cure, or atone for, the violence which was employed to impoſe them on the nation.

* *Harris's Life of Charles I.* p. 404. Singular as the reſolution was of bringing the king to a trial, it appeared with a much worſe grace after detaining him ſo long in expectation of a reſtoration, and treating with him in the mean time to that end; than if they had, deſtitute as they were of law or precedent, proceeded againſt him judicially, as ſoonas the event of the war put them in poſſeſſion of his perſon. This tranſaction therefore is to be conſidered meerly in the light of the after thought of a party, now ſenſible of their own ſtrength, and reſolved to exert it to the full extent.

† Ludlow's Memoirs.

‡ Hume.

§ Ludlow. Hume.

|| Hume.

A.D. 1648. If this choſen remnant of a garbled aſſembly, may in compliance with the uſual forms of ſpeech, be honoured with the name of a houſe of commons; we may proceed to relate, that a committee of the houſe was appointed to form a charge againſt the king: on the report of which committee a vote paſſed, declaring it treaſon in a king to levy war againſt his parliament *. It is ſaying all that can be ſaid on this remarkable occaſion, to add that the event points out the traitors; and that had Charles been victorious, he would certainly have uſed the heads of the popular party in the ſame manner. But it is doubtful whether this will juſtify the appointment of a court of juſtice compoſed of his accuſers, in oppoſition to the few peers who remained in the upper houſe, to try the king's former conduct by this recent declaration. Pride's purge however affords the beſt expoſition of the diſputed merits of this tranſaction.

For the more effectual ſecurity in carrying on ſo ſingular a proſecution, the city trained bands were diſmiſſed from their attendance, and in their ſtead a regiment of horſe with another of foot, were appointed to guard the houſe of commons. The money demanded from the city by the army, not being yet paid, two regiments of foot, with ſome troops of horſe, alſo entered the city, and quartered in Blackfriars and its neighbourhood: from whence, by the general's order, they went and ſeized the treaſure in Weavers, Haberdaſhers, and Goldſmiths halls; from the firſt of which they carried off 20,000 *l.* Another regiment of horſe was quartered in the city the following day, to awe the city from any reſentment of theſe acts of violence.

The nation now felt the danger of employing a military force to redreſs their grievances. The army raiſed to ſubdue the king, having performed that ſervice, aſſumed the privilege of arbiters, and next reſolved to ſubdue the people. They were maſters of the metropolis, had purged the parliament of all oppoſers; and now employed them as their ſervants to purge the corporation in like manner. The commons paſſed an ordinance to incapacitate all thoſe citizens who had ſubſcribed the petition for a treaty with the king, and for bringing him to London, from being elected mayor, aldermen, or common-council men of the city: by which act of excluſion, very few of the old body remained in the election which then took place for the next year.

1649. January 9th 1649, the ſerjeant at arms, by order of the houſe of commons, proclaimed the king's trial in Cheapſide, to invite all perſons to bring accuſations againſt him; and ſtill more to remove all obſtructions to their intentions, Fairfax iſſued a proclamation commanding all papiſts, delinquents and diſaffected perſons to depart from London and within ten miles of it, within twenty four hours, and not to return for the ſpace of one month.

The new-modelled court of common-council, as might be expected, added their ſanction to the preſent procedure againſt the king, by petitioning the houſe of commons to bring him to juſtice: but it is obſervable that Sir Abraham Reynardſon the lord-mayor, with ſeveral of the aldermen, the common ſerjeant, and the town clerk, left the court, rather than concur in ſo adventurous a meaſure.

* Ludlow, Hume.

measure. The commons highly pleased with this encouragement, returned the petitioners thanks, and declared for its being entered on the books, among the other acts of the common-council. A. D. 1649.

It would be superfluous to swell this work by describing the trial and execution of the unfortunate king; the particulars are universally known; and it is sufficient to have explained the immediate causes to so singular a catastrophe, that we may perceive the foundation on which it rested. The writers of the Parliamentary History, observe very justly----" that those great and able members " who first engaged in behalf of the liberties of the people, against the encroach- " ments of the prerogative, meant no more than to oblige the king to rule " according to law; not to bring him to the scaffold: and that monarchy and " the peerage were not destroyed, till the liberties of parliament had been first " subverted by an army of their own raising *."

A short retrospective view of the general leading causes to this great crisis in our history, will find a natural place when we arrive at the revolution in 1688.

CHAP. XIII.

From the execution of Charles I. *to the restoration of Charles* II.

THE death of the king, who was executed January 30th, was followed by the dissolution of monarchical government. The house of commons passed a vote for the abolishment of the house of lords, as useless and dangerous, and another for the abolishment of monarchy: the forms of all public business were altered from being in the king's name, to that of the keepers of the liberties of England: and it was declared high treason, to proclaim or otherwise acknowledge Charles Stuart, commonly called prince of Wales †. Even the king's statues at St. Paul's and in the Royal Exchange were pulled down, and in the niche of the latter was placed the following inscription *Exit tyrannus, regum ultimus* ‡; " the tyrant, the last of the kings, is gone." The prince and duke of York were then abroad, and the commons, agreeable to their levelling principles, are said to have intended to bind the Princess Elizabeth apprentice to a button maker, and her brother to some other mechanical profession: but the former died of grief, and Cromwel sent the other beyond sea §.

As the lord-mayor of London had refused his sanction to the petition of the common-council for the king's prosecution; so he refused obedience to the order of the house of commons for proclaiming the abolition of monarchy, and the erection of a commonwealth: for which contempt he was fined 2000*l.*

* See Harris's Life of Charles I. p. 406.

† *Ludlow.* The court of King's bench, was called the court of Public bench; and some republicans were so cautious of acknowledging monarchy any where, that in repeating the Lord's-prayer, instead of saying *thy kingdom come*, they are reported to have said *thy commonwealth come*. Hume.

‡ Harris's Life of Cromwel, p. 221.

§ Hume.

A. D. 1649. degraded from the magiſtracy, and committed to the Tower for two months; another mayor, alderman Atkins, being choſen in his room on April 3, for the remainder of his year.

Cromwel having obtained the lieutenancy of Ireland, a committee of the parliament was appointed to treat with the citizens of London for a loan of 120,000*l.* for the charges of his expedition, which was complied with on ſatisfactory ſecurity: but his journey was delayed by diſcontents which threatened diſturbance to the preſent plan of government. An engagement was framed and impoſed on the nation to ſupport the commonwealth without king or houſe of peers; but the independents were not ſo numerous in the nation as to procure a general ſubſcription to it: and ſuch obſtinate reluctance was obſerved in the people, that the parliament was obliged to deſiſt from impoſing it *. Even enthuſiaſtic notions now went greater lengths than the enthuſiaſtic governors wiſhed; and divers fanatics taught that all government was unneceſſary, now Chriſt had deſcended into the hearts of his ſaints and enlightened them with his inſpiration. Theſe abſolute levelling principles had infected the ſoldiery, an inſurrection of whom was with difficulty ſuppreſſed; and a thankſgiving was appointed on the occaſion. The corporation of London invited the houſe of commons to dine in the city at Grocer's-hall on that day, which was thankfully accepted. After hearing two ſermons at Chriſt-church in Newgate ſtreet, the houſe of commons, general officers, and council of ſtate with their proper officers, walked in proceſſion to the hall to dinner, where their muſic was only drums and trumpets. Yet the diſaffection of the people rendered them ſo ſuſpicious, that it is related the cooks were ſworn to ſerve them with nothing but wholeſome food †. The remainder of the proviſions with 400*l.* in money, were diſtributed to the poor.

The next day the houſe of commons returned the lord-mayor and common council their thanks by a committee for their generous entertainment. A deputation of the common-council at the ſame time waited on general Fairfax, and as a teſtimonial of the eſteem of the city preſented him with another baſon and ewer of maſſy gold. Lieutenant general Cromwel alſo received 300 pounds worth of plate, and a purſe containing 200 pieces of gold.

The parliament and city were once more on good terms with each other; and to unite them the ſtronger, the parliament made the citizens a preſent of Richmond park, ſeveral houſes, with 1000*l.* in money for the city poor: the lord-mayor and common-council in an addreſs of thanks acknowledged theſe favours; and declared their firm reſolutions of ſtanding by the parliament with their lives and fortunes on all emergencies.

1650. On January 4, 1650, a ſad accident happened, which ſhews the wiſdom of the reſtrictions ſince impoſed on the keeping gunpowder in London ‡. A ſhipchandler oppoſite Barking church in Tower-ſtreet, being barrelling up gunpowder; by ſome heedleſsneſs it took fire: there were 27 barrels in all, and the exploſion deſtroyed about 60 houſes with all their inhabitants. The number of ſufferers in this calamity was much increaſed by a pariſh feaſt at the

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Stat. 5 Geo. I. c. 26. 11 Geo. I. c. 23. 15 Geo. II. c. 32.

Roſe tavern, which was the next door but one; and where great numbers of mangled bodies and limbs were afterward dug out of the ruins. Two extraordinary caſes were remarked on this diſmal occaſion; the one was, that the miſtreſs of the tavern was found ſitting upright in the bar, and a drawer ſtanding without, with a pot in his hand; both of them preſerved from any external injury, by the caſual falling of the timber, but ſuffocated: the other was a child in a cradle, blown upon the leads of Barking church, from whence it was taken down the next day unhurt. This child, which was a girl, was afterward taken care of by a charitable perſon, it not being known to whom ſhe belonged. A. D. 1650.

The parliament in 1651, taking into conſideration the diſadvantages reſulting from the intereſt of money continuing higher in England than it was in foreign countries; and the effects high intereſt had in keeping down the price of land; very prudently reduced the legal intereſt of money from eight, to ſix, *per cent* *. and unſettled as the political ſtate of the nation was at home, it is rather matter of wonder than otherwiſe, that this regulation was practicable. 1651.

The military experience gained in the late civil wars, during which men roſe to command not by birth but by perſonal abilities, enabled the commonwealth to exert itſelf vigorouſly in its warlike operations; but the fanatical notions of thoſe who remained at the head of affairs, were too narrow to acquire popularity, or to ſettle a durable frame of domeſtic policy. Ireland and Scotland were reduced by Cromwel, who returned to crown his ſucceſſes by a final victory over the remnant of the long parliament, which was the only legiſlative authority now ſubſiſting. They had increaſed the maritime power, encouraged the fleet, and ventured to think of reducing the land forces, the authors of their preſent excluſive power. The army remonſtrated for their arrears, and required a new parliament to be ſummoned; inſtead of which the members came to a reſolution not to diſſolve themſelves, and entered into the conſideration of filling up the vacancies by new elections †. Upon this intelligence Cromwel in a rage, carried a party of ſoldiers to the houſe, and on April 20, 1653, gave it an effectual purge, by turning all the members out, himſelf going out laſt, and ordering the door to be locked ‡. 1653.

Every eye was now turned toward the man who had taken ſuch a bold ſtep; a man who, though till lately he had been only the ſecond in command of the army, had been the prime director of every late meaſure. The city was not however ſo entirely devoted to his meaſures as to acquieſce ſilently to ſuch repeated violations of all government: many of the aldermen and citizens therefore addreſſed him to reinſtate the parliament. But a counter addreſs was procured from other citizens, expreſſing their diſſent from the former addreſs, and aſſuring him of their firm reſolution to adhere to him. Other addreſſes of this complexion arriving from the army, fleet, and country, Cromwel by the advice of his council of officers, and by his own ſingle authority, ſummoned a new

* Anderſon vol. II. p. 85.
† Hume.
‡ Ludlow's Memoirs, Harris's Life of Cromwel, p. 321.

A. D. 1653. new parliament of his own chuſing, to whom he devolved all the power of the ſtate*.

The whole legiſlative authority was now more degraded than ever, being exerciſed by a ſet of fanatical men appointed by military nomination; yet the city countenanced them ſo far as to preſent a petition to them in the name of the corporation, for godly miniſters, a legal maintenance for them, and for the encouragement of the univerſities. Though after all, the citizens may well be excuſed; for to what power could they apply, but to that in actual poſſeſſion? Cromwel however was either diſſatisfied with his new parliament, or employed it meerly as preparatory to his own ſovereignty; for after a ſhort ſitting, ſome of the principal members by his own procurement meeting earlier than ordinary, ſurrendered their power again into his hands by a formal deed: the remainder of them were once more turned out by a file of muſquetiers.† A council of officers then veſted Oliver Cromwel with the ſovereign power, under the title of Lord Protector.‡

The Protector was inaugurated in Weſtminſter-hall, December 16, 1653, with great pomp, having firſt ſolemnly ſworn to an inſtrument of government§, drawn

* This parliament, choſen principally for their ſpiritual gifts, was denominated Barebone's parliament, from Praiſe God Barebone, a leather-ſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, who was an eminent ſpeaker in it. *Harris*, p. 335.

† Idem. p. 339.

‡ Whatever may be thought of the means made uſe of to produce this event, we are not to wonder that after the antient government was deſtroyed, and no certain plan was adopted to take place of it; the talents of ſome one man ſhould enable him to ſwallow up the whole power ſo diſcordantly exerciſed. Government implies ſubmiſſion; but thoſe commands are generally ſooneſt yielded to, that are moſt readily delivered, promptly enforced, and where obedience is beſt rewarded: and theſe generally happen when power reſides in a ſingle hand; which may account for Cromwel's exaltation.

All government ſeems to require a centre of authority ſomewhere to execute legiſlative orders. The determinations of great bodies however regularly formed, can only be collected by majority of votes; which in conteſted points obſtructs their proceedings, and defeats them in exigencies when ſecrecy and prompt execution are requiſite. Hence in thoſe governments which preſerve ſomething of a republican form, a chief magiſtrate is nevertheleſs generally found at the head of them; and while his power is properly limited, it is immaterial whether he is called Emperor, King, Stadtholder, Doge, or Protector. Even when theſe ſupream offices are violently obtained, as in the preſent caſe, the uſurpers generally find it prudent to make conceſſions, ſimilar to preſcribed conditions where they are conferred. To ſuch magiſtrates the legiſlative authority delegate the executive power; and the true principles of wholeſome government, conſiſt in preſerving the latter authority in ſubordination to the former. The chief magiſtrate may be ſuperior in dignity and power, to any individuals which compoſe the body politic; but it is the full concurrence only of the ſeveral parts of this body, whatever its frame may be, which conſtitutes lawful abſolute power: and abſolute power is found in all ſtates.

Neither Oliver Cromwel, nor Julius Cæſar were perhaps actuated by public motives, to eſtabliſh their perſonal authorities; even patriotiſm itſelf is very ſeldom untainted with private views: yet when government is diſlocated, and a nation diſtracted by violent parties; it admits of a queſtion whether a man of talents may not do public ſervice by taking the helm of ſtate into his own hands, and by an uniform ſteerage of the whole, afford a reſpite from confuſion to rectify the ſubordinate parts of government? His ſubſequent conduct muſt determine this queſtion. The event ſhewed that as Rome was then circumſtanced, to the patriotic Brutus and Caſſius, were greater enemies their country than Cæſar; who in the main behaved well; and the meer cutting him off, only left his ſeat vacant for far worſe tyrants to fight for. Here the parallel fails in part, as Oliver died a natural death, while the clouds of danger were gathering over his head: and as his character will admit of no compariſon with that of the unfortunate king, he contributed ſo largely to deſtroy; ſo perhaps it will do the memories of Charles II. and James II. no ſervice to compare them with Oliver Cromwel, ſuch as his own natural temper and that of the times, formed him.

§ Extraordinary as this ſettlement of the government might be, the inſtrument ſubſcribed to by Oliver ſhews that he was not altogether ſo lawleſs an uſurper as the rancour of party ſometimes repreſents him. The heads of it as collected from Ludlow, Harris and Hume, are theſe.

1. He

drawn up by his council. The lord mayor, aldermen and recorder of London, attended his inſtallation in their ſcarlet gowns; the lord mayor carrying the city ſword before him, and the earl of Warwick, the ſword of ſtate. Soon after the corporation of London invited him to dine with them at Grocer's-hall; he was received with regal honours, the city companies in their ſtands lined the ſtreets through which he paſſed, and he was met and attended by the lord mayor, who carried the ſword before him bare-headed,* and by the aldermen on horſe-back in their formalities. After being ſumptuouſly entertained, he at his departure in virtue of his ſovereign character, conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Vyner the lord mayor.† On May 16, 1654, the protector returned the compliment of the city, and entertained the magiſtrates of London in an elegant manner. A. D. 1653. 1654.

Cromwel by aſſuming the ſupream power, had increaſed the number of his enemies; and to the royaliſts were now added the zealous republicans, who were much enraged to find their labours and projects terminated by one of their companions ſeating himſelf in that throne, out of which they had ſo lately pulled the king. The royaliſts firſt entered into a conſpiracy againſt his life, which being diſcovered, two of them, Gerard and Vowel were executed. He iſſued a proclamation for taking an account of all diſaffected perſons within the bills of mortality; and ſending for the lord mayor, aldermen, and ſixty of the common council to Whitehall, he earneſtly recommended the peace of the city to them, and to engage them ſtill farther, granted a commiſſion by which, a committee of the citizens were inveſted with the intire direction of the city militia. They were impowered to raiſe any forces they judged neceſſary, to be commanded by their old favourite officer major general Skippon. He alſo remitted ſome of their taxes, and ſoon after at the deſire of this committee, revived the artillery company.

When Cromwel's parliament met, he was greatly ſurprized to find them enter into a diſcuſſion of his inſtrument of government, and of the authority he had aſſumed over the nation. He cauſed a guard to be ſet at the door of the houſe early in the morning, and ſent to the mayor of London to explain his conduct,

1. He was to call a parliament every three years: the repreſentatives were proportioned to the contributions of the reſpective counties toward the public expences; to the number of 400 for England, 30 for Scotland, and 30 for Ireland.
2. No parliament was to be diſſolved before it had ſat five months.
3. All bills paſſed by the parliament, and preſented to the protector, if not ſigned by him within twenty days, were to have the force of laws without his aſſent.
4. The protector was to be aſſiſted by a council not to exceed twenty one, nor to be leſs than thirteen in number.
5. The power of making alliances, war or peace, were the protector's prerogatives aſſiſted by his council.
6. The power of the militia, and the forces by ſea and land, to be in the protector and parliament while ſitting; in the intervals, in him with his council.
7. Magiſtrates to be appointed, honours conferred, the power of pardoning, and benefit of forfeitures to be enjoyed, by the protector.
8. The protector and his council to govern the nation during the intervals of parliament.
9. On the death of the protector, a new one to be choſen by the council.
10. No future protector to be general of the army.
11. A ſtanding army for Britain and Ireland, of 20,000 foot and 10,000 horſe, was eſtabliſhed; which was not to be diminiſhed without the protector's conſent; and this was the only negative he aſſumed.

* Ludlow. † Idem.

A. D. 1654.

conduct, that he might prevent any diſorders in the city. When the members came at the uſual hour, they were denied admittance, and ordered to attend the protector in the painted chamber, where he told them that nothing could be more abſurd than for them to diſpute his title; when the ſame inſtrument, which made them a parliament, had inveſted him with the protectorſhip: he informed them, moreover, that none of them ſhould ſit in the parliament unleſs they ſubſcribed an acknowledgment of the government by a ſingle perſon and a parliament. But this was far from ſecuring their future compliance, ſo that at length he diſſolved them*.

This parliament in 1654, paſſed an act which limited the number of hackney coaches within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and ſix miles round the late lines of communication, to 300, with 600 hackney coach horſes: the government and regulation of them, to be in the court of aldermen, and every coach to pay a duty of 20s. yearly for the expences of regulating them†.

The protector about this time gave a commendable earneſt of his reſolution to aſſert rigorous juſtice againſt offenders. The Portugueze ambaſſador being in London negociating a treaty with Cromwel; his brother, don Pantaleon Sa, who was joined with him in the commiſſion, fancying himſelf inſulted, came upon Change with his maſter of horſe, and other armed attendants, aſſaſſinated a gentleman by miſtake, who proved not to be the perſon who affronted him, and then took refuge in the ambaſſador's houſe. The mob threatened to burn the houſe; but Cromwel ſending a guard ſeized the criminals, and regardleſs of the ambaſſador's plea of privilege brought them to trial‡. They were condemned and ordered for execution on July 10, 1654: the ambaſſador ſigned the treaty at eight o'clock in the morning with the protector; departed from Graveſend at ten; and in the afternoon don Pantaleon was beheaded on Tower-hill, and his accomplice the maſter of the horſe, was hanged at Tyburn.§ Cromwel's conduct with regard to foreign nations, was indeed becoming a good prince; and being well ſeconded by the able and vigilant officers he employed, rendered the Engliſh nation reſpected all over Europe: and though theſe are matters beyond our cognizance, it is worth mentioning that when he read the letters acquainting him of Blake's ſpirited behaviour in the mediterranean, to his council, he remarked with great ſatisfaction, that he hoped to make the name of an Engliſhman as great as that of a Roman had been‖. His immediate ſucceſſors on the reſtoration, had no ſuch exalted views.

Cromwel's adminiſtration at home, though in many reſpects praiſe-worthy, yet was ſometimes, perhaps owing to the peculiarity of his circumſtances, open to cenſure; of which an inſtance lies in our way. Mr. George Cony a merchant having on ſome plea refuſed payment of cuſtom, it was violently taken from him, for which he ſued the collectors: Cromwel reſolving to check ſuch oppoſition, committed his three counſel to the Tower, and they forſook the defence of their client by petitioning the protector for their liberty. Being thus deſerted

* Ludlow. Hume.
† Anderſon, vol. II. p. 93.
‡ Hume.
§ Harris's Life of Cromwel, p. 357.
‖ Idem. p. 361.

deſerted, Mr. Cony was under a neceſſity of pleading his own cauſe; and he referred it to the chief juſtice Rolls whether the tax in diſpute, not being authorized by parliament, ought to be paid by the law of the land? The judge fearing to determine in his favour, told him that ſome allowance was to be made in caſes of neceſſity; to which Mr. Cony replied, that it was not thought to be a good plea in law, firſt to make neceſſities and then to plead them. The judge took time until the next term to conſider what rule to make in the caſe; and in the interim diſliking his ſituation applied for diſmiſſion: ſerjeant Glynn was appointed to ſucceed him, but found means to accommodate the buſineſs with Cony before he ſat on the bench, to the great injury of Cony's reputation.* A. D. 1655.

By a treatiſe on the coal trade publiſhed in the year 1655, we find the price of coals in London was then uſually above 20s. a chaldron; and that there were 320 keels or lighters employed at Newcaſtle, each of which was computed to carry 800 chaldron Newcaſtle meaſure on board the ſhips: and that 136 chaldrons of that meaſure, made 217 chaldrons of London meaſure.† Thus we have a ſummary view of the annual conſumption of coals in the metropolis at that time; ſubject nevertheleſs to a doubt, whether all the coals thus eſtimated were ſhipped for the port of London only.

A duty of one ſhilling a chaldron was then paid on coals at London; and light as this impoſition was, compared with thoſe laid on coals in our times, the protector granted a licence to the corporation to import 4000 chaldrons yearly for the eaſe of poor citizens, duty free.

In this year alſo Cromwel influenced by a deſire of improving commerce and increaſing his revenue, liſtened to an overture of the Jews for permiſſion to ſettle again in England; which they obtained, 365 years ſince their expulſion by Edward I. in the year 1290‡. The Jews found an able advocate in Manaſſeh Ben Iſrael an eminent Jew who ſtiled himſelf a divine, and doctor of phyſic; and the protector had too much good ſenſe not to perceive how ſtrongly reaſon and utility plead in favour of liberty of conſcience.

In the year 1656, Cromwel with his new parliament, again revived the prohibitions againſt new buildings in and near London. An act was paſſed which impoſed a fine of one year's rent on all houſes and edifices erected on new foundations in the ſuburbs or within ten miles of the walls of London, ſince the year 1620, that had not four acres of freehold land laid to them. This puniſhment of previous offences before the penalty was declared, had probably no other motive than the raiſing of money; but a fine of 100l. was with more equity, if not with more reaſon, impoſed on future erections contrary to this condition. All houſes were alſo ordered to be built of brick or ſtone; upright, and without projecting the upper ſtories into the ſtreet.‖ 1656.

Some exceptions were made by this act in favour of new buildings then carrying on, which inform us that Clare market was juſt then finiſhed, in the

* Ludlow's Memoirs. Harris's Cromwel, p. 455.
† Quoted in Anderſon vol. II. p. 95.
‡ Idem. p. 98. See p. 60, *ante*.
‖ Idem. p. 100.

A. D. 1656. fields called Clement's inn fields; and it was by this act declared to be a free market every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. All buildings below London bridge, within two furlongs of the Thames, belonging to mariners and ſhip builders, with ſome other places, were alſo excepted *. This limitation of diſtance from the river, may in ſome degree account for the narrowneſs of the ſtreets and cloſeneſs of the houſes in the parts about Wapping and Rotherhithe.

Ambition covets one object after another with ſuch childiſh cravings, that Cromwel after finding himſelf king in effect, entertained the wiſh to be gratified with the jingle of the name. Had his party added to the reproach of killing the late king, and aboliſhing regal government, the inconſiſtency of reviving it in favour of one of their companions, and great lengths were already gone that way; Cromwel would then like all other kings, have thought the name little worth, without he could alſo reach at abſolute power, and eſtabliſh his dictates as laws. However this might have been, the fact was, that after he had made uſe of his major generals, to cruſh the party which adhered to the exiled royal family, he thought room was made to introduce his own: and having weeded his ſecond parliament as he had, though unſucceſsfully done the former, he ventured to try how far their complaiſance would extend. Colonel Jephſon made the motion in parliament of beſtowing the crown on the protector, which was received without ſurprize; and Cromwel gave him afterward a jocoſe reproof equivalent to thanks and promoted him and his ſon †. The motion was proſecuted by one of the city members, Pack, a proſtitute alderman; but he was roughly treated by the military party in the houſe for his officiouſneſs ‡: and Cromwel finding it likely to raiſe freſh diſturbances, prudently dropped the ſcheme, though the diſappointment is ſaid to have contributed to his death §.

1657. When Cromwel thought proper to decline the regal dignity, he determined to eſtabliſh his protectoral office upon a better foundation than the appointment of a council of officers; the inſtrument of government framed by them was therefore ſet aſide by a parliamentary act, which was underſtood as a popular election: and now thinking his office legally confirmed, he was again on May 25th 1657, ſolemnly inaugurated in Weſtminſter-hall as Lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland ‖. The lord-mayor, and aldermen of London attended, with the judges; Sir Thomas Widdrington, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, adminiſtered the oath to the protector, and preſented him with a ſword, a ſceptre, and a bible. The earl of Warwick, the only nobleman preſent **, carried the ſword of ſtate, and ſtood at the right ſide of the protector's chair, during the ſolemnity; and the lord-mayor, who carried the city ſword, ſtood on the left.

This was not long before his death; he called a new parliament, to which he added a motley houſe of lords; but as popular aſſemblies are not eaſily prevailed on to ſupport uſurped authority, he found it convenient to impoſe a diſſolution

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 100. † Ludlow. ‡ Idem. § Harris. p. 493. ‖ Idem. p. 491. ** Ludlow.

diſſolution on this parliament alſo. Diſcontents produced conſpiracies; Cromwel grew ſuſpicious of every body, and his anxiety brought on a diſorder that terminated his life on September 3d 1658. His eldeſt ſon Richard was then proclaimed in the city, as his ſucceſſor, by the privy-council, attended by the lord-mayor. The body of the late protector lay in great funeral ſtate at Somerſet houſe until the firſt of November *; the next day the lord-mayor and aldermen aſſiſted at his obſequies, with great numbers of the principal citizens. A. D. 1658.

Richard Cromwel was by no means qualified to ſupport the power gained by the aſpiring talents of his father; and to which he ſucceeded at a juncture when even that father found great difficulty in upholding it. He was of a moderate unambitious temper, fond of private life, and untainted with that fanatical ſpirit which Oliver ſo profitably cultivated. Of this deficiency he gave a very ill judged ſpecimen ſoon after he came into action; for an objection being made againſt one whom he had promoted, he in a deriding manner aſked whether they wanted him to prefer none but the godly? "Here, ſaid he, is Dick Ingoldſby, "who can neither pray nor preach; and yet I will truſt him before ye all ‡." It could not be reaſonably thought that preachers and prayers who as yet compoſed the ſtrength of the nation, would admire, ſupport, or truſt, a man ſo unſanctified and profane.

The diſlike entertained of the new protector, added to the diſcontents of the people on the ſeverities of the late military government, again revived the diſtraction of parties: and while the republicans on one hand conceived a deſign of ſetting Richard aſide; the royaliſts were forming ſchemes for the reſtoration of the young exiled king.

A new parliament had been called, of which the houſe of commons were elected after the antient manner; they met January 7th 1659, but their proceedings were ſo refractory as to give great alarm to the friends of the young protector. A military cabal was alſo formed againſt Richard, under the generals Lambert and Fleetwood, who met in the apartments of the latter at Wallingford houſe; and betrayed Richard into the meaſure of calling a general council of officers, to conſider the affairs of the army. This council voted a remonſtrance in which they lamented that the "good old cauſe," meaning that for which they had engaged againſt the late king, was entirely neglected: they therefore propoſed that the command of the army might be entruſted ſo ſome perſon in whom they might all confide: the city militia alſo expreſſed the ſame reſolution of adhering to the good old cauſe, by the influence of ſome of the aldermen. The protector was alarmed at their proceedings, and got his friends in parliament to procure a vote that the officers of the army ſhould no more meet as a general council; they alſo appointed Richard general of the army. But the only effect of theſe proceedings was that the officers inſiſted on the diſſolution of the parliament; and with this diſſolution ended all the authority of Richard Cromwel. He ſoon after ſigned his reſignation in form; and lived in a retired life, unmoleſted to a good old age ‡. 1659.

* Ludlow.. † Idem ‡ *Idem. Hume.* Richard Cromwel died in 1712, at the great age of 90. *Harris's Charles II.* vol. I. p. 217.

A. D. 1659. The council of officers, to preſerve ſome ſhadow of civil adminiſtration, agreed to revive the long parliament, which they ſaid had been ſuſpended by violence, but could not be diſſolved without their own conſent: the remains of them were therefore aſſembled to about the number of ſeventy members, and theſe conſtituted what was in deriſion termed the rump parliament.

The motions of the royaliſts occaſioned the lord-mayor and aldermen to be ſummoned to attend the council of ſtate; where the preſident informed them of the dangerous ſchemes entered into for bringing in the king; and exhorted the magiſtrates to perſevere in their attachment to the parliament for the mutual ſafety of the city and kingdom. The ruling party generally found it convenient to maintain a good underſtanding with the city, which alſo found it prudent to be on good terms with the prevailing power. This harmony had however like to have been interrupted by the ſchemes of the army; for alderman Ireton then lord-mayor of London, being in their intereſt, they perſuaded ſome of their friends in parliament to move for an order to continue him in office for another year. The city then petitioned the parliament to be allowed the privilege of electing their mayor; promiſing to employ that favour and all that they had, for their ſervice. This motion was therefore ſet aſide, and Sir Thomas Allen, a moderate man, being choſen; he in return invited the parliament, council of ſtate, and principal officers of the army to dine at Grocer's-hall, on October 6th the day of thankſgiving for the victory obtained by general Lambert over the royaliſts under Sir George Booth, in the weſt: which they accepted, and were ſplendidly entertained *.

Military power never willingly ſubmits to civil reſtraint; a truth which no circumſtances ought ever cauſe us to forget: the royaliſts were no ſooner quelled than the army projected a new model for themſelves, for which the parliament caſhiered ſeveral of the officers. The conſequence was that the army diſmiſſed the rump parliament, as eaſily as they were collected; and formed an aſſembly of twenty three, officers and others, under the name of a committee of ſafety, in their ſtead †. General Monk who then commanded the army in Scotland, proteſted againſt this violent overthrow of parliamentary authority, and marched toward London: he was ſuſpected of having other intentions than meerly reſtoring ſo defective a legiſlature; and indeed any ſettlement that promiſed permanency was preferable to the fluctuating diſtractions produced by armed enthuſiaſts, intoxicated with viſionary abſurdities and the luſt of power.

The new committee of ſafety, ſent a deputation to the city, to acquaint the lord-mayor and common-council, with their ſuſpicions of Monk's intentions, who they ſaid intended to bring in the king. To prevent therefore a new war, they were exhorted to take every precaution for the peace and ſafety of the city; and to join with the committee for the ſecurity of the kingdom. The citizens acted with prudent reſerve not declaring either in favour of the army or the parliament while the event of things was ſo uncertain: the apprentices however had not learned ſo much caution, but aſſembling in great numbers, with many royaliſts

* Ludlow. Maitland. † Hume.

royaliſts among them, declared openly for a free parliament. Colonel Hewetſon who marched into the city with a regiment of foot, being openly inſulted and fired at from the windows and the tops of the houſes, killed ſome of theſe young rioters; but this only inflamed the citizens, who ſaid the army was now kept to murder them. Soldiers were ſent almoſt every day to ſuppreſs riots, and colonel Deſborough behaved ſo roughly to ſome of the moſt eminent citizens, that the diſaffection became general*. The court of common council appointed a committee of their own body, to give their opinion on this critical juncture, who voted, "That they conceived the city of London to be in imminent and "extraordinary danger; that they judged it abſolutely neceſſary to put the city "forthwith into a poſture of defence; that the mayor, aldermen, and com-"mon-council, ſhould forthwith ſettle ſix regiments of trained-bands, with "officers of their own appointment, and their commiſſions to be ſealed in open "court with the common ſeal of the city; and that commiſſioners ſhould be "appointed to confer with the officers of the army and fleet, in order to the "ſafety of the city, and the peace and ſettlement of the nation; to give an "anſwer to general Monk; and to propound the convention of a free par-"liament."

A. D. 1659.

The common-council alſo agreed upon a paper to be preſented to the council of officers, in which they diſowned the late tumults, complained of the guards that were kept in the city, of the killing the citizens; deſired that they might be withdrawn, and the guard of the city left to the civil magiſtrate; who could not otherwiſe undertake to ſecure the peace; and that a free parliament might be forthwith called. This remonſtrance was preſented by a deputation of alder-men and commoners; and being read, it was reſolved, "that if the aldermen "and common-council, would declare againſt the family of the Stuarts, and "promiſe to be true and faithful to the commonwealth, without a king, ſingle "perſon, or houſe of lords, they would withdraw their ſoldiers, and leave the "city to guard itſelf." They then had a conference with ſix of the council at Whitehall, and lieutenant general Ludlow, one of the moſt ſincerely honeſt of that party with which he was now unwillingly connected, acted a conciliatory part; and adviſed the citizens not to be deluded by their common enemy, who notwithſtanding any profeſſions at preſent, would never forget the ſupport they had afforded to the parliament during the late war. Alderman Fowke and ſome of the others expreſſed their approbation, and promiſed to act accordingly, pro-vided they might be aſſured of not being governed by an army. Ludlow aſſured them in return that his judgment concurred with theirs, which his actions ſhould always demonſtrate †.

If the behaviour of the citizens mortified the committee of ſafety, the revolt of ſome of their regiments, and of the ſquadron under admiral Lawſon, all of whom declared for the parliament; diſconcerted them ſtill more. Lenthal the ſpeaker was once more invited to reſume his authority, he ſummoned the mem-bers together on December 26th, removed the lieutenant of the Tower, ap-

* Ludlow. † Idem.

A D. 1660. pointed by the committee of ſafety, and put another in his place. The late confuſions had occaſioned ſuch an interruption of receipts and cuſtoms, that the parliament though now aſſembled, found themſelves totally deſtitute of money for all neceſſary expences; a ſupply therefore became the immediate object of conſideration, and the city of London appeared the readieſt reſource to relieve the public neceſſities. The corporation had ſent a deputation of the common-council to general Monk then advancing from Scotland, who met him at Morpeth, and ſolicited his intereſt for the calling a free parliament *: and when the parliament applied to the common-council for the arrears of former taxes and for a loan; they received an abſolute denial, and were told, the city would not ſubmit to any impoſition, unleſs granted by a free and lawful parliament.

The citizens encouraged by the reſolution then ſhewn by their magiſtrates and repreſentatives, preſented on the 8th of January 1660, a remonſtrance to the court of common-council, thanking them for their late conduct, and humbly deſiring that no power whatever might impoſe any law or tax upon the citizens, with whoſe general concernment that court was intruſted, until the authority thereof be derived from their repreſentatives in parliament. By which they doubted not, under God, to have their languiſhing trade revived, and their hearts and purſes together enlarged to a chearful and liberal contribution, toward their lawful government and protection according to Magna Charta and the Petition of Right.

When this remonſtrance was received by the court, a queſtion was moved, whether ſuch lawful means ſhould be proſecuted, as might lead to the attainment of a free parliament, &c? But the lord mayor diſſenting, the ſenſe of the court was tranſmitted to the council of ſtate. Monk with his army was now arrived, and quartered in Weſtminſter; but he had been ſo cautious and myſterious in his conduct, that every one was left at a loſs to gueſs at his future intentions. He had indeed declared againſt the late expulſion of this parliament, and it remained to ſee what uſe he would make of his preſent power over that aſſembly and the metropolis. The parliament reſolved to make an experiment of their own authority and of his obedience: and as the late reſolution of the corporation of London, would if ſubmitted to, deſtroy all their future power, Monk received orders from the council of ſtate to reduce the city to obedience, and to ſeize twelve perſons the moſt active againſt the parliament, with any of the officers that had been ordered to leave the town for the late interruption to it: to take away the poſts and chains from all the ſtreets, and to unhinge and deſtroy their gates and portcullices †.

Every one was ſeized with conſternation to find Monk early in the morning February the 9th, prepare for the execution of this ſevere order; but regardleſs of the entreaties of his friends, the remonſtrances of his officers, or the cries and execrations of the people, he entered the city with ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot; placed guards at the gates, and apprehending as many of the proſcribed

* Ludlow. † Harris's Life of Charles II. p. 321.

proſcribed perſons as he could find; he ſent them to the Tower. He proceeded to deſtroy the gates and portcullices; but his zeal now began to cool; he wrote a letter to the ſpeaker, dated from Guildhall, informing the houſe of his proceedings, and that he wanted tools and inſtruments to finiſh the work, having already ſpoiled thoſe that he brought with him: he added that the mayor,, and citizens had promiſed obedience to the parliament for the time to come; and therefore deſired they would reſpite the execution of what remained of his inſtructions. The parliament in anſwer, ſent him a copy of their reſolutions, confirming the orders of the council of ſtate; to which they required his obedience: they added alſo a reſolution, that the preſent election of the common-council, be diſcontinued; and that it be referred to a committee to bring in a bill for the choice of another common-council, with ſuch qualifications as the parliament ſhall think fit. Monk was much diſturbed at the ſecond orders, to which however he yielded little or no obedience; but lay that night in the city, and the next day marched his forces back to Whitehall*.

A. D. 1660.

When Monk began to reflect ſeriouſly on the diſagreeable buſineſs in which he had been engaged, which had drawn him off from the reſerve he had hitherto maintained; he complained of being employed in ſuch odious ſervice, and in a letter to the houſe reproached them with their cabals, and encouraging fanatical petitions, one being juſt then preſented to them by Praiſe God Barebone; he required them to iſſue writs within a week for filling up the houſe; and to fix a time for their diſſolution and the aſſembling a new parliament†.

Having thus begun the work of atonement, he again returned to the city with his army, and deſired Allen the mayor to ſummon a common-council: he apologized to that aſſembly for executing orders which had given ſo much uneaſineſs to them; but which he ſaid he was under a neceſſity of doing, or elſe of throwing up his commiſſion which he judged neceſſary to keep for the good of the city and kingdom, whoſe proſperity no one had more at heart than himſelf. He communicated to them the letter he had ſent to the parliament; and propoſed a mutual engagement between the city and the army, to ſupport each other in their endeavours for the ſettlement and happineſs of the commonwealth. The general dined with the mayor, and this happy alliance was ſoon proclaimed by the ringing of bells, illuminations, bonfires, and ſuch univerſal acclamations as ſufficiently ſhewed how weary the citizens were of anarchy. The exultations of the populace were mixed with all the ſigns of ſcorn and contempt for the rump parliament as it was called, that their inventions furniſhed them with: and there was ſcarcely a bonfire, where a rump of ſome animal, or the reſemblance of one, was not roaſted on a gibbet, to celebrate, as they profeſſed, the funeral of this parliament.

Having recovered the confidence of the Londoners, and ſettled meaſures for a future correſpondence with them, Monk returned to his quarters at Whitehall; and though the parliament ſent a committee to treat with him, and even to offer

* Ludlow. † Hume.

A. D. 1660. him the ſupream power of government, he would not liſten to ſuch overtures, nor treat with them until the ſecluded members were reſtored to their ſeats.* The ſecluded members ſoon appeared to be the majority, and moſt of the independents left the houſe: among other regulations, an ordinance was made to reſtore the common-council to their antient rights; the impriſoned apprentices were releaſed; the gates and portcullices of the city, and their poſts and chains, were replaced. The citizens returned hearty thanks for this reverſal of the rigor lately exerciſed againſt them; choſe Monk major-general of their forces; advanced 60,000*l.* toward the ſupport of the fleet and army; and Monk adviſing them to diſarm all dangerous perſons, and to keep a ſtrong guard to ſecure the peace of the city, the general with the council of ſtate were invited to reſide in London for their greater ſafety, an offer which they thankfully declined.

Frequent entertainments were however made by the city companies at their halls, for the general, his officers, and council of ſtate: at one of theſe feaſts, a perſon was introduced after dinner, who addreſſed himſelf to Monk in a poetical ſtrain for the return of the king, and was heard without reproof.†

The preſent compoſure of the kingdom being provided for, the long parliament was now finally diſſolved by their own act, and writs iſſued for the immediate aſſembling a new one; a council of ſtate was formed for the intermediate time, and Monk continued to remove ſuch officers in the army as he judged neceſſary, in favour of thoſe in whom he had greater confidence. Indeed conſidering what hands the power of the nation was lodged in, when Monk came up from Scotland; it required no little addreſs to change them: and nothing but their diſcordance rendered it feaſible. Sir Henry Vane's penetration was juſtified, when, on Monk's agreement with the city, he obſerved, as Ludlow informs us, that unleſs he were much miſtaken, Monk had yet ſeveral maſques to pull off.

Whether Monk originally intended the revolution he finally effected, or whether he altered his views according to events; it was remarked that during all theſe meaſures, he maintained no correſpondence with Charles, and always profeſſed himſelf zealous for a commonwealth. Hence he has been reproached with diſſimulation by ſome who nevertheleſs were willingly deluded by a ſet of hypocrites who ſought only worldly power, while they profeſſed in their long canting prayers to *ſeek* the *Lord*. Let it be remembered however that if Monk temporized, he ſaved the effuſion of more blood in a work that now became neceſſary. One circumſtance was indeed fatally wanting to compleat his merit with the nation, and this was to receive the exiled king upon expreſs conditions, for the limitation of his prerogatives, and ſecuring the liberties of his ſubject. Charles then without money, without power, and a refugee, would have agreed to any thing; but this fine opportunity was loſt by Monk's deſire to claim merit with the king rather than with the people: and ſurely no man ever leſs juſtified the unlimited confidence placed in him than did Charles II.

No difficulties occurred on behalf of the people; for the elections of members went every where in favour of the royaliſts, with whom the preſbyterians now

* Hume. † Ludlow.

now united: and affairs being ripe for execution Charles ſent over ſir John Grenville and lord Mordaunt, with letters to general Monk, the city of London *, and to the parliament. That to the city was laid before the common-council, who preſented the welcome meſſengers with 300*l.* and deputed fourteen of their body, to carry to his majeſty aſſurances of their fidelity and chearful ſubmiſſion, in confidence of his royal grace and protection. They alſo voted a ſurrender of Richmond-park, to the king, which Oliver Cromwel had conferred upon them; aſſuring him that they had kept it with no other view than as ſtewards for the royal intereſt. It was worth accepting in their own manner, whether he believed them or not †. The letter to the parliament was received with equal joy; a committee was appointed to prepare an anſwer: the peers ventured to return, found the doors of their houſe open, and took their ſhare in the re-ſettlement of the nation. Thus without the prudence of any ſtipulations, was Charles II. reſtored to the crown on the meer credit of his voluntary general profeſſions; con-

A. D. 1660.

* The letter to the lord-mayor, &c. of London, was as follows:

"CHARLES REX.

"Truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well.

"In theſe great revolutions of late happened in "that our kingdom, to the wonder and amazement "of all the world, there is none that we have looked "upon with more comfort, than the ſo frequent and "publick manifeſtations of their affections to us in "the city of London; which hath exceedingly raiſed "our ſpirits, and which, no doubt, hath proceeded "from the Spirit of God, and his extraordinary mercy to the nation; which hath been encouraged by "you, and your good example, to aſſert that government, under which it hath ſo many hundred "years enjoyed as great felicity as any nation in "Europe, and to diſcountenance the imaginations of "thoſe, who would ſubject our ſubjects to a government they have not yet deviſed; and, to ſatisfy "the pride and ambition of a few ill men, would "introduce the moſt arbitrary and tyrannical power "that was ever yet heard of. How long we have all "ſuffered under thoſe and the like devices, all the "world takes notice, to the no ſmall reproach of the "Engliſh nation; which we hope is now providing "for its own ſecurity and redemption, and will be "no longer bewitched by thoſe inventions.

"How deſirous we are to contribute to the obtaining the peace and happineſs of our ſubjects, "without effuſion of blood; and how far we are from "deſiring to recover what belongs to us by a war, "if it can be otherwiſe done, will appear to you by "the incloſed declaration; which, together with "this our letter, we have intruſted our right truſty "and well-beloved couſin, the lord viſcount Mordaunt, and our truſty and well-beloved ſervant, "ſir John Greenvile, knight, one of the gentlemen "of our bed-chamber, to deliver to you; to the "end that you, and all the reſt of our good ſubjects "of that our city of London (to whom we deſire it "ſhould be publiſhed) may know, how far we are "from the deſire of revenge, or that the peace, happineſs, and ſecurity of the kingdom ſhould be "raiſed upon any other foundation than the affections and hearts of our ſubjects, and their own "conſents.

"We have not the leaſt doubt of your juſt ſenſe "of theſe our condeſcenſions, or of your zeal to advance and promote the ſame good end, by diſpoſing "all men to meet us with the ſame affection and tenderneſs, in reſtoring the fundamental laws to that "reverence that is due to them, and upon the preſervation whereof all our happineſs depends. And "you will have no reaſon to doubt of enjoying your "full ſhare in that happineſs, and of the improving "it, by our particular affection to you. It is very "natural for all men to do all the good they can for "their native country, and to advance the honour of "it; and as we have that full affection for the kingdom in general, ſo we would not be thought to be "without ſome extraordinary kindneſs for our native "city in particular; which we ſhall manifeſt on all "occaſions, not only by renewing their charter, and "confirming all thoſe privileges which they have received from our predeceſſors, but by adding and "granting any new favours, which may advance the "trade, wealth and honour of that our native city; "for which we will be ſo ſolicitous, that we doubt "not but that it will, in due time, receive ſome benefit and advantage in all thoſe reſpects, even from "our own obſervation and experience abroad. And "we are moſt confident, we ſhall never be diſappointed in our expectation of all poſſible ſervice "from your affections: and ſo we bid you farewell.

"Given at our court at Breda, the 14th day of "April, 1660, in the twelfth year of our "reign."

† A committee was alſo ordered to ſearch the city records, and make a complete liſt of all the proceedings and tranſactions, writings, petitions, declarations, remonſtrances, covenants, contracts, and agreements, made or done by the common-council of this city from the firſt beginning of the late rebellion, in order to paſs an act, whereby they might in a moſt ſolemn and public manner diſavow all and every ſuch act and deed as ſhould be found contrary to their duty and loyalty to the king: but the report was not completed till 1683, as may be ſeen under that year.

A. D. 1660. trary to the plaineſt dictates of common ſenſe. The remark of a ſenſible Italian at Leghorn, tranſmitted over to Thurloe, when this event was expected, though he was miſtaken, is worth copying. "It cannot be imagined, ſaid he, "that ſo grave and wiſe a body as the parliament, will ſoon ſo forget the late "expence of blood and treaſure, as again to ſet up the ſaid government "that cauſed it; which would be an action of ſuch levity, not to ſay folly, "that ſo wiſe a body could not poſſibly be guilty of *."

CHAP. XIV.

From the reſtoration of Charles II. *to the deſtruction of London by the great fire in* 1666.

KING Charles II. was proclaimed May the 8th 1660, at the uſual places with great ſtate; the two houſes attended, as did the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſheriffs, with the trained bands. In the mean time the city deputies arrived at the Hague, where in the name of the city of London they preſented his majeſty with 10,000 *l.* they were graciouſly received, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on them. The king told them, that he ever had a particular affection for the city of London, the place of his birth; and that he was exceedingly pleaſed at their bearing ſo good a part in his reſtoration, for which he returned them his thanks.

The king landed at Dover on the 26th, and on the 29th which was his birth day, he was met in St. George's fields by the lord-mayor and aldermen of London; the former of whom preſenting him with the city ſword, received it back with the honour of knighthood. The king here partook of a collation in a magnificent tent pitched for the occaſion; after which he was conducted through London to Whitehall with triumphal pomp; the corporations and trained bands lining the ſtreets and the conduits running with diverts ſorts of wine. The order of this magnificent cavalcade, is thus delivered down to us.

A troop of gentlemen in cloth of ſilver, brandiſhing their ſwords, led by major general Brown.

Another troop of 200, in velvet coats, attended by footmen in purple liveries.

Alderman Robinſon's troop in buff coats, with cloth of ſilver ſleeves, and very rich green ſcarves.

Another troop of 200 men, in blue uniform, trimmed with ſilver, attended by ſix trumpeters and footmen in ſea-green, trimmed with ſilver lace.

A troop of 220, with thirty footmen in grey and ſilver liveries, and four trumpeters richly clothed.

Another troop of 105, in grey uniform, with ſix trumpets.

Another troop of 70, with five trumpets.

Three troops, two of 300, and one of 100 men, all glorioufly habited and gallantly mounted.

Two trumpets with the king's arms.

* See Harris's Life of Charles II. vol. I. p. 349.

A. D. 1660.

Eighty ſheriff's men in red cloaks, richly laced with ſilver, and half-pikes in their hands.

Six hundred liverymen of the city companies, on horſeback, in black velvet coats and gold chains, each company having footmen in their proper liveries, carrying ſtreamers.

Kettle-drums and trumpets, with ſtreamers.

Twelve miniſters at the head of his majeſty's life-guards of horſe, commanded by lord Gerard.

City marſhal, and eight footmen in divers colours, attended by the city waits and officers in due order.

The two ſheriffs.

The aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns on horſeback, with rich trappings, and footmen in red liveries, trimmed with ſilver and cloth of gold.

Heralds and maces in rich coats.

LORD-MAYOR, carrying the ſword bare, ſupported by the general and duke of Buckingham.

The KING on horſeback, between his brothers the dukes of York and Glouceſter.

A troop of horſe, with white colours.

The generals life-guard, led by Sir Philip Howard.

Another troop of gentry.

Five regiments of horſe, with back, breaſt, and head pieces.

Still farther to obliterate the remembrance of all former animoſities, the corporation, on July 5th, entertained the king, his brothers, the great officers of ſtate, and both houſes of parliament at Guildhall.

Monarchy being now reſtored, prelacy was revived, and the ſtreams of government returned to their former channels. The intereſt of money had been reduced from 8 to 6 *per cent.* in 1651; but this, though a proper meaſure, being thought to be done by improper hands, it now was enacted by the compleat legiſlative authority *, and furniſhes a convincing proof, that commerce had ſuffered no material injury during the late commotions.

Tea which is now in ſuch general uſe as to be conſidered as a neceſſary of life among all ranks of people; is firſt mentioned in the ſtatutes of this year, by the act which ſettled on the king during his life an exciſe on malt liquors, cyder, perry, mead, ſpirits, or ſtrong waters, coffee, *tea*, ſherbet and chocolate †.

The exile and diſtreſſes of Charles, had furniſhed him with more experience of mankind than uſually falls to the ſhare of kings; he was ſociable in his diſpoſition, rather diſſolute in his morals; and his court wore an appearance of gaiety quite oppoſite to the ſour manners of the ſectaries that had ſo long enjoyed the power of the kingdom: in ſhort grimace and fanaticiſm were giving place to licentiouſneſs. Yet the fumes of enthuſiaſm did not ſubſide at once, or evaporate quietly, without ſhewing another inſtance of what madneſs they were capable of inſpiring. On Venner a cooper, and preacher among the Millenarians,

* Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 13. † 12 Car. II. c. 24.

A. D. 1661. narians, or fifth-monarchy men, irritated at the confinement of ſome of his flock for their extravagancies; aſſembled about ſixty of his followers in their meeting houſe in Swan-alley Coleman-ſtreet, on Sunday January 6th 1661, and formed a deſign the moſt frantic that heated imaginations could conceive. Poſſeſſed with the deluſion "That no weapons formed againſt them ſhould proſper, nor a "hair of their heads be touched; and that one of them ſhould chaſe a thouſand, "and two put ten thouſand to flight;" they determined to erect a fifth monarchy for the perſonal reign of Jeſus Chriſt upon earth. In their declaration they profeſſed "that they would never ſheathe their ſwords till Babylon [monarchy] be-"came an hiſſing and a curſe, and there be left neither remnant, ſon nor nephew. "That, when they had led captivity captive in England, they would go into France, "Spain, Germany, &c. and rather die than take the wicked oaths of ſupre-"macy and allegiance: that they would not make any league with monarchiſts; "but would riſe up againſt the carnal, to poſſeſs the gate, or the world, *To "bind their kings in chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron.*"

When they were ſufficiently intoxicated for this glorious enterprize, they ſallied forth well armed and declared for King Jeſus. They marched into St. Paul's church-yard, where queſtioning one unhappy man, who he was for, and he anſwering "for God and King Charles," they inſtantly murdered him. The lord-mayor, Sir Richard Brown receiving notice of this inſurrection, haſtened with a party of the trained bands to ſuppreſs it, but was ſoon routed by theſe infatuated enemies: they then marched up one ſtreet and down another, proclaiming King Jeſus, who they ſaid was their inviſible leader; but being informed that a party of horſe was ſent againſt them they thought proper to retreat. In Beech-lane, they killed a headborough who ventured to obſtruct them; and retired to Cane-wood near Hampſtead, where they paſſed the night. The next morning a party of horſe and foot drove them out of the wood, and took ſome of them priſoners; but the remainder of them aſſembled and returned to London the next day, where they divided into two parties. The one advanced toward Leadenhall, but being purſued by a body of the trained bands, they were diſperſed after a ſmart ſkirmiſh in Little Eaſtcheap: Venner at the head of the other attempted to ſurprize the lord-mayor at Haberdaſher's-hall in Maiden-lane; but not meeting with him there, they were encountered in Wood-ſtreet by a party of the trained bands whom they again deſperately withſtood. But a body of horſe arriving, Venner was at length wounded and taken, and two others killed; on which the reſt retreated in good order toward Cripplegate, where they took poſſeſſion of an alehouſe, which was obſtinately defended until ſeven of them were killed. The ſubduing theſe mad enthuſiaſts coſt the lives of 20 of the king's troops beſide ſome of the trained bands and others: of the inſurgents about 20 were killed, 14 were taken, 11 of whom were executed; and theſe perſiſted to the laſt in affirming, that if they were deceived, it was the Lord that had deceived them *.

The king's coronation was appointed for the 23d of April, and on the day pre-

* Hume.

preceding, conformable to antient cuſtom, he rode in ſolemn cavalcade from the Tower of London through the city to Weſtminſter. The city on this occaſion exhibited the utmoſt ſplendour and magnificence; four emblematical triumphal arches were erected; the one in Leaden-hall-ſtreet, of the Doric order, repreſenting his majeſty's arrival; the ſecond near the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, was adorned with naval trophies; the third in Cheapſide, near the end of Woodſtreet, of the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, repreſented Concord; and the fourth which ſtood in Fleet-ſtreet near Whitefriars, of the Doric and Ionic orders, exhibited the emblems of Plenty. As the king paſſed through the city, the London miniſters attended him with acclamations, and by the hands of Mr. Arthur Jackſon, preſented him with a bible richly adorned; which when he received, he aſſured them it ſhould be the rule of his actions *. How well he obſerved this promiſe, let the hiſtorians of his profligate life and inglorious reign declare. A. D. 1661.

The number of hackney coaches in London and Weſtminſter, now amounted to 400, and in conſideration of the extraordinary wearing of the pavement by their means, it was enacted that all hackney coaches ſhould pay 5*l.* a year toward paving and cleanſing the ſtreets: and that every load of hay ſhould pay 6*d.* and of ſtraw 2*d.* The ſame ſtatute alſo impowered the city to enlarge the paſſages into Stocks market; from the Fleet conduit into St. Paul's church-yard; the paſſage and gate-way out of Cheapſide into St. Paul's church-yard; the paſſage at St. Dunſtan's-church Fleet-ſtreet; from Cheapſide into Bucklerſbury; the paſſage at Temple-bar; and ſeveral more in the out parts. It alſo directed the following ſtreets to be paved; Pall-mall, St. James's-ſtreet, Hedge-lane, and from Petty France to St. James's houſe †.

The king by letters patent dated April 10th 1662, confirmed to the corporation of London, their property in the Iriſh eſtates, of which they had been deprived by a decree of the Star-chamber. The original grant by king James I. has been already mentioned in its proper place ‡; and it may be farther obſerved on occaſion of this confirmation, by which thoſe eſtates are now held; that after the original grant, the committee nominated by the city were then incorporated by the name of *the ſociety of the governor and aſſiſtants*, London, *of the new plantation in* Ulſter, *within the realm of* Ireland. It was directed that the committee ſhould conſiſt of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four aſſiſtants; whereof the governor and five of the aſſiſtants were to be aldermen; the recorder for the time being to be an aſſiſtant, and the deputy-governor and the reſt of the aſſiſtants to be commoners. 1662.

To this ſociety and their ſucceſſors King James granted, the city, fort, and town of Derry, and the whole iſland of Derry, town of Colerain, and all the caſtles, towns, villages, and lands, in the county of Londonderry: to hold the city of Londonderry and 4000 acres of land adjoining upon Derry ſide, and the town of Colerain and 3000 acres next adjoining, of the king, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, in *free burgage*, as of his caſtle of Dublin: and to hold the reſt

* Harris's Life of Charles II. vol. II. p. 16. † 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 2. ‡ See p. 147. *ante*.

A.D. 1662. reſt of the caſtles, manors, lands, and tenements, of the king, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, as of the caſtle of Dublin, by fealty only, in *free and common ſoccage*, and not in *capite*, or by *knight's ſervice*. In purſuance of which charter the city expended great ſums of money to improve the premiſes, and divided the whole county of Londonderry into thirteen parts: the firſt part, containing the city of Londonderry and town of Colerain, and ſome lands adjoining to each of them and the fiſheries, was retained by the ſociety in their own poſſeſſion, to defray the charge of the general work of the plantation, and to anſwer the other purpoſes of the charter; and the ſurplus, if any, to be divided amongſt the twelve companies and other of the companies that had contributed toward the expence of the plantation. The other parts being divided into twelve lots, as near in value as could poſſibly be done, the twelve companies drew lots for them: and the ſociety created or erected each lot into a manor, by virtue of the ſaid grant; and by licence from the crown conveyed to each of the companies the lands fallen to it by lot, to hold the ſame in perpetuity.

This was the condition of the Iriſh eſtate, at the time the Star-chamber wreſted it out of the hands of the citizens of London, under a pretence that the charter had been unduly obtained, and the conditions not fulfilled.

Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1657, reſtored this eſtate to the citizens by a new charter; under which the ſociety made new conveyances to the twelve companies of their reſpective parts or lots. King Charles II. without taking any notice of Oliver's charter, granted the ſaid lands, &c. again to the city of London, and incorporated the ſociety for the plantation in Ulſter a-new: and by a charter of licence empowered them to re-grant the manors and lands to the reſpective companies. The ſociety accordingly conveyed to each of the twelve companies the manor and lands which formerly belonged to it, which they have quietly enjoyed ever ſince.

The members of the ſociety are choſen annually, and all bye laws made by the corporation of Londonderry, muſt be confirmed by them before they are valid. The right of preſentation to the churches in Londonderry and Colerain is in the ſociety, who have a general agent in Ireland, to conduct their affairs there; and a receiver to collect their rents.

The ſettlement of internal peace now allowing the citizens leiſure to turn their attention to the advancement and regulation of their commerce; the lord-mayor &c. petitioned the houſe of commons this year, to erect four new corporations or excluſive companies of merchants, for confining the trade to France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, wholly to natives: the plea for this requeſt was, that moſt part of the export trade was in the hands of aliens, on whom they wanted to impoſe double duties for all draperies by them exported. They alſo, and ſundry merchants of London in behalf of themſelves and the Engliſh merchants of the out ports, petitioned that the companies already incorporated, as the Merchant Adventurers, of the Levant, of Eaſtland, of Ruſſia, and of Eaſt-India; might be farther privileged and confirmed by parliament, excluſive of foreigners. But the houſe of commons conſidering it imprudent to check our export

export trade by impoſing new fetters on it, theſe ill judged applications happily came to nothing *. A. D. 1663.

The following year was diſtinguiſhed by the inſtitution of the Royal Society; that name being then conferred by the king on a philoſophical ſociety of learned men in London, who firſt began to aſſociate weekly in the year 1645; the idea of the ſociety being ſaid to be originally formed by Mr. Theodore Haak a German then reſident in London. About the year 1648, ſome of them removing to Oxford, theſe met there in like manner, and joined the others on their return †. After meeting at firſt privately at each other's houſes, they at length met in Greſham college, until the death of the protector; when the confuſions that enſued, and the college being converted into a barrack, diſperſed them. On the reſtoration their meetings were reſumed, they purchaſed inſtruments for the making experiments, and entered into an obligation to defray the neceſſary expences for the ſupport of their laudable ſcheme of improving experimental knowledge; until they were honoured with the royal ſanction and patronage. Their charter was dated April the 22d 1663, and the king preſented them with a handſome gilt ſilver mace to be carried before the preſident, beſide other benefactions. This ſociety has ſince its formation made itſelf ſufficiently known by the many valuable improvements and diſcoveries communicated to the world in their *Philoſophical Tranſactions*.

As an acknowledgement of the aſſiſtance afforded by the corporation of London toward his reſtoration, and other inſtances of loyalty, the king this year granted the citizens the confirmation of all their former chartered liberties: which after a recital of the charters conferred on the city by his royal predeceſſors, ratifies them in the form contained in No. XLVII of our Appendix.

By a ſtatute paſſed about this time for the regulation of the ſilk trade in London ‡, we are informed to what a flouriſhing ſtate the ſilk manufacture had then arrived; for it is in that act recited "that the ſilk throwers in London "having petitioned the parliament for an enlargement of their former charter, "they therein repreſent that above 40,000 men women and children, are "employed therein:" and it was enacted "that no one ſhould ſet up that trade, "but ſuch as ſhould have ſerved ſeven years apprenticeſhip to it, and ſhould make "themſelves free of that company."

In proportion as trade increaſed, ſo the principles of commerce came to be better underſtood. There is not perhaps a more evident propoſition than that ſo long as a nation continues to import more commodities, value for value, than they can export, the balance of trade muſt be paid in coin or bullion. England was long in this ſituation, and as the effects of deficiency in export trade could not but be felt, the legiſlature had from time to time endeavoured to remedy it by frequent prohibitions of exporting gold and ſilver §. The inexpediency of ſuch reſtrictions was now diſcovered; and free liberty was allowed of carrying theſe

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 120.

† Birch's Life of the honourable Robert Boyle prefixed to the folio edition of his works. 1744.

‡ Stat. 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 15.

§ 9 Edw. III. ſt. 2. c. 1. 38 Edw. III. ſt. 1. c. 2. 5 R. II. ſt. 1. c. 2. 4 Hen. IV. c. 15. 2 Hen. VI. c. 6. 17 Edw. IV. c. 1. 4 Hen. VII. c. 23. 3 Hen. VIII. c. 1.

A. D. 1663.

theſe metals abroad in expreſs words. The reaſons are given in the following clauſe of the ſtatute. "And foraſmuch as ſeveral conſiderable and advantage-"ous trades, cannot be conveniently driven and carried on, without the ſpecies "of money and bullion, and that it is found by experience, that they are carri-"ed in greateſt abundance (as to a common market) to ſuch places as give "free liberty for exporting the ſame; and the better to keep in and increaſe the "current coins of this kingdom, Be it enacted that it ſhall be lawful to export "out of any cuſtom-houſe or port of England, all ſorts of foreign coin, or bul-"lion of gold or ſilver, firſt entering the ſame at the cuſtom-houſe, without paying any duty or cuſtom for the ſame *."

But though this licence was found expedient at the time it was adopted, and though our forefathers have been cenſured for not permitting it ſooner; yet the miſtake is in the cenſurers, if they judge by rules not applicable to times. Let us for a moment try what apology can be framed for our anceſtors in withholding all the ſpecie they could retain. Had the free exportation of coin or bullion been allowed while our imports were great, our exports ſmall, and money ſcarce; foreigners would have exhauſted us ſo much as not to leave ſufficient coin for home circulation; our trade both at home and abroad would in the reſult have been reduced to bare neceſſaries obtained by meer barter, and the nation have ſunk back to barbariſm. The legiſlature was not all this while inattentive to the only practicable means of encouraging manufactures at home, to bring the balance to the right ſide; for merchant ſtrangers or aliens, who managed the chief of our foreign trade, were obliged to lay out the money they received here, in Engliſh commodities †: and that this was as good a regulation as the circumſtances of the times admitted, appears, if we find that manufactures and trade continued improving under ſuch management. But the diſcovery of America had now altered the ſtate of affairs in Europe; the continual influx of bullion from the weſt relieved us from the apprehenſion of being drained of our ſpecie; and hence gold and ſilver came to be conſidered as much in the light of commodities for traffic as the produce of our own lands and labour.

1664. The proſecution of trade began to be a general object of attention; and the nation thinking themſelves ill treated by the Dutch in ſome commercial tranſactions not material to enter into; a rupture enſued during the receſs of parliament in 1664, and Charles was therefore deſtitute of ſupplies to carry on the war. In this exigence he negociated with the city of London for a loan of 100,000 *l.* which was chearfully advanced: a circumſtance which may be mentioned to their honour; for the citizens can never be reproached with denying aſſiſtance to government when they approve of the purpoſe for which their aid is required. Another 100,000 *l.* was wanted; it was produced with the ſame alacrity: and this ready concurrence was ſo well taken by parliament, when it met, that a vote of thanks was agreed to, and ſent to the court of common council November 25th by a deputation from both houſes.

This

* 15 Car II. c. 7. § 12.

† 4 Hen. IV. c. 15. 5 Hen. IV. c. 9. 18 Hen. VI. c. 4. 27 Hen. VI. c. 3. 4 Edw. IV. c. 6. 17 Edw. IV. c. 1. 1 R. III. c. 9. 3 Hen. VII. c. 8.

This unfortunate city was ſoon however reduced to the greateſt imaginable diſtreſs by two dreadful calamities that immediately ſucceeded each other, and which demand particular notice. A. D. 1664.

In the year 1663 the plague made ſhocking ravages in Amſterdam and Hamburgh, which occaſioned their neighbours to cut off all communication with thoſe places: our government had timely notice of it, and ſeveral councils were held with great privacy to conſider of meaſures to prevent its importation, but all in vain; for about the cloſe of the year 1664, it was brought over to London in ſome Levant goods that came from Holland.

The narrowneſs of the ſtreets and lanes in London, the cloſeneſs of the houſes, and their being crouded with families *, rendered the inhabitants very liable

* For a repreſentation of the crouded manner of living in London, ſee queen Elizabeth's proclamation againſt new buildings; Appendix No. XLI. As this and the following proclamations were not much regarded, and as the number of inhabitants continued increaſing, it is not probable their ways of living were as yet much improved in point of wholeſomeneſs; though a taſte for improvement began to appear.

Mr. Evelyn in his *Fumifugium*, publiſhed in 1661, complains in pathetic terms of the foul unwholeſome ſtate of the metropolis. "That this glorious and ancient city, which from wood might be rendered brick, and (like another Rome) from brick made ſtone and marble; which commands the proud ocean to the Indies, and reaches the fartheſt Antipodes, ſhould wrap her ſtately head in clowds of ſmoake and ſulphur, ſo full of ſtink and darkneſſe, I deplore with juſt indignation. That the buildings ſhould be compoſed of ſuch a congeſtion of miſhapen and extravagant houſes; that the ſtreets ſhould be ſo narrow and incommodious in the very centre, and buſieſt places of intercourſe; that there ſhould be ſo ill and uneaſie a form of paving under foot, ſo troubleſome and malicious a diſpoſure of the ſpouts and gutters overhead, are particulars worthy of reproof and reformation; becauſe it is hereby rendered a labyrinth in its principal paſſages, and a continual wet day after the ſtorm is over.—The immoderate uſe of, and indulgence to ſea-coale alone in the city of London, expoſes it to one of the fowleſt inconveniences and reproaches, that can poſſibly befall ſo noble, and otherwiſe incomparable city: and that, not from the culinary fires, which for being weak, and leſſe often fed below, is with ſuch eaſe diſpelled and ſcattered above, as it is hardly at all diſcernible, but from ſome few particular tunnells and iſſues, belonging only to brewers, diers, lime-burners, ſalt, and ſope-boylers, and ſome other private trades, one of whoſe ſpiracles alone, does manifeſtly infect the aer, more than all the chimnies of London put together beſides. And that this is not the leaſt hyperbolie, let the beſt of judges decide it, which I take to be our ſenſes: whilſt theſe are belching it forth their footy jaws, the city of London reſembles the face rather of mount Ætna, the court of Vulcan, Stromboli, or the ſuburbs of hell, than an aſſembly of rational creatures, and the imperial ſeat of our incomparable monarch. For when in all other places the aer is moſt ſerene and pure, it is here ecclipſed with ſuch a cloud of ſulphure, as the ſun itſelf, which gives day to all the world beſides, is hardly able to penetrate and impart it here; and the weary traveller, at many miles diſtance, ſooner ſmells, than ſees the city to which he repairs. This is that pernicious ſmoake which ſullyes all her glory, ſuperinducing a ſooty cruſt or furr upon all that it lights, ſpoyling the moveables, tarniſhing the plate, gildings, and furniture, and corrodding the very iron bars and hardeſt ſtones with thoſe piercing and acrimonious ſpirits which accompany its ſulphure; and executing more in one year, than expoſed to the pure aer of the country it could effect in ſome hundreds. It is this horrid ſmoake which obſcures our churches, and makes our palaces look old, which fouls our clothes, and corrupts the waters, ſo as the very rain and refreſhing dews which fall in the ſeveral ſeaſons, precipitate this impure vapour, which with its black and tenacious quality, ſpots and contaminates whatever is expoſed to it. It is this which ſcatters and ſtrews about thoſe black and ſmutty atomes upon all things where it comes, inſinuating itſelf into our very ſecret cabinets, and moſt precious repoſitories: finally, it is this which diffuſes and ſpreads a yellowneſſe upon our choyſeſt pictures and hangings: which does this miſchief at home, is Avernus to fowl, and kills our bees and flowers abroad, ſuffering nothing in our gardens to bud, diſplay themſelves or ripen; ſo as our anemonies and many other choyceſt flowers, will by no induſtry be made to blow in London, or the precincts of it, unleſſe they be raiſed on a hot-bed, and governed with extraordinary artifice to accellerate their ſpringing; imparting a bitter and ungrateful taſt to thoſe few wretched fruits, which never arriving to their deſired maturity, ſeem, like the apples of Sodome, to fall even to duſt, when they are but touched. Not therefore to be forgotten, is that which was by many obſerved, that in the year (1644)

"when

A. D. 1664. liable to ſuffer by infectious diſorders in ſickly ſeaſons; and the plague was almoſt continually among the diſeaſes enumerated in the bills of mortality. The goods above mentioned were carried to a houſe in Long Acre near Drury Lane, where they were firſt opened. Here two Frenchmen died, the diſorder communicated to other houſes in the neighbourhood, and infected the pariſh officers who were employed about the dead. Another Frenchman who lived near the infected houſes, removed for fear of the diſtemper into Bearbinder-lane, where he died; and thus the plague got into the city.

1665. The farther progreſs of this cruel diſorder was ſtopped during a hard froſt which ſet in this winter and continued till March 1665; when its virulence was revived by the advance of the ſpring: at firſt it ſeized one here, then another a mile or more diſtant, after which it appeared again where it was obſerved before, juſt as accident furniſhed it with conveyance, and according to the time when perſons contracted the diſtemper.

The uſual ſymptons of infection, for it is not propoſed to enter into a ſtrict medical conſideration of the plague, are thus enumerated by Dr. Hodges, who lived in London at that fatal time, and attended patients in all ſtages of the diſorder. Firſt, a horror, vomiting, delirium, dizzineſs, head ach, and ſtupefaction; then a fever, watching, palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the noſe, and a great heat about the precordia: but the ſigns more peculiar to the peſtilence were thoſe puſtules which the common people called blains, buboes, carbuncles, ſpots, and thoſe marks called tokens. The buboes were hard painful tumours, with inflammation and gathering upon the glands, behind the ears, the armpits, and the groin. Theſe tumours at their firſt appearance were

" when Newcaſtle was beſieged and blocked up in " our late wars, ſo as through the great dearth and " ſcarcity of coales, thoſe fumous works many of " them were either left off, or ſpent but few coales in " compariſon to what they now uſe: divers gardens " and orchards, planted even in the very heart of " London, (as in particular my Lord Marqueſſe of " Hertford's in the Strand, my lord Bridgewater's, " and ſome others about Barbican) were obſerved to " bear ſuch plentiful and infinite quantities of fruits, " as they never produced the like either before or " ſince, to their great aſtoniſhment: but it was by " the owners rightly imputed to the penury of coales, " and the little ſmoake, which they took notice to " infeſt them that year: for there is a virtue in the " aer, to penetrate, alter, nouriſh, yea and to mul- " tiply plants and fruits, without which no vegetable " could poſſibly thrive.—So as it was not ill ſaid " by Paracelſus, that of all things, aer only " could be truly affirmed to have life, ſeeing to " all things it gave life. Argument ſufficient to " demonſtrate how prejudicial it is to the bodies " of men; *for that can never be aer fit for them to* " *breathe in, where nor fruits nor flowers do ripen, or* " *come to a ſeaſonable perfection.*——London, 'tis con- " feſſed, is not the only city moſt obnoxious to the " peſtilence; but it is yet never clear of this ſmoake " which is a plague ſo many other ways and indeed " intolerable; becauſe it kills not at once, but al- " ways, ſince ſtill to languiſh, is worſe than even " death itſelf. For is there under Heaven ſuch " coughing and ſnuffing to be heard, as in the Lon- " don churches and aſſemblies of people, where the " barking and the ſpitting is unceſſant and moſt im- " portunate." Edit. 1772. p. 8. 9, 19.—22. 25. 26.

To rectify theſe inconveniencies, which probably were not diminiſhed in this repreſentation of them, Mr. Evelyn very juſtly recommended the removing ſuch trades as conſume great quantities of coals, down the river below Greenwich; that no cattle ſhould be killed in town, but butchers and other profeſſions that produce unwholeſome ſmells, removed to diſtant places near the river; that the dead ſhould not be buried within London; for he adds, " I am perſuaded " that the frequency of churchyards, and charnel " houſes, contaminate the aer, in many parts of this " town, as well as the pumps and waters which are " any thing near unto them." He alſo gave a lati- tude to his fancy by propoſing to make large planta- tions of ſweet ſhrubs and flowers all round the city, that their perfumes might be wafted into the town, and refreſh the inhabitants with grateful odours. The great fire ſoon after, afforded an opportunity to carry the moſt important hints he gave, into immediate execution, and that the full advantage of it was not taken, is ever to be regretted.

were hard, and the event of the diſorder was prognoſticated from their ſudden or ſlow increaſe, from their genuine or untoward ſuppuration, and from the virulence of their contents. The peſtilential ſpots appeared chiefly in the neck, breaſt, and back, and were not eaſily diſtinguiſhable from fleabites. The genuine peſtilential characters, commonly called tokens, as being the forewarnings of death, were minute diſtinct blaſts, which had their origin from within, and roſe up in little pyramidal protuberances, ſometimes as ſmall as pin-heads, other times as large as a ſilver penny, having the peſtilential poiſon chiefly collected at their baſes; gradually tainting the neighbouring parts, and reaching the ſurface, as the configuration of the veſſels and pores favoured their ſpreading. They were alſo derivable from external cauſes, as from the injuries of air, when the peſtilential *miasmata* were pent up and condenſed; and by that means their virulence increaſed ſo, that life was immediately extinguiſhed when they reached the nobler organs. A. D. 1665.

In the treatment of the ſick, all phyſicians agreed in throwing out the peſtilential malignity as ſoon as poſſible by alexipharmics, and to theſe as ſoon as the belly was looſened, recourſe was had as to a ſacred refuge: in extremity ſome had recourſe to mineral preparations, as mineral *bezoar*, *ſulphur auratum*, *aurum vitæ*, &c. in order to drive out the peſtilence by meer force. For external applications they uſed bliſters and cataplaſms; the buboes were opened by inciſion; and the eſchar formed by the virulent ichor, diſcharged by the carbuncles, was chiefly got off by actual cautery: nor were the bliſters, ulcers, or inciſions, ſuffered to heal until the malignity of the diſeaſe was ſpent. But ſuch was the deluſory appearance of this peſtilence, that many patients were loſt, when they were thought in a ſafe recovery; whereas others ſurvived who were given over for loſt; much to the diſcredit of the medical art.

The apprehenſions of the people were greatly increaſed by the crafty predictions of fortune-tellers, cunning-men, aſtrologers, and quacks; who hung out their ſigns in every ſtreet, and found their account in heightening the general terror: nor was their trade ſtopped, until theſe men of ſuperior knowledge in the decrees of providence, were themſelves ſwept away in the common calamity. As ſoon as the magiſtrates found that the contagion extended into ſeveral pariſhes, an order was iſſued for ſhutting up infected houſes, to ſtop the communication of the diſorder. Theſe houſes had red croſſes painted on the doors, with this inſcription, *Lord have mercy upon us*; and watchmen were placed before them, who were duly relieved, to hand neceſſaries and medicines in to the confined families, and to reſtrain them from coming abroad until forty days after recovery. But though theſe regulations were ſtrictly executed, the propriety of them was much controverted, and the hardſhip univerſally complained of: for if a freſh perſon was ſeized in the ſame houſe, but a day before this quarantine expired, it was again renewed; which intolerable tedious impriſonment of the healthy with the ſick, frequently ended with the deaths of whole families. Neither did this confinement of the ſick prove effectual; for each houſe having but one guard, and many houſes having avenues behind, it was impoſſi-

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ble to ſecure all paſſages: ſo that ſome would amuſe the watchmen with diſcourſe on one ſide of the houſe, while the reſt of the family made their eſcape at the other; until at length the men were left to watch empty houſes. Some watchmen were publicly whipped through the ſtreets for taking bribes to let perſons out privately; and where ſuch opportunities did not offer, the watchmen were ſometimes ill treated: one near Coleman-ſtreet was blown up by gunpowder, and while he lay diſabled by the exploſion, thoſe who had ſtrength eſcaped out of the houſe. Some perſons alſo would let themſelves down from the windows, armed with ſwords and piſtols in the ſight of the watchmen, and threaten them with inſtant death, if they called out or ſtirred. Many of them were even killed in diſputes with thoſe they were charged with the care of guarding.

It is a ſad, though true character of human nature, to remark, that there are always miſcreants ready to take advantage of public calamities; and what greatly contributed to the loſs of perſons thus ſhut up, was the villanous behaviour of ſome nurſes. Theſe wretches from an inhuman greedineſs to plunder the dead, would not only ſtrangle their patients and charge their deaths to the diſtemper in their throats; but would ſecretly convey the peſtilential taint from the ſores of the ſick to thoſe who were well. Yet though they were without witneſſes in theſe diabolical practices, they often fell themſelves the juſt victims of their own unguarded preſumption.

Dogs and cats, being domeſtic animals, apt to run from houſe to houſe, and being ſuppoſed to convey the noxious effluvia in their fur or hair; an early order was made by the lord-mayor and other magiſtrates, by the advice of phyſicians, that they ſhould all be immediately killed: and an officer was appointed for that purpoſe. It was computed that 40,000 dogs, and five times as many cats, were maſſacred in conſequence of this proſcription; and all poſſible endeavours were uſed to exterminate rats and mice by poiſon on the ſame account.

It was inconceivable, as the plague increaſed, with what precipitation ſuch inhabitants of the city as were able to leave it, deſerted into the country: for ſome weeks it was difficult to get to the lord-mayor's door, for the throngs that crouded in to get paſſes and certificates of health; without which none were permitted to travel through, or lodge in, any towns on the road. The nobility, gentry, and richer tradeſmen, retired firſt, and in the broad ſtreets leading out of town, nothing was to be ſeen but waggons and carts, loaded with goods, and ſervants; coaches full of families, and horſemen, all hurrying away; with empty carriages returning for freſh loads.

Some families that had no country retreats, laid up a ſtore of proviſions, and ſhut themſelves up ſo carefully, as not to be heard of or ſeen, until the plague ceaſed; when they came abroad ſafe and well: among theſe were ſeveral Dutch merchants, who kept their houſes like garriſons beſieged, ſuffering no one to go out or come in, and thus preſerved themſelves in health. Many merchants and ſhip-owners ſhut themſelves up on board ſhips, and as the plague increaſed removed down the river; nor was it heard that the diſorder reached any veſſels below Deptford. Poorer perſons took refuge in hoys, ſmacks, and fiſhing boats,

boats, but theſe took the infection; others went up the river in boats, lodging by night in tents made of their ſails, on ſhore: for though the country people would ſupply them with proviſions, they would not receive them into their houſes. The poor who ran abroad in their extremities into the country, were often ill uſed and driven back, which cauſed great exclamation againſt the cruelty of the country towns; but ſelf-preſervation extinguiſhed humanity, and yet notwithſtanding all their care, there was not a town within twenty miles but ſuffered more or leſs by the diſorder. A. D. 1665.

Thus the diſtemper was left chiefly to prey on the common people; which it did to ſuch a degree, as to obtain the name of the *poor's plague*. The lord-mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, or their deputies, with many of the common-council, very humanely to compoſe the minds of the people as much as poſſible, publiſhed their reſolution not to quit the city, but to be always ready at hand to preſerve order, and do juſtice on all occaſions. The lord-mayor held councils every day, making neceſſary diſpoſitions for preſerving the public peace; the people were treated with all the gentleneſs circumſtances would allow; while preſumptuous rogues, houſebreakers, and plunderers of the ſick or dead, were duly puniſhed, and ſevere declarations iſſued againſt them.

It was one of their principal concerns to ſee the regulations for the freedom and good ſupply of the markets, obſerved; and every market day the lord-mayor, Sir John Lawrence, or the ſheriffs, attended vigilantly on horſeback, to ſee their orders executed. The neceſſity of going to market was greatly contributory to the ruin of the city, as there the people caught the infection one of another, and it was ſuſpected that even the proviſions were tainted: all imaginable precautions were however uſed in theſe negociations; for cuſtomers took the meat from off the hooks themſelves, that they might not receive it from the butcher; and for his ſecurity, dropped their money into pans of vinegar; always carrying ſmall money with them, that they might receive no change. Every one that could procure them carried ſcents and perfumes about them, while the pooreſt inhabitants were forced on all occaſions to run all hazards.

The infection, notwithſtanding every caution, continued through the months of May and June*, with more or leſs ſeverity; ſometimes raging in one part, and then in another: about the latter end of June, above twenty pariſhes were infected, and their majeſties removed from Whitehall to Hampton-court. Government was not however inattentive to the diſtreſſes of the metropolis; for beſide

* On the firſt of June the court of common council paſſed an act to remedy the complaints againſt carmen, and to redreſs abuſes in the retail trade of coals in the city; of which the following are the principal heads.

The number of carts were limited to 420, and were placed under the regulation of the preſident and governors of Chriſt's hoſpital: the prices of carriage were to be limited yearly by the court of aldermen; and all coal ſacks and meaſures were to be ſealed at Guildhall.

Then followed an excellent proviſion for the ſupply of coals for the poor, during winter, which if it were ſtill put in practice, would reſcue them from the petty extortions of retailers, who both in *money* and *meaſure* take oppreſſive advantages of the labouring poor at ſevere times, when if there can be any difference, they have the beſt claim to fair dealing and humanity.

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beſide appointing a monthly faſt for public prayer, the king commanded the college of phyſicians to compoſe and publiſh an Engliſh directory of general advice in this calamitous ſeaſon. Some of the college were appointed to attend the ſick on all occaſions, and two out of the court of aldermen were required to ſee this hazardous duty performed: nor were other eminent phyſicians wanting who voluntarily and couragiouſly gave their aſſiſtance in ſo dangerous an employment; eight or nine of whom were deſtroyed in the duty.

In the firſt week of July, the bill roſe to 725, the next week to 1089, the third week to 1843, and the next week to 2010. About the middle of the month, the diſorder which had chiefly raged in St. Giles's, Holborn, and toward Weſtminſter, began to travel eaſtward, and over the river to Lambeth and Southwark: but kept principally in the out pariſhes which were fulleſt of poor. When it abated in the weſtern pariſhes, it exerted its violence in Clerkenwell, Cripplegate, Shoreditch, Biſhopſgate, Alderſgate, Whitechapel, and Stepney. In the months of Auguſt and September the diſorder made moſt terrible ſlaughter; three, four, or five thouſand died in a week; the deaths one week amounted to 8000, and were believed to extend to 10,000! for the regiſters in ſuch confuſion were not kept with great accuracy.

Under theſe ſhocking circumſtances, when the people were in the greateſt want of ſpiritual conſolation, they were in general forſaken by their parochial miniſters; and ſad as the minds of the people were, there were not wanting ſome who ſatirized them in lampoons, for this ſcandalous deſertion of their diſtreſſed flocks. When on ſome church doors were written, *Here is a pulpit to*

For a conſtant ſupply of ſea-coal for the uſe of the poor in times of ſcarcity, and to defeat the combinations of coal dealers, the ſeveral city companies undermentioned were ordered to purchaſe and lay up yearly between Lady-day and Michaelmas, the following quantities of coals; which in dear times were to be vended in ſuch manner and at ſuch prices, as the lord mayor and court of aldermen ſhould by written precept direct; ſo that the coals ſhould not be ſold to loſs.

	Chald.		Chald.
Mercers,	488	White-bakers,	45
Grocers,	675	Wax-chandlers,	19
Drapers,	562	Tallow-chandlers,	97
Fiſhmongers,	465	Armourers,	19
Goldſmiths,	525	Girdlers,	105
Skinners,	315	Butchers,	22
Merchant-taylors,	750	Sadlers,	90
Haberdaſhers,	578	Carpenters,	38
Salters,	360	Cordwainers,	60
Ironmongers,	255	Barber-ſurgeons,	60
Vintners,	375	Painterſtainers,	12
Clothworkers,	412	Curriers,	11
Dyers,	105	Maſons,	22
Brewers,	104	Plumbers,	19
Leatherſellers,	210	Inholders,	45
Pewterers,	52	Founders,	7
Cutlers,	75	Poulterers,	12
Cooks,	30	Scriveners,	60
Coopers,	52	Fruiterers,	7
Tylers and Bricklayers,	19	Plaiſterers,	8
Bowyers,	3	Brown-Bakers,	12
Fletchers,	3	Stationers,	75
Blackſmiths,	15	Imbroiderers,	30
Apothecaries,	45	Upholders,	9
Joyners,	22	Muſicians,	6
Weavers,	27	Turners,	13
Woolmen,	3	Baſketmakers,	6
Woodmongers,	60	Glaſiers,	6

Such magazines of coals opened in November or December, as the ſeaſon dictated, and ſold in ſmall quantities not exceeding a ſack of three buſhels, would prove a much more prudent aſſiſtance to poor working families in hard weather, than double the purchaſe money diſtributed gratuitouſly. How this laudable regulation ſunk into diſuſe does not appear, but as the city halls are diſperſed in various parts of the town, the ſcheme was excellent; and it is to be lamented that the corporation ſhould forget it, and leave attempts of this nature to private undertakers.

The ſame act prohibited all retail dealers in coals, from meeting the veſſels, or by their agents, contracting for coals, before the ſhips were arrived in the port of London; on penalty of five ſhillings for every chaldron of coals ſo foreſtalled or bought by precontract.

to let, and on others, *A pulpit to be ſold*, then it was that the ejected non-conforming miniſters, ſhewed that diſintereſted concern for the people, that conſtitutes the true eſſence of the clerical character: for unmindful of their legal diſability and regardleſs of the ſurrounding danger, they reſolutely mounted the vacant pulpits, often twice a day, and ſoothed the griefs of crouded audiences by their pious diſcourſes and other religious exerciſes. A. D. 1665.

When deaths became ſo numerous, the church-yards were unable to contain the bodies, and the uſual modes of interment were no longer obſerved: occaſional pits of great capacity were dug in ſeveral parts, to which the dead were brought by cartloads, collected by the ring of a bell, and the doleful cry of *Bring out your dead!* They were put into the carts with no other covering than rugs or ſheets tied round them by their friends, if they had any ſurviving; and were ſhot down in promiſcuous heaps! Sometimes the drivers of theſe carts would drop in their employments, and the carts would be found without any conductor; in the pariſh of Stepney it was ſaid they loſt within the year, 116 ſextons, grave-diggers, and their aſſiſtants!

Trade was at a ſtand, ſhops were ſhut up, every day looked like a ſolemn ſabbath; few were to be ſeen in the ſtreets; and neither cart nor coach appeared but ſuch as were employed for immediate acts of neceſſity: graſs grew in the moſt public ſtreets, and in the Royal-Exchange; and the broad ſtreet in Whitechapel might be miſtaken for a green field. Thoſe families who carried on retail trades, or ſubſiſted by labour, were now ſupported by charity, which is recorded to have been worthily extended by thoſe who had ability to beſtow it. The king contributed 1000*l.* a week; and Dr. Sheldon archbiſhop of Canterbury, who remained at Lambeth the whole time, beſide his own benefactions, procured great ſums to be remitted from the dioceſes under his juriſdiction, by his affecting letters to the biſhops; Monk now duke of Albemarle, with lord Craven, remained in London, and exerted all their abilities to alleviate the diſtreſſes they were witneſs to. Though the city was in general abandoned by the rich, yet theſe did not forget thoſe who were left behind; large ſums were ſent up by them to the magiſtrates, as well as from the trading towns in the remoteſt parts of England. The degree of general diſtreſs in the metropolis may be ſuppoſed void of exaggeration, when it is ſaid that beſide private charities, the lord mayor and aldermen were enabled to beſtow 100,000*l.* a week for ſeveral weeks together to the poor!

That nothing might be left untried to diſperſe the contagion, large fires were ordered to be made in the public ſtreets; yet the phyſicians were very diffident of the ſucceſs of this expenſive experiment, and the trial ſoon decided in favour of their doubts. Coals were then 4*l.* per chaldron, and 200 chaldron were applied in making fires at the Cuſtom-houſe, Billingſgate, at the Bridge-foot, Three cranes, Queenhithe, Bridewell-gate, the corner of Leadenhall and Gracechurch-ſtreets, at the north and ſouth gates of the Royal Exchange, Guildhall, Blackwell-hall, at the lord mayor's door in St. Helen's, at Bow church, and at the weſtern end of St. Paul's cathedral * .Theſe fires continued for three days, and

* The ſame experiment was tried at Marſeilles in 1720, without any ſucceſs.

A. D. 1665. were then almoſt extinguiſhed by a ſmart rain; but the following night, from whatever cauſe it might proceed, was the moſt fatal of the whole, for more than 4000 then expired! and this unfortunate event was a diſcouragement to any farther attempts of that nature.

When the diſeaſe was at the greateſt height, little regard was had to the giving medical aſſiſtance, for many of the moſt eminent phyſicians and ſurgeons were already dead; and it was in vain to keep houſes ſhut up, when they were moſtly empty with their doors and windows open and ſhattering with the wind. At length the diſorder after having braved the art of man, gave way to the courſe of nature at the decline of the ſummer ſeaſon; when though the numbers of the infected were not obſerved to leſſen, yet the diſorder grew weaker; more in proportion recovered, and the deaths ſenſibly diminiſhed. When this began to be perceived, the dread that had invaded the minds of the people wore off, and contributed to their recovery; and whereas in the height of the diſorder it uſually killed perſons in two or three days, and not above one in five recovered; now it did not kill under eight or ten days, and not above two in five miſcarried: the nurſes alſo grew either more cautious or more faithful; ſo that after a little while a dawn of health appeared as ſuddenly as it was unexpected. In the beginning of November the face of affairs was quite altered; though the funerals were yet frequent, yet the citizens began to return without fear, and in December they crouded back as faſt as they had fled in the ſpring. Such as were cautious took great care in ſeaſoning their houſes, and abundance of coſtly things were conſumed which not only anſwered their own particular purpoſes, but filled the air with grateful ſmells, which were ſerviceable to their neighbours: ſome burnt pitch, brimſtone, and gunpowder, to purge their houſes and goods; while others through eagerneſs and careleſſneſs entered their dwellings without any preparation. Earl Craven and the other juſtices of Weſtminſter cauſed the bedding and goods of infected houſes to be well dried and aired, the rooms to be new whitewaſhed, and the churchyards to be covered two feet thick with freſh earth; to prevent as far as poſſible any revival of the peſtilential taint.

The winter gave the moſt effectual check toward ſuppreſſing this great enemy of mankind; and though ſome remains of the contagion appeared in the ſucceeding ſpring, it was no more than could be eaſily conquered by medicine, and the city thus got rid of the infection and returned to perfect health.

The bills of mortality computed the number of burials this year at 97,306, of which 68,596 were attributed to the plague; but this eſtimate was univerſally received as very erroneous, as it was not difficult to ſhew from circumſtances that the account was manifeſtly defective. At the beginning of the diſorder there were great knavery and colluſion in the reports of deaths; for while it was poſſible to conceal the infection, they were attributed to fevers of all kinds, which began to ſwell the bills; this was done to prevent houſes being ſhut up, and families being ſhunned by their neighbours. Add to this that the dead carts working in the dark, no exact accounts were kept; the clerks and ſextons being naturally

References to Remarkable Places.

A. Ludgate.
B. Newgate.
C. Aldersgate.
D. Cripplegate.
E. Moorgate.
F. Bishopsgate.
G. Aldgate.
H. Essex House.
I. The Temple.
K. Dorset House.
L. Bridewell.
M. Baynard's Castle.
N. Christ Ch. Cloyster.
O. S. Bartho. Hospital.
P. Charter House.
Q. Guild Hall.
R. The Stokes.
S. Royal Exchange.
T. Gresham Colledge.
V. Leaden Hall.
W. Dukes Palace.
X. Custom House.
Y. Bethlem.
Z. Sion Colledge.
a. Temple Stairs.
b. White Fryers Stairs.
c. Black Fryers Stairs.
d. Puddle Dock.
e. Pauls Wharf.
f. Broken Wharf.
g. Queen Hyth.
h. 3 Cranes.
i. Stilyard.
k. Coal Harbour.
l. Old Swan.
m. Billings gate.
n. Tower Wharf.
o. Artillery Yard.

References to all the Churches both in the City and Suburbs.

1. Cathedral of S.t Paul.
2. Christ Church.
3. S. Michael Pater Noster Row.
4. S. Peters Wood Street.
5. S. Foster.
6. S. Leonard.
7. S. Anne Alders gate.
8. S. Michael Wood Street.
9. S. John Zachary
10. S. Olaves
11. S. Mary Staining.
12.
13. S. Mary Aldermanbury.
14. S. Michael Bashaw.
15. S. Laurence.
16. S. Maudlins.
17. Athallows.
18. S. Martins Ironmonger Lane.
19. S. Olaves.
20. S. Mary Colechu.
21. S. Stephen.
22. S. Mildred.
23. S. Margarce.
24. S. Christopher.
25. S. Bartholomew by the Exchange.
26. French Church.
27. S. Bennet.
28. Augustin Fryers.
29. S. Martins Outwich.
30. S. Michael
31. S. Peters.
32. Athallows.
33. S. Edmunds.
34. S. Clements.
35. S. Nicholas.
36. S. Mary Woolnoth.
37. S. Mary Dowwich Str.
38. S. Stephen Walbrook.
39. S. Bennet.
40. S. Pancras
41. S. Anthonys.
42. Bow Church.
43. S. Mathew.
44. S. Austins.
45. S. Gregory.
46. S. Martins Ludgate.
47. S. Andrew.
48. S. Bennet Thames Street.
49. S. Peters.
50. S. Mary.
51. S. Nicholas.
52. S. Nicholas Olaves.
53. S. Mary Somerset.
54. S. John Evangelist.
55. S. Mildred.
56. Athallows.
57. S. Mary.
58. S. Thomas Apostles
59. S. John Baptist.
60. S. Michael.
61. S. James.
62. S. Martins
63. S. Mary Bothaw I.
64. S. Swithins
65. S. Mary Bush I.
66. Athallows Great.
67. Athallows Less.
68. S. Laurence Poultney.
69. S. Michael Crooked Lane.
70. S. Magnus.
71. S. Margarets.
72. S. Leonard
73. S. Bennet.
74. S. Dennis.
75. S. Margaret.
76. S. Andrew Hubert
77. S. Georges.
78. S. Botolphs.
79. S. Mary Hill.
80. S. Dunstan.
81. Athallows Barking.
82. S. Olaves.
83. Athallows in Fenchurch Street.
84. S. Chaterine Colmans
85. S. Katherine Creed C.
86. S. Andrew Undershaft.
87. S. Hellens.
88. Ethelborough.
89. Athallows on Wall.
90. S. Botolphs Aldersg.
91. S. Botolphs Bishopsg.
92. S. Brides.
93. Temple Church.
94. S. Dunstans Fle.
95. S. Andrew Holborn.
96. S. Sepulchers.
97. S. Bartholomew.
98. S. Bartholomew.
99. S. Botolphs Aldersg.
100. S. Giles's Cripplegate.
* S. Martin Ludgate Street.

A PLAN of the CITY and LIBERTIES of LONDON; shewing the Extent of the Dreadful Conflagration in the Year 1666.

naturally averſe to ſo dangerous a duty, and frequently falling ſick themſelves before ſuch accounts as they had, were delivered in. Quakers and Jews alſo who had ſeparate burial grounds, were not mentioned in the weekly bills; nor was any regiſter taken of thoſe who died on board veſſels of all kinds in the river. It was well known that numbers of poor deſpairing creatures wandered out of town into the fields, woods and other remote places, where they died of the infection and of want. The inhabitants of the villages would carry food to theſe diſtracted refugees and ſet it at a diſtance for them; and frequently found them dead afterward with the victuals untouched. The country people would then dig holes and drag the bodies into them with long poles having hooks at the ends, carefully ſtanding to the windward; and throw the earth over them as far as they could caſt it. On the whole it was the opinion of eye witneſſes, that the plague deſtroyed 100,000 at leaſt. The yearly bill mentions but one pariſh that remained quite exempt from infection, which was that of St. John the Evangeliſt in Watling ſtreet. A. D. 1665.

As to foreign trade during this year, it was almoſt extinct; as no port in France, Flanders, Spain, or Italy, would admit our ſhips, or correſpond with us; the Turks only, and the Grecian iſles, to whom the plague was familiar, were not ſo ſcrupulous. The Flemings and Dutch made great advantage of this circumſtance, by buying Engliſh goods in thoſe parts of England that remained clear of infection, carrying them home, and then exporting them again as their own.

The parliament was this year held at Oxford, and the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, at Nonſuch in Surry; from whence it was removed back to Weſtminſter January 5th 1666, by proclamation. February 2d the lord-mayor and 1666.
ſheriffs waited on his majeſty at Whitehall, with an addreſs from the city to welcome his happy return after ſo melancholy an abſence: he received them kindly and knighted the ſheriffs aldermen Robert Hanſon, and William Hooker *.

Thoſe citizens who had returned to their habitations, and the new comers who occupied the houſes emptied by the plague, were ſcarcely ſettled in them, before they were turned out by a diſaſter more ſudden than the former; as will appear by the following general account publiſhed at the time, which is taken verbatim.

"The LONDON GAZETTE. Numb. 85.

"Publiſhed by authority.

"From Monday, September 3, to Monday, September 10, 1666.

"Whitehall, September 8.

"THE ordinary courſe of this paper having been interrupted by a ſad and "lamentable accident of fire lately happened in the city of London: it "hath been thought fit for ſatisfying the minds of ſo many of his majeſties good

* The above particulars relating to the great plague are collected from Quincy's tranſlation of Hodges's hiſtory of this plague, 8vo. 1721. and from The City Remembrancer, originally begun by Dr. Harvey of the Tower, and finiſhed by one of his family; 8vo. 2 vols. 1769.

A. D. 1666.

" ſubjects who muſt needs be concerned for the iſſue of ſo great an accident, to " give this ſhort, but true accompt of it.

" On the ſecond inſtant, at one of the clock of the morning, there happened " to break out, a ſad and deplorable fire, in Pudding-lane neer Fiſhſtreet, " which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the town ſo " cloſe built with wooden pitched houſes, ſpread itſelf ſo far before day, and " with ſuch diſtraction to the inhabitants and neighbours, that care was not " taken for the timely preventing the further diffuſion of it, by pulling down " houſes, as ought to have been; ſo that this lamentable fire in a ſhort time " became too big to be maſtred by any engines or working neer it. It fell out moſt " unhappily too, that a violent eaſterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning " all that day, and the night following, ſpreading itſelf up to Grace-Church- " ſtreet, and downwards from Cannon-ſtreet to the water-ſide, as far as the " Three Cranes in the Vintrey.

" The people in all parts about it diſtracted by the vaſtneſs of it, and their " particular care to carry away their goods, many attempts were made to prevent " the ſpreading of it by pulling down houſes, and making great intervals, but " all in vain, the fire ſeiſing upon the timber and rubbiſh and ſo continuing " itſelf, even through thoſe ſpaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday " and Tueſday, notwithſtanding his majeſties own, and his royal highneſs's " indefatigable and perſonal pains to apply all poſſible remedies to prevent it, " calling upon and helping the people with their guards, and a great number " of nobility and gentry unwearied aſſiſting therein, for which they were requit- " ed with a thouſand bleſſings from the poor diſtreſſed people. By the favour of " God, the wind ſlackned a little on Tueſday night and the flames meeting with " brick-buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was obſerved to loſe its " force on that ſide, ſo that on Wedneſday morning we began to hope well, " and his royal highneſs never deſpairing or ſlackning his perſonal care, wrought " ſo well that day, aſſiſted in ſome parts by the lords of the councel before and " behind it, that a ſtop was put to it at the Temple-Church, neer Holborn- " Bridge, Pie-Corner, Alderſgate, Cripplegate, neer the lower end of Cole- " man-ſtreet, at the end of Baſing-hall-ſtreet, by the Poſtern, at the upper " end of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and Leadenhall-ſtreet, at the ſtandard in Cornhill, " at the church in Fan-church-ſtreet, neer Clothworkers-Hall in Mincing-lane, " at the middle of Mark-lane, and at the Tower-dock.

" On Thurſday by the bleſſing of God it was wholly beat down and extin- " guiſhed. But ſo as that evening it unhappily burſt out again a freſh at the " Temple, by the falling of ſome ſparks (as is ſuppoſed) upon a pile of wooden " buildings; but his royal highneſs, who watched there that whole night in " perſon, by the great labours and diligence uſed, and eſpecially by ap- " plying powder to blow up the houſes about it, before day moſt happily " maſtered it.

" Divers ſtrangers, Dutch, and French were, during the fire, apprehended, " upon ſuſpicion that they contributed miſchievouſly to it, who are all impri-

" ſoned, and informations prepared to make a ſevere inquiſition, thereupon by " my lord chief juſtice Keeling, aſſiſted by ſome of the lords of the privy-coun- " cel, and ſome principal members of the city, notwithſtanding which ſuſpi- " cions, the manner of the burning all along in a train, and ſo blowen forwards " in all its way by ſtrong winds, makes us conclude the whole was an effect of " an unhappy chance, or to ſpeak better, the heavy hand of God upon us " for our ſins, ſhewing us the terrour of his judgment in thus raiſing the fire, " and immediately after his miraculous and never enough to be acknowledged " mercy in putting a ſtop to it when we were in the laſt deſpair, and that all " attempts for the quenching it however induſtriouſly purſued, ſeemed in- " ſufficient. His majeſty then ſat hourly in councel, and ever ſince hath " continued making rounds about the city in all parts of it where the danger and " miſchief was greateſt, till this morning that he hath ſent his grace the duke of " Albemarle, whom he hath called for to aſſiſt him in this great occaſion, " to put his happy and ſucceſsful hand to the finiſhing this memorable " deliverance. A. D. 1666.

" About the Tower the ſeaſonable orders given for plucking down houſes " to ſecure the magazins of powder, was more eſpecially ſucceſsful, that part " being up the wind, notwithſtanding which it came almoſt to the very gates " of it, ſo as by this early proviſion, the ſeveral ſtores of war lodged in the " Tower were entirely ſaved: and we have further this infinite cauſe to give " God thanks, that the fire did not happen in any of thoſe places where his " majeſties naval ſtores are kept, ſo as though it hath pleaſed God to viſit " us with his own hand, he hath not, by diſfurniſhing us with the means of " carrying on the war, ſubjected us to our enemies.

" It muſt be obſerved, that this fire happened in a part of the town, where " tho' the commodities were very rich, yet they were ſo bulky that they could " not well be removed, ſo that the inhabitants of that part where it firſt began " have ſuſtained very great loſs, but by the beſt enquiry we can make, the " other parts of the town, where the commodities were of great value, took " the alarum ſo early, that they ſaved moſt of their goods of value, which " poſſibly may have diminiſhed the loſs, tho' ſome think, that if the whole in- " duſtry of the inhabitants had been applyed to the ſtopping of the fire, and " not to the ſaving their particular goods, the ſucceſs might have been " much better, not only to the publick, but to many of them in their " own particulars.

" Through this ſad accident it is eaſy to be imagined how many perſons " were neceſſitated to remove themſelves and goods into the open fields, where " they were forced to continue ſome time, which could not but work compaſſion " in the beholders; but his majeſties care was moſt ſignal in this occaſion, " who, beſides his perſonal pains, was frequent in conſulting all wayes for " relieving thoſe diſtreſſed perſons; which produced ſo good effect, aſwell by " his majeſties proclamations, and the orders iſſued to neighbour juſtices of the " peace to encourage the ſending in proviſions to the markets, which are

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" publickly known, as by other directions, that when his majeſty, fearing " leſt other orders might not yet have been ſufficient, had commanded the " victualler of his navy to ſend bread into Moore-fields for the relief of the poor, " which for the more ſpeedy ſupply he ſent in biſket out of the ſea ſtores; it " was found that the markets had been already ſo well ſupplyed, that " the people, being unaccuſtomed to that kind of bread, declined it, and ſo it " was returned in great part to his majeſties ſtores again, without any uſe " made of it.

" And we cannot but obſerve to the conſideration of all his majeſties ene- " mies, who endeavour to perſuade the world abroad of great parties and diſ- " affection at home againſt his majeſties government; that a greater inſtance of " the affections of this city could never be given than hath been now given in " this ſad and deplorable accident, when if at any time diſorder might have " been expected from the loſſes, diſtraction, and almoſt deſperation of ſome " perſons in their private fortunes, thouſands of people not having had habita- " tions to cover them. And yet in all this time it hath been ſo far from any " appearance of deſigns or attempts againſt his majeſties government, that his " majeſty and his royal brother, out of their care to ſtop and prevent the fire, " frequently expoſing their perſons with very ſmall attendants in all parts of " the town, ſometimes even to be intermixed with thoſe who laboured in the " buſineſs, yet nevertheleſs there hath not been obſerved ſo much as a murmur- " ing word to fall from any, but on the contrary, even thoſe perſons whoſe loſſes " rendered their conditions moſt deſperate, and to be fit objects of others " prayers, beholding thoſe frequent inſtances of his majeſties care of his people, " forgot their own miſery, and filled the ſtreets with their prayers for his majeſ- " ty whoſe trouble they ſeemed to compaſſionate before their own."

To this general account from the Gazette, ſome other particulars may be added. The fire firſt broke out at the houſe of one Farryner a baker in Pudding-lane, whoſe houſe was a wooden building, pitched on the outſide, as all the reſt in that lane alſo were: the lane was exceeding narrow, and the projecting ſtories on each ſide almoſt met at the top; for the new regulations in building took place only as old houſes were occaſionally rebuilt. The houſe where the fire began being full of faggots and bruſh-wood, the fire raged with great fury, and ſpreading four ways at once, fell upon the Star-inn then full of hay and ſtraw; in Thames-ſtreet it found magazines of all kinds of combuſtibles. The buildings on London-bridge were ſoon conſumed, together with the water machines underneath; whereby the people were deprived of water from that ſource *. The fire ſoon croſſed Cornhill by the train of wood that lay in the ſtreet from houſes pulled down to prevent its ſpreading, and then proceeded on both ſides with equal fury.

A ſtrange concurrence of cauſes contributed to extend the conflagration. The combuſtible nature of the buildings in general, has been already hinted. It

* To cut off the communication of wood-work by effectual party walls, ſeems the only expedient to ſtop the courſe of fire: for till the flames are thus checked, it may juſtly be doubted whether the ſmall ſtreams of water from engines do not quicken their force, rather than deaden it.

It began on a Saturday night when many of the principal citizens were retired to their country houſes and lodgings, and only their ſervants left at home; and at a time of the year when many more were on journeys tranſacting country buſineſs. The warmth of the ſummer had ſo dried the timber that it was never more apt to kindle; and a ſtrong dry eaſterly wind blew all the time: the New-River water unexpectedly failed, and the London bridge water works were burnt down. Beſide there was a general negligence at firſt in the moſt effectual means for quenching the fire, from a confidence of its ſtopping at favourable openings; which at length turned to conſternation and confuſion, and people ſought rather to ſave their goods by flight, than to ſave their own and their neighbours houſes. A. D. 1666.

It appeared by the certificate of Jonas Moore and Ralph Gatrix, the ſurveyors appointed to examine the ruins, that the fire overran 373 acres within the walls; and burnt 13,200 houſes, 89 pariſh churches, beſide chapels; and that 11 pariſhes within the walls, only remained ſtanding. To this account may be ſubjoined, the Royal-Exchange, Cuſtom-houſe, Guildhall, Blackwell-hall, St. Paul's cathedral, Bridewell, the two compters, fifty two halls of the city companies, and three city gates. The loſs has been computed at 10,000,000 ſterling *.

The natural means by which this conflagration was produced, have been ſpecified, and might be thought ſufficient; but in accidents that exceed the common magnitude, people are gratified in attributing them to extraordinary cauſes: and when they are ſo diſpoſed, circumſtances are ſeldom wanting that with a little addreſs may be made to coincide with what they labour to prove. Some aſcribed this fire to the republicans, but the readieſt and moſt agreeable conjecture was that it was fired by the papiſts; and many perſons were apprehended though no evidence could be brought to eſtabliſh the guilt of any of them. But as in New England a little time afterward, ſome poor ſuperannuated women were terrified into the acknowledgment of their being witches; ſo here a lunatic Frenchman Robert Hubert, confeſſed himſelf to be the incendiary, and was executed for it; though Laurence Peterſon, the maſter of the veſſel that brought him over, declared afterward on his examination, that Hubert was not landed until two days after the fire.

Among other ſuſpicions, one was that the king and duke of York were the authors of the calamity †; but as no reaſon is aſſigned for this conjecture, the moſt probable ground it can ſtand upon, will be another ſuppoſition; that it might be done to deſtroy an old ill contrived city, to reſtore it on a better model. How far this reaſoning on meer poſſibility may be juſt, or whether the ſuppoſed end could atone for the means, are points on which the reader muſt be left to exerciſe his own judgment.

While the firſt terrors of this diſaſter laſted, many eminent miniſters both of the eſtabliſhed church and nonconformiſts, preached to the people in the midſt of the ruins; conventicles abounded in every part, and it was thought hard to hinder

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 130. † Rapin, vol. II. p. 643.

A. D. 1666.

hinder men from worſhipping God any way they could, when there were no churches left to receive them: tabernacles were however ſoon raiſed in many places for divine ſervice until churches were rebuilt.

In the mean time Greſham college was converted into an exchange for the merchants; the public buſineſs of the city was tranſacted in the apartments, inſtead of Guildhall: and the Royal Society being thus excluded from Greſham college, Henry Howard brother of the duke of Norfolk accommodated them with apartments in Arundel houſe, and preſented them with the whole Norfolkian library *. The Exciſe office was kept in Southampton fields near Bedford houſe; the general Poſt-office was removed to the two black pillars in Bridges-ſtreet Covent-Garden; the affairs of the Cuſtom-houſe were tranſacted in Mark-lane, at a houſe called Lord Baynings; the king's warbrobe was removed to York Buildings, from Puddle-wharf where the former office was conſumed; and the offices belonging to Doctors-Commons, were held in Exeter houſe in the Strand †.

The burning of London, though it occaſioned great temporary diſtreſs, yet afforded an opportunity that never happened before, and in all human probability never may again, of reſtoring the city with more uniformity, conveniency, and wholeſomeneſs, than could be expected in a town of progreſſive growth. The ſtreets were before, narrow, crooked and incommodious; the houſes chiefly of wood, dark, cloſe, and ill contrived; with their ſeveral ſtories projecting beyond each other, as they roſe, over the narrow ſtreets. The free circulation of the air, was by theſe means obſtructed; and the people breathed a ſtagnant unwholeſome element, replete with foul effluvia, ſufficient of itſelf to generate putrid diſorders, and diſpoſed to harbour any peſtilential taint it might receive: and how obnoxious ſuch wooden buildings were to the extenſion of fires, the late inſtance ſufficiently indicated. That theſe obvious remarks were not overlooked, will appear from the proclamation iſſued in a few days after the fire, to prohibit the building of houſes until due regulations were made for their re-edification. See Appendix No. XLVIII.

CHAP. XV.

From the great fire in 1666, *to the death of king Charles* II.

NO time was loſt in repairing the devaſtation occaſioned by the fire; for the parliament on the 18th paſſed an act ‡ for erecting a court of judicature to ſettle all differences between landlords and tenants; of which the juſtices of the courts of king's bench, common pleas, and the barons of the exchequer, were appointed judges: and ſo well were their deciſions approved, that their pictures, which by deaths and promotions, amounted to twenty two, were ordered to be hung up in Guildhall where they are ſtill to be ſeen.

After

* City Remembrancer vol. II. p. 26.
† Idem. p. 28. 29.

‡ Stat. 19 Car. II. c. 2. See alſo 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 14. 25 Car. II. c. 10.

After theſe judges had adjuſted all diſputes, and aſcertained the limits of the landed property, an act drawn up by Sir Matthew Hale *, was paſſed for rebuilding the city †; directing how the houſes were to be erected; for the regulation of builders; granting the corporation powers to open and enlarge the ſtreets and lanes; for appointing an annual faſt on the day the fire broke out; for erecting a column of braſs or ſtone on the ſpot where it began, with a proper inſcription, to perpetuate the memory of the diſaſter; and for impoſing a duty of one ſhilling *per* chaldron or ton, on coals for ten years, toward the neceſſary expences, for carrying the act into execution. A. D. 1666.

Conformable to the powers given by this act, the court of common-council on April 29th 1667 publiſhed an act declaring what ſtreets and narrow paſſages they propoſed to enlarge, and to what reſpective widths they ſhould be opened. An order framed by the court in conſequence, was preſented to his majeſty, and approved by the privy-council. See Appendix No. XLIX. 1667.

The commiſſioners and ſurveyors publiſhed directions for levelling and pitching the ſtreets and lanes in the city of London and its liberties, for the convenient current and running away of the water; and for the better ſuppreſſing of fires, the court of common council made the following reſolutions.

" 1. That the city be divided into four diviſions, and each thereof be pro-
" vided with eight hundred leathern buckets, fifty ladders of different ſizes,
" from twelve to forty-two feet in length, two brazen hand-ſquirts to each
" pariſh, twenty-four pickax-ſledges, and forty ſhod ſhovels.

" 2. That each of the twelve companies provide themſelves with an engine,
" thirty buckets, three ladders, ſix pickax-ſledges, and two hand-ſquirts, to
" be ready upon all occaſions. And the inferior companies, ſuch a number
" of ſmall engines and buckets, as ſhould be allotted them by the lord-
" mayor and court of aldermen, according to their reſpective abilities.

" 3. That the aldermen paſſed the office of ſheriffalty, do provide their ſeve-
" ral houſes with twenty-four buckets and one hand-ſquirt each; and thoſe
" who have not ſerved that office, twelve buckets and one hand-ſquirt each.

" 4. And, for the effectual ſupplying the engines and ſquirts with water, that
" pumps be placed in all wells; and fire-plugs in the ſeveral main pipes belong-
" ing to the New-river and Thames water-works.

" 5. That the ſeveral companies of carpenters, bricklayers, plaiſterers, pain-
" ters, maſons, ſmiths, plumbers, and paviours, do annually for each cor-
" poration, elect two maſter-workmen, four journeymen, eight apprentices,
" and ſixteen labourers, to be ready, upon all occaſions of fire, to attend the
" lord-mayor and ſheriffs for extinguiſhing the ſame.

" 6. That all the workmen and labourers belonging to the ſeveral water-
" works within the city, ſea-coal meters, Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, ticket,
" package, and other porters, do conſtantly attend the lord-mayor and ſheriffs in
" all ſuch ſervices."

Before

* City Remembrancer, vol. II. p. 51. † Stat. 19 Car. II. c. 3. See alſo 22 Car. II. c. 11.

A.D. 1667. Before we conclude this ſubject, we ſhall anticipate a little for the ſake of obſerving, that by the prudent vigilance of all parties, London, to the amazement of all Europe, was in four years time, rebuilt in ſo different a ſtyle to what it was before the fire; that thoſe who ſaw it in both ſtates, could not reflect without wonder, at the wealth that could ſuſtain the loſs, and bear ſo prodigious an expence as was laid out in reſtoring it!

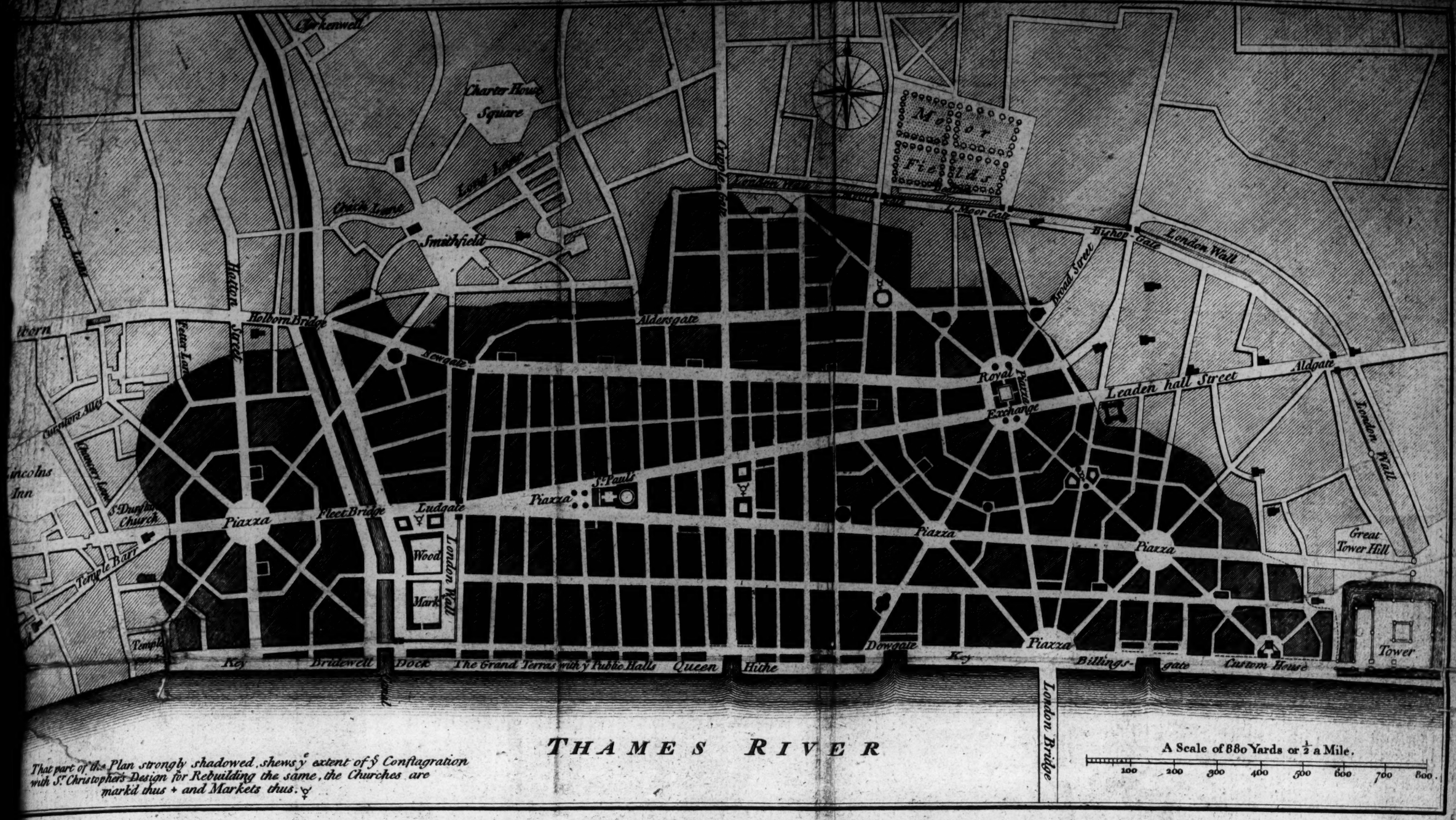
All however was not done that might have been done at ſo inviting an occaſion; the former direction of the ſtreets being too much complied with out of regard to private property. Had more powers been aſſumed in this reſpect, London might have realiſed the fable of the Phœnix, and roſe out of its aſhes unrivalled in beauty throughout the world. This deſign was not too great for the genius of the time, as two excellent plans were formed with this magnificent intention. Dr. Wren, afterward the famous Sir Chriſtopher, immediately after the fire, took a ſurvey of the ruined ſpot, by the king's order, and deſigned a plan for a new city. In this plan the irregularities in the old town were to be remedied by enlarging the ſtreets and lanes, and carrying them as nearly parallel as poſſible; avoiding where conveniency would admit, all acute angles. This he would have effected by ſeating all the parochial churches conſpicuous and inſular; by forming the moſt public places into large piazzas, the centers of eight ways; by uniting the halls of the twelve chief companies, into one regular ſquare annexed to Guild-hall; and by making a commodious Quay on the whole bank of the river; from Black-Friars to the Tower.

The ingenious Mr. John Evelyn produced another plan with the ſame view, and beſide leſſening the moſt conſiderable declivities, propoſed farther to employ the rubbiſh in filling up the ſhore of the Thames to low water mark in a ſtrait line from the Tower to the Temple; to form an ample Quay, if it could be done without increaſing the rapidity of the ſtream. The baſon, by this means, he obſerved might be kept always full and eaſy of acceſs, like that at Conſtantinople.

One only objection occurred, but this was conſidered as unſurmonntable: the obſtinate averſion of the inhabitants to alter their old foundations; though it was propoſed for them to give up their properties for a time into the hands of public truſtees, to receive equivalents under a new plan. It was ſhewn that by an equal diſtribution of ground into buildings, leaving out church-yards, gardens, &c. which were to be removed out of the town, there would have been ſufficient room both for the augmentation of the ſtreets; diſpoſition of the churches, halls, and all public buildings; and to have given every proprietor full ſatisfaction. Prejudice however, which ſeldom fails to adhere to what is familiar to it, prevailed in this critical moment; the citizens would have their old city again; all therefore that remained, was to give it whatever amendments its former irregularities might comply with.

The popular perſuaſion that the city had been burnt by papiſts, produced a proclamation at the deſire of the commons, for the baniſhment of all prieſts and jeſuiſts: but the bad execution of this, as well as of former edicts againſt

Engraved for Northouck's History of London.



That part of the Plan strongly shadowed, shews y^e extent of y^e Conflagration with Sr Christopher's Design for Rebuilding the same, the Churches are markd thus + and Markets thus. ☿

Sir Christopher Wren's Plan for Rebuilding the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666.

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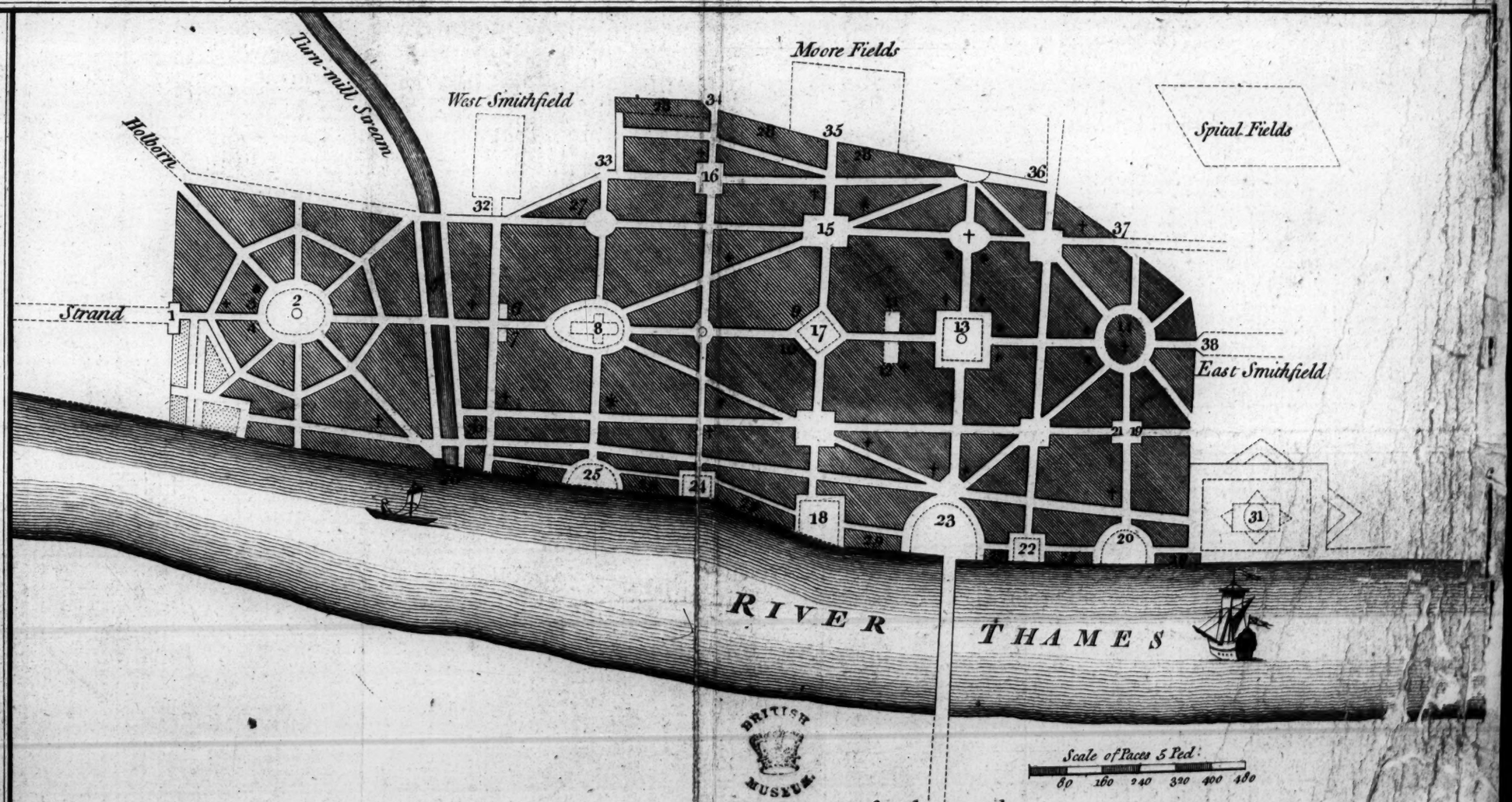
REFERENCES.

1. Temple Barr
2. Fleet Conduit
3. St Dunstans in the West
4. Serjeants Inn
5. The New Channel
6. The Colledge of Physicians
7. Doctors Commons
8. St Pauls
9. The two Sheriffs of London Houses
10. Mercers Chapel
11. Bow Church and the Arches
12. The Fountain in Grace-church Street
13. St Dunstans in the East
14. Guild Hall
15. Christs Hospital and Church
16. The Lord Mayors House
17. The Royal Exchange
18. The Trinity House
19. The Custom House & Admiralty Court
20. The Navy Office
21. Billings Gate
22. The Fish Market
23. Queen-Hithe
24. Pauls Wharf
25. The Sluce
26. Sessions House, Newgate Prison,
27. Publick Work-House, & Bridewell
28. The Church Yards & Inns
29. The Key
30. Black Friers Church & Watling Street
31. The Tower
32. New-Gate
33. Alders-Gate
34. Cripple-Gate
35. Moore Gate
36. Bishops Gate
37. Aldgate
38. Charles Gate
39. The several Parish Churches 20 in Numb^r.
40. The Halls of the 12 Antient Companies
41. The Publick Fountains



The rest of the openings are for the Markets &c. And in the intermedial Squares and Areas, what narrower Streets shall be thought fit.

Mr. John Evelyn's Plan for Rebuilding the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666.

papiſts, deſtroyed all confidence in the king's ſincerity, whenever he pretended an averſion to the catholic religion *. A. D. 1667.

During the negociations at Breda, for treating of peace with the Dutch, their miniſter De Wit, to retrieve their honour loſt during the war, meditated a blow that ſtruck the metropolis with conſternation. Charles who had uſes for the national money, more agreeable to himſelf, than the applying it to national purpoſes, had raſhly remitted his military preparations, on the proſpect of immediate peace; and thereby expoſed the nation to one of the greateſt inſults it ever received. On the 10th of June, 1667, a Dutch fleet under De Ruyter appeared in the river Thames; which ſeized Sheerneſs, and ſailing up the Medway as high as Upnor caſtle, burnt all the ſhips that lay there. As they were expected to extend their hoſtilities up the Thames next tide, to London bridge, nine ſhips were ſunk at Woolwich, and four at Blackwall to obſtruct their paſſage; platforms were raiſed in many places, furniſhed with artillery; the trained bands were called out, and a general alarm took place. De Ruyter however proceeded to Portſmouth and Plymouth, where finding his attempts unſucceſsful, he returned; and after inſulting Harwich, ſailed up the river as far as Tilbury fort, where he was repulſed; and the war which had been ſucceſsfully proſecuted before, ended with this diſgrace †. When the Dutch firſt arrived in the river, it is ſaid there was not a gun mounted at Tilbury fort, ſo that they might have ſailed directly to London, have deſtroyed the eaſtern parts which the fire had ſpared, and carried off all the merchant veſſels in the river.

In the year 1668, the king, at the perſuaſion of Lord Aſhley, chancellor of the exchequer, inſtituted a council of commerce, conſiſting of a preſident, vice preſident, and other counſellors, who inſtead of the former method of referring all commerical matters to a fluctuating committee of the privy council, were to apply themſelves diligently to the advancement of the national commerce, colonies, manufactures, and ſhipping. But as Charles was never long conſtant in any laudable intentions, he in a few years laid aſide a beneficial plan, the expences of which he could not ſpare from his pleaſures ‡. The ſcheme was revived in 1696, as will appear in due time. 1668.

The lord-mayor on November 11th, iſſued a precept ordering all houſekeepers, for the health and cleanlineſs of the city, to keep the ſtreets before their houſes duly paved and ſwept; and that no aſhes or dirt ſhould be caſt into ſtreets or churchyards, or into any ſink or ſewer, but be kept in tubs or baſkets until the rakers came: that the ſcavengers ſhould ſee the ſtreets accordingly ſwept and cleanſed, or the offenders puniſhed according to the penalties impoſed, and that the dirt was daily taken away by the rakers. For the ſafety and peace of the city, all inhabitants were ordered to hang out candles duly to the accuſtomed hour, and that all conſtables ſhould ſit and continue their watches according to the directions of former acts of common-council: that all immoralities, drunkenneſs, gaming, prophanation of the Lord's-day, ſhould be prevented; rogues, vagrants, and ſturdy beggars, ſuppreſſed.

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Anderſon, vol. II. p. 136.

A. D. 1669. A temporary market had been kept ſince the fire, in Alderſgate-ſtreet; but Newgate-market, and Stocks, or Woolchurch-market, being again fitted up, and a new market-place being made, at Honey-lane, to receive that formerly kept in Cheapſide; theſe markets were eſtabliſhed by act of common-council, dated September 8th, 1669, and the market in Alderſgate-ſtreet was ordered to be removed to them.

William prince of Orange, afterward king William III. who came over to England to ſettle ſome political negociations, was, on December 18th, entertained in an elegant manner by the lord-mayor at Draper's-hall.

The manufacture of fine glaſs was about this time introduced into England by the duke of Buckingham; he having ſent for the beſt glaſs makers, glaſs grinders, and poliſhers, from Venice; which public ſpirited deſign ſucceeded ſo well, that we are now enabled to ſupply all the world with glaſs ſuperior in quality to that of the place from whence we derived the art of making it *.

Soon after the reſtoration, the miniſters who then filled the livings and would not ſubſcribe to the act of uniformity purpoſely conceived in rigid terms, were ejected; and were afterward prohibited coming within five miles of any corporation town †: ſo little were Charles and his miniſters diſpoſed to favour proteſtant principles. By an act now paſſed, every one who attended a conventicle, was to be fined five ſhillings for the firſt offence, and ten ſhillings for the ſecond; the preacher 20*l.* for the firſt offence, 40*l.* for the ſecond; and the perſon in whoſe houſe the conventicle was held, was ſubject to the ſame penalties with the preacher. One clauſe is deſerving of notice, as it violated the moſt eſtabliſhed maxim in all criminal proſecutions: this was, that in all doubtful caſes with regard to the interpretation of the act, the judges ſhould decide in the ſenſe *leaſt favourable* to conventicles ‡. But what better could be expected under a prince who had conformed to the church of Rome during his exile §, who married a catholic wife, who is known to lived and died a papiſt ‖; and whoſe bigoted brother was afterward driven out of the nation for openly attempting to reduce us again under a yoke which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear.

This act was rigorouſly executed in London by a military force; and the diſſenting meeting houſes were converted into chapels or tabernacles by an order of council, and ſupplied with miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church, until the pariſh churches were rebuilt.

Prince Rupert, the king's couſin, and ſeventeen other perſons of quality, and
1669. diſtinction, having engaged in 1669 a ſhip or two in a voyage to Hudſon's bay; the ſucceſs of it promiſing an opportunity of eſtabliſhing a beneficial trade with the ſavages there, the adventurers obtained a charter conſtituting them a body corporate, under the name of "the Governor and Company of Adven-"turers of England, trading into Hudſon's bay **."

This

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 143.
† 17 Car. II. c. 2.
‡ 22 Car. II. c. 1.
§ Hume. Harris's Life of Charles II. vol. II. p. 56. 57. 61.
‖ Harris. vol. II. p. 63.
** Anderſon, vol. II. p. 149.

This company has lately been cenſured in ſevere terms by a writer who though perhaps not of conſequence in other parts of his performance, appears to merit regard in the ſtate he gives of their affairs. The copying a remark or two may perhaps be pardoned on this head. It is obſerved, that this company "without hazarding or even advancing more than a comparative trifle, have "long reaped, and do ſtill reap a profit, which a capital ten times as large, "could not produce in any other channel of commerce: a reaſon which too "many inſtances prove ſufficient to overbalance national advantages, and to "juſtify breach of faith; for by what other name can ſo manifeſt a violation "of the profeſſions of promoting that advantage, upon which all ſuch charters "are granted, be called; without as manifeſt a violation of truth?" * A. D. 1670.

One ſuſpicious circumſtance countenances what he farther obſerves on this lucrative monopoly. "The Hudſon's bay company conduct all their affairs "with ſuch impenetrable ſecreſy, that it is not poſſible to know at what rate "they exchange their goods for thoſe of the natives: an oath of ſecreſy being "impoſed upon their ſervants; and the obſervation of all, upon whom they "cannot impoſe ſuch an oath, prevented, by the moſt brutal inhoſpitality, and "excluſion from every kind of intercourſe." †

The powers for enlarging the ſtreets of London, were farther extended, and St. Paul's cathedral directed to be rebuilt, by an act of parliament paſſed in 1670‡, which laid an additional tax of 2*s.* a chaldron on coals to the 1*s.* already impoſed, for the term of 17 years and 5 months, to carry the act into execution. By another ſtatute the ſole power of regulating, keeping clean, pitching and paving the ſtreets of London, and of making and clearing the drains and ſewers; was veſted in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to be executed by the appointment of the corporation, who might levy a tax on houſes for the charges thereof. §

In virtue of theſe powers, the court of common council October 27, 1671, collected into an act, the ſeveral cuſtoms, rules, and orders, relating to paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, and preventing nuſances in the paſſages within their juriſdiction; which was publiſhed by the commiſſioners of ſewers, the 1ſt. of March following, for general information. This act is inſerted in our appendix, No. L. 1671.

It became neceſſary alſo to aſcertain the value of the livings in the city, for the maintenance of the parochial clergy. Before the fire, the tithes had been levied with great inequality, and ſubſequent alterations embarraſſed them ſtill more: an act of parliament was therefore procured, eſtabliſhing certain ſtipends in lieu of tythes, and ſpecifying what pariſhes were to be united; as will appear by the table in the note. ‖

* American Traveller; or Obſervations on the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh Colonies. 4to. 1769.

† Idem.

‡ Stat. 22 Car. II. c. 11.

§ 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 17. confirmed by 2 Will. & Mar. ſeſſ. 2. c. 8.

‖ Stat. 22. and 23. Car. II. c. 15. The annual value of each benefice was thus proportioned.

	£
Allhallows, Lombard-ſtreet - -	110
St. Bartholomew, Exchange - -	100
St. Bridget, or St. Bride's - - -	120

St.

A. D. 1672. Louis XIV. and Charles II. both actuated by hatred againſt the Dutch, as proteſtants and as republicans, entered into an unjuſt conſpiracy to reduce the States and ſhare the ſpoils; though it is remarked that neither of them at that time, had any real pretence for commencing hoſtilities againſt them. * Charles exhauſted his ſupplies in preparations for war, and being averſe to ſubmitting his ill adviſed meaſures to parliamentary inſpection, had promiſed the treaſurer's ſtaff to any one who could find an expedient for ſupplying his preſent neceſſities: † The ill deſigns of a prince are ſeldom baulked for want of aſſiſtance among his courtiers; Sir Thomas Clifford ſtole a hint from lord Shafteſbury of ſhutting up the

	£
St. Benet Finck	100
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	100
St. Chriſtopher's	120
St. Dionis Back-church	120
St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt	200
St. James, Garlick-hithe	100
St. Michael, Cornhill	140
St. Margaret, Lothbury	100
St. Michael, Baſſiſhaw	132 11s.
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	150
St. Martin, Ludgate	160
St. Peter's, Cornhill	110
St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet	110
St. Sepulchre's	200
Allhallows, Breadſtreet; St. John Evangeliſt	140
Allhallows the Great; Allhallows the Leſs	200
St. Albans's, Wood-ſtreet; St. Olave's, Silver-ſtreet	170
St. Anne, St. Agnes, and St. John Zachary's	140
St. Auguſtine and St. Faith	172
St. Andrew Wardrobe; St. Anne, Black-friars	140
St. Antholine; St. John Baptiſt	120
St. Bennet, Grace-church; St. Leonard, Eaſt-cheap	140
St. Bennet, Paul's wharf; St. Peter, Paul's wharf	100
Chriſt's church; St. Leonard, Foſter-lane	200
St. Edmund the King; St. Nicholas Acons	180
St. George, Botolph-lane; St. Botolph, Billingſgate	180
St. Lawrence, Jewry; St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet	120
St. Magnus; St. Margaret, New Fiſh-ſtreet	170
St. Michael Royal; St. Martin Vintry	140
St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet; St. Peter Cheap	150
St. Margaret Pattens; St. Gabriel Fenchurch	120

	£
St. Mary at Hill; St. Andrew Hubbard	200
St. Mary Woolnoth; St. Mary Woolchurch	160
St. Clement Eaſtcheap; St. Martin's Orgars	140
St. Mary Abchurch; St. Laurence Poultney	120
St. Mary Aldermary; St. Thomas Apoſtle's	150
St. Mary le Bow; St. Pancras, Soper-lane; Allhallows, Honey-lane	200
St. Mildred, Poultry; St. Mary Colechurch	170
St. Michael, Wood-ſtreet; St. Mary Staining	100
St. Mildred, Bread-ſtreet; St. Margaret Moſes	130
St. Michael, Queenhithe; Trinity	160
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſh-ſtreet; St. Gregory	120
St. Mary Somerſet; St. Mary Mounthaw	110
St. Nicholas Cole-abby; St. Nicholas Olave's	130
St. Olave Jewry; St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane	120
St. Stephen, Wallbrook; St. Bennet, Sherehog	100
St. Swithin; St. Mary Bothaw	140
St. Vedaſt, alias Foſter's; St. Michael le Quern	160

But ſeveral diſputes and deficiencies ariſing in courſe of time, when houſes were empty, it was decreed by lord Chancellor Harcourt, aſſiſted by Mr. Baron Bury and Mr. Baron Price, on the 24th of December, 1713, that the ſums aſſeſſed, purſuant to this act, became a real charge upon the houſes, buildings, and other hereditaments whereupon they were ſo aſſeſſed, and that arrears might be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods of the preſent occupiers.

* Harris's Charles II. vol. II. p. 214.

† Hume.

the exchequer, carried it to the king, and obtained thoſe rewards which ſo frequently diſtinguiſh ſuperior baſeneſs from common honeſty. A. D. 1672.

As merchants, widows, orphans and others, depoſited their money in the hands of goldſmiths and bankers, ſometimes as running caſh, and ſometimes at 4 *per cent.* intereſt; ſo it was uſual for the bankers to carry their money to the exchequer and advance it to the king on ſecurity of the funds, at 8 *per cent.* beſide the advantage of receiving it weekly as it came into the exchequer. * The king on January 2d. 1672, by a printed declaration informed the public, "that "ſeeing all the princes and ſtates his neighbours, were making great preparations "for war, both by ſea and land, his majeſty for the ſafety of his government "and people, looked upon himſelf as obliged to make ſuch preparations as "might be proportionable for the protection both of the one and the other." Then after declaring that his revenues were anticipated and engaged, he added, "that he was neceſſitated (contrary to his own inclinations) upon theſe emergen-"cies and the public ſafety, to cauſe a ſtop to be made of the payments of any "monies now being or to be brought into, his exchequer, for the ſpace of one "whole year, unto any perſon or perſons whatſoever, by virtue of any warrants, "ſecurities, or orders, whether regiſtered or not regiſtered therein, and payable "within that time." He promiſed what he never performed, that "as to the "principal money, he would punctually pay it hereafter, and till then, 6 *per cent.* "for the ſame;" and directed his treaſury to fit out his fleet with the money. †

By this fraud, Charles ſecured 1,328,526l. ‡ and the meaſure was ſo ſuddenly taken, that no one had any warning of the danger. A general confuſion enſued in the city, and many families were ruined. The bankers ſtopped payment, merchants could anſwer no bills, a ſtagnation of commerce, and diſtruſt, prevailed every where. It was now ſaid, and even publiſhed, that a ſtop of this kind, could proceed from nothing leſs than a reſolution of the court, *to borrow no more hereafter, but to take.* §

Even the lenitive acts of Charles's government became odious, when their motives were known. By a proclamation iſſued March 15th, all the penal laws enacted againſt nonconformiſts or recuſants were ſuſpended, and the private exerciſe of their religion permitted. ‖ But this declaration of indulgence while it gratified the proteſtant diſſenters, was found to have a more important object in view, the ſheltering of catholics under it; who now enjoyed a greater licenſe than the laws had hitherto allowed them. This diſpenſing power in the crown, however gave great offence to the commons, who were not averſe to a legal toleration; therefore to cure it, a bill was prepared, for the eaſe of his majeſty's diſſenting ſubjects in matters of religion, in March following; but it came to nothing. Charles was nevertheleſs forced to revoke the declaration. The bill was, we are told, revived in 1680, but by a ſtrange trick, it was ſtolen from the table when it was to have received the royal aſſent. **

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 150.

† *Harris* 286. *Anderſon.* By another declaration, dated Dec. 11. 1672, the ſtoppage was prolonged until the May following. *Harris.*

‡ Anderſon.

§ Idem. The reader who is curious to know what became of this debt, may conſult the ſtatutes 12 W. III. c. 12. 2 & 3 Ann c. 15.

‖ Hume.

** Harris's Charles II. vol. II. p. 135.

A. D. 1672. To encourage the exportation of Engliſh products and manufactures, the parliament in 1672, paſſed an excellent law for taking off alien's duty from all native commodities, coals only excepted, and from the manufactures of England, exported by foreigners; putting them thereby on a level with Engliſh ſubjects under thoſe circumſtances. * By the ſame law, aliens, who exported Engliſh caught fiſh, in Engliſh ſhipping, conformable to the navigation act, were to pay duties only as Engliſhmen.

1674. The ſeveral public markets in the city being in the autumn of 1674, fitted up and ready for uſe, the court of common-council, September 17th, repealed a former act in 1672 for their regulation, and enacted under certain penalties, new rules and directions for their government; of which the following are the principal.

"That every country butcher, poulterer, farmer, victualler, lader, or kidder, "not keeping ſhop in or within two miles of London, may ſell openly in each "market, beef, mutton, veal, lamb, bacon, pork, and other butchery or poultry "wares, or other country proviſions, from ſix o'clock in the morning until eight "in the evenings, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, weekly, and from "ſix o'clock in the morning until ten at night on every Saturday, in their own "right, and not as ſervants, or otherwiſe in behalf of any others.—That no "butcher or poulterer reſiding in the city, or within two miles of the city of "London, ſhall ſell, utter, or expoſe to ſale, any butchery or poultry wares, "or other proviſions whatſoever, in any of the ſaid markets, upon any Friday "in the year. That the market-bell in each reſpective market ſhall ring thrice "every market-day; that is to ſay, at ſix o'clock in the morning, for all houſe-"keepers and others, who are not retailers of victual, to buy in their proviſions; "at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for giving notice to retailers and traders of this "city, who buy to ſell again, then to buy and carry away ſuch proviſions as "they want or ſtand in need of; and the third or laſt ringing, for raiſing the ſaid "markets, to be at eight o'clock in the evenings of the ſame day, except on Sa-"turdays, and then the laſt ringing of the aforeſaid bell, for raiſing the market, "to be at ten o'clock of the ſame night.

"Provided always, that all country people reſorting to the ſaid markets, not "being butchers nor poulterers reſiding or inhabiting as aforeſaid, may ſtand or "ſit, and vend their herbs, fruit, butter, eggs, and other proviſions and com-"modities, in any of the ſaid markets, upon every working-day in the week, ſo "as the ſame perſons that bring them firſt to market do continue the ſelling "thereof, and do obſerve the hours for ringing of the market-bell for keeping "the ſaid hours accordingly.

"And further, that it ſhall and may be lawful for gardeners and other country "people reſorting to the ſaid markets early in the morning with fruit, herbs, "roots, weeds, plants, and other ſuch-like commodities, and there continuing "for ſome ſhort time, and quitting the market about eight of the clock in the "morning, to expoſe to open ſhew or ſale, ſuch their reſpective commodities at "their firſt coming, and before the ringing of the market-bell.

6 "That

* Stat. 25 Car. II. c. 6.

A. D. 1674.

"That the overſeer, collector, or receiver of each reſpective market, and no "other perſon or perſons, ſhall provide one or more beam or beams with ſcales "and weights, to be ſet up in ſome convenient place or places within each re- "ſpective market, only for the due weighing between buyer and ſeller all ſuch "proviſions as are uſually bought or ſold by weight; and that no overſeer, "collector, or receiver, ſhall or may demand or receive more than one farthing "for every draught, or fourpence per week."

Prudent as theſe regulations are, it is doubted whether they are not in great meaſure forgotten.

The buildings were now ſo far reſtored, that we find an order of council once more for proſecuting every one who had erected houſes on new foundations in the ſuburbs or vicinity of London *. Probably, however, the bringing fines into a drained and bankrupt exchequer, was at this juncture an object of more importance, than the plea made uſe of to that end.

On the 29th of October, 1675, when Sir Robert Viner entered into his mayoralty, the king honoured the corporation with his company at Guildhall; and accepted the freedom of the city in the chamberlain's office, from the hands of Sir Thomas Player, then chamberlain. By a reſolution of the court of common-council, to ſhew their ſenſe of this inſtance of condeſcenſion, the lord-mayor, aldermen and commonalty, waited on the king December 18th, at the banqueting-houſe Whitehall, and preſented him with the copy of his freedom in a large ſquare box of maſſy gold, with the ſeal incloſed in another box of the ſame metal, beautifully enriched with diamonds. 1675.

To enter into a general view of Charles's adminiſtration, would be foreign to the hiſtory of London; but an event that happened within a few days after the above tranſaction, clearly ſhewed that there was little ſincerity in theſe exterior marks of cordiality. It appears that the king afforded the citizens abundant matter for animadverſion, and that they indulged themſelves in this way ſo much to his diſſatisfaction, and that of his *cabal* miniſtry, that a proclamation was iſſued December 29th, for ſhutting up and ſuppreſſing all coffee-houſes, "Becauſe in ſuch houſes, and by occaſion of the meeting of diſaffected perſons in "them, divers falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous reports, were deviſed and ſpread "abroad, to the defamation of his majeſty's government, and to the diſturbance "of the quiet and peace of the realm." † Nothing is more eaſy to gain than popularity, and it is really worth obtaining; what the poet ſays of happineſs, may be applied with more certainty in this ſenſe, "There needs but thinking "right and meaning well." Evil governors only have cauſe to be jealous of obſerving eyes; as conſtant experience teaches, that no upright king is ever ill-treated by his people: on the contrary he is conſidered as a common friend, and they are but too ready to overrate ordinary acts of prudence and generoſity, perhaps becauſe they ſo ſeldom occur; nor is it to be wondered at when they are equally ſevere with regard to meaſures obviouſly of a pernicious tendency. Thus much with regard to ſo ridiculous an edict. The opinions of the judges were taken on this great point of ſtopping peoples tongues; when they ſagely reſolved

* Anderſon vol. II. p. 157. † Harris's Charles II. vol. II. p. 278.

A.D. 1675. reſolved, "that retailing of coffee might be an innocent trade; but as it "was uſed to nouriſh ſedition, ſpread lies, and ſcandalize great men, it might "alſo be a common nuſance." In ſhort, on a petition of the merchants and retailers of coffee and tea, permiſſion was granted to keep open the coffee-houſes until the 24th of June next, under an admonition that the maſters of them ſhould prevent all ſcandalous papers, books, and libels, from being read in them; and hinder every perſon from declaring, uttering or divulging, all manner of falſe and ſcandalous reports againſt government or the miniſters thereof. * Thus by a refinement of policy, the ſimple manufacturer of a diſh of coffee, was conſtituted licencer of books, corrector of manners, and arbiter of the truth or falſehood of political intelligence, over every company he entertained! and here the matter reſted.

1676. In the year 1676, great part of the borough of Southwark was deſtroyed by fire; it being as yet, like old London, chiefly built of timber, lath, and plaiſter: † commiſſioners were appointed by act of parliament ‡ for the rebuilding it regularly and ſubſtantially with brick, as it now appears from the bridge-foot up to St. Margaret's hill and beyond it.

The citizens of London, who need never be at a loſs for men of abilities, integrity, and character, to repreſent them in common-council, while they preſerve the dignity of the body by a proper choice; appear to have been very careleſs in theſe particulars, when it became neceſſary for the lord-mayor and aldermen to order on December 12th, this year, that the precepts for holding ward-motes ſhould require that no perſon who had been convicted of defrauding in weights, meaſures, or ſuch like crimes, nor any perſon who had compounded through inability to pay his debts, ſhould be choſen a common-council man; to prevent diſreputation and ſcandal to the authority of the city. There are times indeed when the citizens ought to be particularly circumſpect in point of character: and theſe chiefly happen when party conteſts afford opportunity for boiſterous men to recommend themſelves to the notice of their fellow-citizens, and by noiſy profeſſions to drown all ſober conſiderations.

1677. The year 1677, (October 23) was rendered memorable by the marriage of the lady Mary, eldeſt daughter of James duke of York, the king's brother, with William prince of Orange; a marriage which laid a foundation for the happy revolution that afterward took place: her portion was 40,000*l.* § This marriage received the joyful approbation of the whole kingdom; and the enſuing lord-mayor's day, the royal family with the prince and princeſs of Orange, accepted an invitation to dine in the city, and after having ſeen the proceſſion in Cheapſide, were magnificently entertained in Guildhall.

1678. On ſome certain occaſions a panic will ſeize a people in an unaccountable manner, and by the arts of deſigning men ſpread and improve from the moſt trivial beginnings, without being cured by the groſſeſt abſurdities or contradictions diſcovered in the object of their fears. Of this nature was the famous popiſh plot in 1678, for which the minds of the people had been prepared by the general

* Harris Charles II. vol. II. p. 278.
† Anderſon vol. II. p. 160.
‡ Stat. 29 Car. II. c. 4.
§ Anderſon vol. II. p. 167.

general belief that London had been burnt by papiſts; by their apprehenſions founded on late meaſures of government; and by the immediate ſucceſſor to the crown being an avowed catholic. This plot was to kill the king, to burn London again, with all the chief cities in England, a general riſing of the catholics to maſſacre the proteſtants; and then to ſet the duke of York on the throne on condition of a general pardon, and his conſent to the utter extirpation of the proteſtant religion: if theſe conditions were refuſed, the duke was to be killed alſo *. A. D. 1678.

There is no wonder that ſuch an horrible complication of villany, ſhould alarm the people if it were credible; the wonder is that it ſhould obtain credit. The policy alone of the catholics would not lead them to injure their own purpoſes by ſuch extenſive wanton devaſtation; and Titus Oates with the other informers of this plot, were not only the moſt infamous of men, but their depoſitions, were too contradictory and abſurd to merit cool attention. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, an active juſtice of peace, being found murdered at Primroſe-Hill, that event and in ſhort every cotemporary circumſtance, were made to combine with this tremendous plot. His body was brought to town attended by great multitudes; and being publicly expoſed in the ſtreets, every one who ſaw it went away inflamed. His funeral was celebrated with great ſolemn parade; ſeventy two clergymen marched before, above 1000 perſons of diſtinction followed behind; and two able bodied divines guarded the preacher, one on each ſide, in his pulpit, leſt he ſhould be murdered by papiſts, while he was paying the laſt duties to this unhappy magiſtrate. The city prepared for defence as if it was beſieged; the poſts and chains were put up; and an expreſſion of Sir Thomas Player the chamberlain was remarked, that were it not for theſe precautions, all the citizens might riſe next morning with their throats cut †.

The parliament caught the contagion, they addreſſed the king to remove all popiſh recuſants out of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and from within ten miles of them; and in another addreſs beſought his majeſty to take care of his royal perſon; that he would command the lord-mayor and lieutenancy of London, to appoint proper guards of the trained bands during the ſitting of parliament; and that the lords lieutenant of the counties of Middleſex and Surry, ſhould appoint ſufficient guards in Middleſex, Weſtminſter, and Southwark. The houſes attended to no other buſineſs but this plot; Oates who if his evidence was true, merited deteſtation as a villain, was careſſed and called the ſaviour of the nation: he was recommended by parliament to the king, was lodged in Whitehall, protected by guards, and rewarded with a penſion of 1200*l.* a year; a bounty which ſoon increaſed the number of informers, and multiplied the evidences of the plot ‡. Uuder the blind prejudice with which all orders of men were at that juncture infatuated, it was eaſy to convict men of any thing; ſeveral were executed for this plot, and for the murder of Godfrey, all of whom uniformly proteſted their innocence at their deaths §.

This deluſive plot, though for a while it diverted the attention of the nation from the real plot concerted by the king and his brother, in conjunction with

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Idem. § Harris. Hume.

A. D. 1678. Louis XIV, to deprive this kingdom of both civil and religious liberties; yet in the reſult ſerved to increaſe their dread of the ſchemes of the court, and in particular of the duke of York: at the king's deſire therefore he retired abroad until the minds of the people ſhould be ſomewhat compoſed. *

The good effects of the late regulations eſtabliſhed by common-council for the public markets, produced an act of the corporation June 20, 1678, to ſupply the defects of former laws for the prevention of frauds in the ſale of woollen goods at Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and Welch-hall. See Appendix, No. LI.

1679. The popiſh plot was not yet exhauſted; it is diſagreeable to dwell on matters important only by their influence on the minds of the people, and which at this diſtance of time, muſt be taken as handed down to us, without the hope of making any new diſcoveries that might aſſiſt us in unravelling them. In the beginning of May 1679, the houſe of one Bird in Fetter-lane was deſtroyed by fire; and his ſervant Elizabeth Oxley being apprehended on ſuſpicion of firing it wilfully, ſhe confeſſed that ſhe had been hired to do it, on a promiſe of 5*l.* by one Stubbs a papiſt. On this, Stubbs was ſecured, who alſo confeſſed that he had been prevailed on to perſuade her to fire the houſe by father Gilford his confeſſor; who aſſured him that deſtroying the houſes of heretics would be doing great ſervice to the church. Both the maid and Stubbs declared, that the papiſts were to make an inſurrection in London, in expectation of being ſupported by an army from France. The abſurdities of ſome ſtories will confute them, when no other means of detection can be found: ſuch conſpiracies muſt have competent leaders; who were they? Did any diſpoſition or movement of the troops of France, concur with this information? How came two or three low men only of infamous characters to be intruſted with ſchemes of ſuch importance, and no better keys to the plot to be found? As ſuch queſtions cannot now be reſolved, ſo they were not liſtened to at the time. Five jeſuits were tried and executed for the plot, on the evidence of Oates, Bedloe, and Dugdale, though the priſoners proved by ſixteen ſtudents of St. Omers, that Oates was in that ſeminary when he ſwore he was in London †. The parliament continued greatly alarmed, and another proclamation was iſſued for baniſhing all papiſts from the city of London and from within ten miles of it. The frequent repetition of theſe proclamations, will furniſh an inference that they were very badly enforced.

However well inclined papiſts may be to perſecute others, it cannot be doubted that they were greatly enraged when perſecution in ſuch an odious mode

came

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* Harris. Hume.

† As ſpecimens of the candour, with which theſe proſecutions were conducted, we are informed that one of theſe ſtudents ſaying "Oates always continued at St. Omers, if he could believe his ſenſes." Chief juſtice Scrogges replied "You papiſts are taught "not to believe your ſenſes." This might be good as *argumentum ad hominem*; but not quite ſo good *ad rem*, conſidering the character of the perſon who delivered it. At the trial of Grove, Pickering, and father Ireland, the chief juſtice brow-beat their witneſſes, repreſented their guilt as certain; and publicly affirmed that papiſts had not the ſame principles which proteſtants had, therefore were not entitled to that common credence which the principles and practices of the latter call for. When the jury brought in the verdict againſt the priſoners, he ſaid, "you have "done gentlemen like very good ſubjects, and very "good chriſtians, that is to ſay, like very good proteſtants: and now much good may their 30,000 "maſſes do them:" alluding to a part of Oates's depoſition. *Hume.*

came home to themſelves. This reſentment laid the foundation of the Meal tub plot, ſo named from the place where ſome papers relating to it, were pretended to be found. Conſcious, as they probably were, of the falſehood of the plot charged upon them, they thought it eaſy to hatch one on their part to retaliate on the preſbyterians: the king's connivance in this ſcheme has been ſuſpected, as Dangerfield the informer, was countenanced by ſome catholics of condition, and had even been admitted to the preſence of him and his brother. * But it ſoon appeared that nothing but a popiſh plot would ſuit the preſent diſpoſition of men's minds. Dangerfield being detected and impriſoned, applied to the lord-mayor, made an ample confeſſion of the impoſition, and diſcovered his employers. A. D. 1679.

The expoſure of this contrivance, again irritated the populace againſt papiſts, and added much pomp and ceremony to the annual burning of the pope on the anniverſary of queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown. A perſon on a horſe, this year, perſonated the dead body of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, attended by a bellman to remind the people of his murder; then followed biſhops in mitres and lawn ſleeves, prieſts in copes, with a large ſilver croſs; carmelites, grey friars, and jeſuits: next appeared ſix cardinals who preceded his holineſs placed on a ſtately throne, attended by boys with pots of incenſe, and his prime miniſter the devil, whiſpering in his ear. This proceſſion went from Biſhopſgate to Fleet-ſtreet, where a fire was prepared for the pope's viaticum. As the biſhop of Rome was ſecure from inſult otherwiſe than in effigy, ſuch burleſque amuſements had their uſe in keeping up the popular hatred of a baneful ſyſtem of eccleſiaſtical policy; eſpecially at this juncture: but humanity is ſhocked when this prejudice ſported with the lives of our fellow creatures under the ſanction of law.

Theſe commotions did not prevent the duke of York from being reſpectfully received by the corporation of London when he returned from his exile; he was congratulated on his ſafe return, and together with the king was elegantly entertained at ſupper by the lord-mayor. But nevertheleſs occaſions of diſcontent ſtill continued to inflame the people. The king's averſion to parliaments being ſtrengthened by the commons paſſing a bill of excluſion againſt his brother as a papiſt, and entering ſo warmly into the popiſh plot; he diſcontinued their ſitting by long prorogations. The parliament, according to its laſt prorogation was to have met January 26th, 1680, but being again prorogued, petitions began to be framed in London and Weſtminſter praying that the parliament might ſit according to its former prorogation. This produced an order of council, that the lord-mayor and court of aldermen take care, in their ſeveral ſtations of his majeſty's honour and the peace and ſafety of the city; and not ſuffer the perſons that ſhould ſign ſuch petitions, or go about to procure hands to them, to go unpuniſhed: but that they ſhould proceed againſt them, or cauſe them to be brought to the council board, to be puniſhed, according to a reſolution of all the judges of England 2*do Jacobi*. Two days after this his majeſty iſſued a menacing proclamation againſt thoſe who ſhould agitate or procure ſubſcriptions to petitions; 1680.

* Hume.

A. D. 1680.

ons; and at the ſame inſtant he by another proclamation declared his reſolution to prorogue the parliament to the 11th of November. Notwithſtanding theſe diſcouragements, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, accompanied by ſeveral eminent citizens, on January 13th, preſented a petition from thouſands of his majeſty's ſubjects in London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent, that the parliament might ſit to try the offenders for the popiſh plot, and to redreſs grievances: which was but ill received *. Seventeen peers preſented a petition to the ſame purpoſe, and many of the corporations imitated the example, though they were accepted with evident marks of diſpleaſure.

As the king found it impoſſible to check the importunity of petitions, a reſolution was taken to balance theſe applications by others of a contrary tendency. Wherever the church and court party prevailed, addreſſes were procured, containing expreſſions of the higheſt regard to his majeſty, the moſt intire acquieſcence in his wiſdom, the moſt dutiful ſubmiſſion to his prerogative, and the deepeſt *abhorrence* of thoſe who endeavoured to encroach on it, by preſcribing to him any time for aſſembling the parliament. This gave riſe to a diſtinction between two parties, *petitioners* and *abhorrers*, who oppoſed each other with great rancour †: the king however being willing to try the complexion of another parliament rather than call the old one together, diſſolved it, and iſſued writs for a new election.

That the citizens might be aſſured of having ſuitable juries returned to oppoſe the popiſh faction, they alſo on midſummer day, when ſheriffs were to be elected, ſupported Bethel and Corniſh, two independents ‡, in oppoſition to Box and Nicholſon who were put up by the court party; and elected them by a majority of almoſt two to one. A poll was demanded on the part of the latter, and produced a tumult; which Sir James Edwards, the lord-mayor, with Raymond and Lewis the acting ſheriffs, tools of the court, exaggerated in ſuch terms to the king, that he iſſued a commiſſion the ſame evening to try the rioters.

The popiſh plot however began to receive ſome check even from London juries; by the acquittal of the earl of Caſtlemaine, who was accuſed by Oates and Dangerfield of a deſign to aſſaſſinate the king: but the zeal againſt popery was kept alive by the earl of Shafteſbury, who attended by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, appeared in Weſtminſter-hall, and preſented to the grand jury of Middleſex, reaſons for indicting the duke of York as a popiſh recuſant §. The jury were irregularly

* Harris's Charles II. vol. II. p. 325, 326.

† *Hume.* Theſe names laſted no longer than the occaſion, but two parties aroſe this year, which ſtill ſubſiſt, under the names of *Whig* and *Tory*. The court party reproached their antagoniſts with their affinity to the fanatical conventiclers in Scotland, who were known by the name of whigs: the country party in return found a reſemblance between the courtiers and the popiſh banditti in Ireland, who were denominated tories. *Idem.* Dr. Johnſon defines theſe terms thus. "TORY; one who adheres to the "antient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical "hierarchy of the church of England, oppoſed to a "whig."—"WHIG; the name of a faction." Theſe explanations were ſuitable to the candour of Swift from whom they are derived, and alſo to the lexicographer who choſe to follow ſuch an authority. The antient conſtitution of the ſtate was feudal, of the church, Romiſh; and the whiggiſh *faction* certainly diſclaim both. But it is apprehended, the popular application of theſe cant terms, which is the beſt authority, differs widely from both the learned doctors; according to which they might be thus defined. *Tory*, an advocate for arbitrary government, founded on the divine right of kings. *Whig*, an advocate for government, conformable to the laws of the country.

‡ Hume.

§ Hume.

larly diſmiſſed before they came to any reſolution on this important point; but Shafteſbury, who had profeſſed all principles in turn, without being conſtant to any, had by this bold ſtep cut off all poſſibility of future accommodation with the court: it is in ſuch circumſtances that even bad men may become uſeful, without being intitled to the merit of patriotiſm. A. D. 1680.

When the parliament met, October 21, the commons after voting that it was the undoubted right of the ſubject to petition the king for the calling and ſitting of parliament, fell with the utmoſt violence upon the abhorrers, whoſe addreſſes conveyed contrary ſentiments: they lodged complaints againſt ſeveral of their members on this account, they addreſſed the king againſt Sir George Jefferies (of infamous memory) then recorder of London, for his activity in the ſame cauſe, and frightened him into a reſignation of his office. He was ſucceeded by Sir George Treby, a great leader of the popular party *. The excluſion bill was again paſſed by a great majority, but was after long debates thrown out by the lords. The apprehenſions of popery rendered the parliament in all theſe tranſactions, the dupes of the informers of the popiſh plot; they appeared before the commons, and met with a favourable reception; their narratives were printed with the ſanction of the houſe, and the king was applied to on their behalf for penſions and pardons. The impeachment of the catholic lords then in the Tower came under conſideration; and lord Stafford, whoſe age, infirmities, and narrow capacity, rendered him the eaſieſt victim, was tried and condemned by the peers on the evidence of Oates, Dugdale, and Turberville. The depoſitions of theſe witneſſes, and the defence made by this unhappy peer, make his conviction aſtoniſhing! when ſentence was paſſed on him, "God's holy name be praiſed" was the only exclamation he uttered. The king as uſual in thoſe caſes, remitted the hanging and quartering, and left Stafford to be beheaded; but the republican zeal of the two ſheriffs of London, Bethel and Corniſh, ſtarted a doubt as to the king's power of mitigating the ſentence in any part. They propoſed queries on this point to both houſes; the peers deemed them ſuperfluous, and the commons, apprehenſive leſt a queſtion of this nature ſhould make way for Stafford's eſcape, expreſſed themſelves content with his execution by ſevering his head from his body *only* †.

The commons proceeded to oppoſe the court with ſo much rigour, that the king came to a ſecret reſolution of proroguing them; and the commons on the 10th of January 1681 got intelligence of this purpoſe, but a quarter of an hour before the black rod came to the door: they employed this ſhort interval in haſtily paſſing ſome popular reſolutions, one of which was "that thanks be "given to the city of London for their manifeſt loyalty, and for their care and "vigilance in the preſervation of the king and the proteſtant religion ‡." On the 13th the lord-mayor and common-council preſented a petition to his majeſty to permit the parliament to ſit "as the only means to quiet the minds, and extinguiſh the fears, of his proteſtant people:" this petition was full of the popiſh plot, and among other reaſons enumerated inſiſted on "the continual "hazards 1681.

* Hume. † Idem. ‡ Idem.

A. D. 1681.

" hazards to which your ſacred life, and the proteſtant religion, and the peace " of the kingdom, are expoſed, while the hopes of a popiſh ſucceſſor, give coun- " tenance and encouragement to the conſpirators in their wicked deſigns." But that paſſage, of which the court afterward took ſuch advantage, was where the petitioners expreſſed themſelves " extremely ſurpriſed at the late prorogation, " whereby *the proſecution of the public juſtice of the kingdom*, and the making " the proviſions neceſſary for the preſervation of your majeſty, and your proteſ- " tant ſubjects, *have received an interruption.*" The enſuing proceedings againſt the city of London, ſhewed how highly Charles reſented this application, which only contributed to a diſſolution of the parliament.

The general diſcontent and dread of popery, now threatened a renewal of civil war, and the king's apprehenſions of the power of the city cauſed him to ſummon the new parliament to aſſemble at Oxford March 21ſt. The citizens of London nowiſe intimidated, rechoſe on February 4th their former repreſentatives *, who were no ſooner elected than they received a paper of inſtructions in the name of the citizens then in common-hall aſſembled, containing a " return of their moſt hearty thanks for their faithful and unwearied " endeavours, in the two laſt parliaments, to ſearch into and diſcover the " depth of the popiſh plot, to preſerve his majeſty's royal perſon, the proteſtant " religion, and the well-eſtabliſhed government of this realm, to ſecure the " meeting and ſitting of frequent parliaments, to aſſert our undoubted rights " of petitioning, and to puniſh ſuch as have betrayed thoſe rights, to promote " the long wiſhed for union of his majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects, to repeal the " thirty-fifth of Elizabeth, and the corporation act, and more eſpecially for " their aſſiduous endeavours in promoting the bill of excluſion of James duke " of York." They concluded, " that being confidently aſſured, that they the " ſaid members for the city will never conſent to the granting any money ſupply, " 'till they have effectually ſecured them againſt popery and arbitrary power, " they reſolved, by God's aſſiſtance, to ſtand by their ſaid members with their " lives and fortunes." Moſt of the old members being re-elected in the ſeveral parts of the kingdom, theſe inſtructions were copied by many of the electors, and delivered to their ſeveral repreſentatives for their obſervance.

The excluſioniſts had ſufficient room to think by the diſſolution of the laſt parliament and by the removal of this, that the king was determined to cruſh their favourite bill. The duke of Monmouth the king's natural ſon, whoſe popularity grew by the decay of that of the duke of York, with fifteen other peers, preſented a petition againſt aſſembling the parliament at Oxford, where they ſaid the two houſes would be expoſed to the ſwords of the papiſts, too many of whom had crept into his majeſty's guards. At the meeting of parliament, the court party endeavoured to make a ſhew of their ſtrength; the king had his guards regularly muſtered; the popular leaders alſo, beſide their ordinary ſervants, were attended with numerous bands of partiſans: the four members for London in particular were followed by great multitudes wearing ribbands,

* Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Player, Thomas Pilkington, and William Love, Eſqrs.

ribbands, on which were woven *no popery, no ſlavery*; and in ſhort, the aſſembly had more the appearance of a tumultuous Poliſh diet, than of a regular Engliſh parliament *. So violently did this parliament proſecute the bill of excluſion, and the popiſh plot, that they were abruptly diſſolved, on the 28th, and both parties hurried away from Oxford, filled with apprehenſions of the future deſigns of each other. This parliament which ſat but ſeven days, was the laſt parliament that met in this reign †. A.D. 1681.

The common-council having as before related, eſtabliſhed rules for the ordering of public markets, proceeded on May 16th to encourage all buyers and ſellers of goods by weight to make uſe of the king's beam. After reciting the antient duties payable for weighing at the ſaid beam, which were paid three parts by the ſeller, and the other fourth part by the buyer; they declared that a freeman buying goods ſold by weight of a foreigner or non freeman, ſhould be acquitted of the ſaid fourth part of the duties for weighing: with certain abatements of the duties on the part of non freemen ſelling to freemen. It was alſo enacted that the weigh houſe built ſince the fire in Little Eaſt Cheap, ſhould for the future be uſed as the office of tronage and weighing of merchandize; and that it ſhould be the common market for the buying and ſelling hops of Engliſh growth.

By the ſame act it was declared that no merchant, being his majeſty's free born ſubject, or being naturalized according to law, and who ſhould be deſirous of becoming a freeman of the city; ſhould be obliged to take upon him the office of aldermen or ſheriff, within the ſpace of ſeven years next after the time of his becoming a freeman. By this exemption they were encouraged to become freemen by a reaſonable allowance of the term of an apprenticeſhip, before they were liable to offices which might be deemed burdenſome.

The diſſolution of the parliament, left the king and his miniſters without controul, and the whole gang of informers, who had been ſupported by the leading patriots, turned ſhort upon their old patrons, and offered their ſervices to the miniſtry: to the diſgrace of the court they were received with a hearty welcome, and their perjured teſtimony made uſe of to commit legal murder on the oppoſite party. It was aſked with triumph and deriſion "Are not "theſe men good witneſſes, upon whoſe teſtimony, Stafford and ſo many "catholics have been executed, and whom you yourſelves have ſo long celebrated "as men of credit and veracity ‡?" There was one College a joiner of London, an active whig, who for his zeal againſt popery was called the proteſtant joiner §; College had attended the parliament at Oxford, and was armed with ſword and piſtol, which ſerved as a foundation for accuſing him of a conſpiracy againſt the king's perſon. This man was the firſt on whom the miniſters fell; but the ſheriffs Bethel and Corniſh being of the whig party, it was natural to think that the grand jury returned by them would reject the bill againſt him; which they did to the univerſal joy and triumph of the city. But as the court were determined to gain their point, College was ſent to Oxford, as the place where

* Hume. † Rapin, vol. II. p. 723. ‡ Hume. § Rapin, vol. II. p. 724.

A. D. 1681. where the offence he was charged with was tranſacted: meaſures were there taken to ſecure his condemnation, on the evidence of the ſame witneſſes, who depoſed againſt lord Stafford; and he died with manly fortitude, and proteſtations of his innocence *.

On Midſummer day, the citizens obtained another victory over the court party, by electing Pilkington and Shute, men of the whig party for ſheriffs; though on the enſuing Michaelmas day, they had the mortification to have Sir John Moor an addreſſer choſen lord-mayor. Charles with an unbecoming littleneſs, hinted his reſentment at the choice of ſheriffs when on October 13th they were ſent with Treby the recorder, to deſire the honour of his company at Guildhall on the approaching lord-mayor's day: his anſwer was, "Mr. Recorder, an invitation from my lord-mayor and the city, is very acceptable to me; and to ſhew "that it is ſo, notwithſtanding that it is brought by meſſengers ſo unwelcome "to me, as thoſe two ſheriffs are; yet I accept it." In ſuch critical junctures, trifling circumſtances are worth noting, and it was obſerved on this occaſion, that the king had not thought it beneath him to court the favour of the city apprentices; who ſeem at that time to have enjoyed the diſtinction of having an annual feaſt: for on the fourth of Auguſt he had ſent them a brace of bucks for dinner at Sadlers-hall, where ſeveral of his courtiers dined with them, and his natural ſon the duke of Grafton, officiated as one of the ſtewards.

At a common-council held October 15th: it was enacted, that the government of all carts, cars, and caroons, with the carmen and all who uſed or worked carts for hire, ſhould be in the preſident and governors of Chriſt's hoſpital; that their number ſhould be limited to 420; and that each of them ſhould have the arms of the city on its ſhaft, with a piece of braſs having the number upon it. A penalty alſo was impoſed upon all who worked with unlicenced carts; and ſome regulations made for the due meaſuring of coals ſold by retail.

1682. The king and his brother were both papiſts, yet as the duke of York only, avowed that religion, the popular hatred chiefly pointed at him, though he was ſo far the honeſter man of the two. Some perſon ſecretly cut and mangled his picture which hung up in Guildhall; to remove therefore the imputation of this act being countenanced by the city, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen on January 27 1682, offered a reward of 500*l.* for the diſcovery of the offender: and to remove any reſentment the duke might himſelf entertain on the ſcore of this indignity, when he arrived from Scotland, April 10th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder, congratulated him on his arrival, and conducted him to St. James's. Soon after, as captain general of the Artillery company, he accepted an invitation to their annual feaſt at Merchant-Taylors-hall, where he with numbers of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction, were ſplendidly entertained.

To deſtroy however any ſatisfaction the duke of York might derive from theſe marks of public diſtinction, and the effects of them on the people, the popular or whig

* Rapin. Hume.

whig party, reſolved to have a public dinner on their ſide; to which the gueſts were invited by the following ticket. A. D. 1682.

" It having pleaſed Almighty God, by his wonderful providence, to deliver " and protect his majeſty's perſon, the Proteſtant religion, and Engliſh liberties " hitherto, from the helliſh and frequent attempts of their enemies the papiſts; " in teſtimony of thankfulneſs herein, and for preſerving and improving mu- " tual love and charity among ſuch as are ſenſible thereof, you are deſired to " meet many of the loyal Proteſtant nobility, gentry, clergy, and citizens, on " Friday the twenty-firſt of this inſtant April, 1682, at ten of the clock, at St. " Michael's church in Cornhill, there to hear a ſermon, and from thence " to go to Haberdaſhers-hall to dinner; and to bring this ticket with you."

That this ſcheme did not fail in vexing the court, appeared by an order of council made on the 19th, which premiſed that the appointment of public faſts and thankſgivings belonged only to his majeſty by his prerogative; and that his majeſty looked on the invitation by the above printed tickets, as an inſolent attempt in derogation of his right, and of dangerous conſequence, as tending to ſedition. The lord-mayor and aldermen were therefore commanded, as they ſhould anſwer the contrary at their peril, to take effectual care to prevent the ſaid meeting as an unlawful aſſembly.

The time for electing ſheriffs now approached, and each ſide prepared to exert themſelves in the conteſt; when at the Bridge-houſe feaſt on May 18th the lord-mayor Sir John Moor, on the court ſide, drank to Dudley North Eſq. as ſheriff; a ceremony by which the perſon ſo drank to, was underſtood to be put in nomination for that office *. North, ſome time before the day of election, on the ſtrength of the lord-mayor's nomination, came to the court of aldermen and entered into a bond to ſerve the office: and Moor iſſued his precept to the ſeveral companies in the following unuſual form.

" By the Mayor.

" Theſe are to require you, that at Midſummer-day next, being the day " appointed, as well for confirmation of the perſon who hath been by me choſen, " according to the ancient cuſtom and conſtitution of the city, to be one of the " ſheriffs of this city and county of Middleſex, for the year enſuing, as for the " election of the other of the ſaid ſheriffs, and other officers, you cauſe the livery " of your company to meet together at your common-hall, early in the morning, " and from thence to come together, decently and orderly in their gowns, to " Guild-hall, there *to make the ſaid confirmation* and election.

" Given the 19th of June, 1682.

" JOHN MOOR."

As this attempt to extend the ſimple power of recommendation, in the mayor to an abſolute appointment, and to reduce the confirmation of the common-hall to meer matter of form, was much diſcuſſed; ſo the ſhortneſs of time occaſioned ſome diſagreement in the ſummons iſſued by the ſeveral companies: ſome of them conformed to the expreſſions of the precept, others adhered to the antient

* See p. 137 ante.

A.D. 1682.

form, while others again only ſummoned their liverymen *to elect city officers*, generally. On Friday June 23d the court of aldermen took the affair into conſideration; and the opinion of the recorder being deſired, he declared the right of election of both the ſheriffs to be in the commonalty, and that the ſheriffs *pro tempore* were judges of the poll, if there was one; in which ſentiments the court concurred. Upon this, ſome of thoſe companies who had iſſued ſummons for *confirmation and election*, delivered out others for election only.

The hall on midſummer-day was very full, and when the common crier opened the buſineſs of the meeting by proclaiming, *You gentlemen of the livery, attend your confirmation*, the hall reſounded with *No confirmation, no confirmation!* and this oppoſition continued for near half an hour. The recorder then ſtepping forward, addreſſed himſelf to the livery in a ſpeech wherein he diſplayed the excellency of government in general, and the happineſs of that of the city of London in particular; more immediately as to the great privilege of chuſing their own ſheriffs, for which he cited authorities from the charter of king John, downward. The lord-mayor and aldermen then retired and left the livery to proceed on the election; when the conteſt about confirmation being relinquiſhed, the following gentlemen were put in nomination, Dudley North, Thomas Papillion, John Dubois, and Ralph Box, Eſqrs. The ſhew of hands declared in favour of Papillion and Dubois, but a poll being demanded, was granted for all the four candidates.

Now the confuſion began; for books and clerks being prepared about 3 o'clock for taking the poll, it was deſired by ſome that a diſtinct column might be appropriated for thoſe who were for confirming the choice of the mayor, but this was refuſed as irregular. Some factious men to create diſturbance ſtill demanded their poll to be taken for confirmation, and then made complaint to the court of aldermen, offering to make oath that they were denied the liberty of polling. During this time the recorder, ſome of the aldermen and citizens were inſolently treated by a number of ſwordſmen and hectoring perſons, who went about the hall giving inſufferable provocations, on purpoſe as it was thought to create a riot; though they were diſappointed by the moderation of the citizens. The ſuffrages appearing in favour of Papillion and Dubois, the lord-mayor came again to the hall, followed by a clamorous multitude, and ſent for the ſheriffs into the council chamber; but they excuſed themſelves on account of their attendance on the poll, promiſing to come when the buſineſs of the day was over: he then came to the place of polling, and made ſome attempts to ſtop the proceeding, but at length deſiſted on the repreſentations of the ſheriffs. About 7 o'clock, the poll ſtill continuing, his lordſhip with ſome few of the aldermen came upon the huſtings; when the common crier, by his directions, ſpoke to the promiſcuous company in the hall to this effect, "All you who were ſummoned to appear here this day, are required to depart, "and to give your attendance on Tueſday, at 9 o'clock in the morning." But omitting to mention the occaſion, ſome of the people aſked *for what?* while others called out *a poll, a poll!* The ſheriffs however continued the poll, hoping

ing to finiſh it that night; but about nine they adjourned the poll and the declaration themſelves until Tueſday. A. D. 1682.

Theſe affairs not going on to the lord-mayor's liking, he to obſtruct them exhibited a complaint of ill uſage, in being joſtled almoſt off his legs; and procured an order of the privy council, for the lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, to attend them on the Monday; when being ſeverally examined concerning the riot, the two ſheriffs Pilkington and Shute, with alderman Corniſh, were committed priſoners to the Tower; and the attorney general ordered to proceed againſt them in the court of King's-bench, where they were afterward arbitrarily fined.

On the Friday enſuing, the priſoners were by a writ of *Habeas corpus*, admitted to bail, which enabled the ſheriffs to meet a common-hall on the firſt of July: the lord-mayor, then indiſpoſed, more probably in mind than in body, ſent an order to the recorder to adjourn the hall to the 7th, but the ſheriffs objecting to the validity of the adjournment, finiſhed the poll, and declared Papillion and Dubois duly elected.

The validity of the late adjournments was argued before the lord-mayor and his party by council at Guildhall on the 7th of July; but no determination being agreed on, they adjourned to the 14th, when the lord-mayor produced an order of council for a common-hall to be held on the morrow, and all proceedings to be commenced again. This order being read to the common-hall was vigorouſly oppoſed as an innovation in the antient rights and privileges of the citizens; the lord-mayor nevertheleſs declared North to be duly elected by him, and opened a poll for another ſheriff. As none but the court party accepted this poll, no oppoſition appeared; and North with Box were returned as duly elected, while Papillion and Dubois were left to ſeek their remedy by law.

At a court of aldermen which met on the 27th, guarded by a company of trained-bands, a petition for the ſwearing in the ſheriffs Papillion and Dubois, was rejected; but now the lord-mayor met with an interruption on his own ſide: for Box diſguſted with the difficulties that lay in his way by this oppoſition, prudently choſe to pay the cuſtomary fine, rather than ſerve the office. The free citizens had already made their choice, the lord-mayor therefore had the court game intirely in his own hands to play as he choſe; he called a common-hall where Mr. Peter Birch was appointed in the room of Box, and together with North ſworn into the office.

The mayor and new ſheriffs to ſhew the court how worthy they were of the patronage they had received; were very active againſt the preſbyterians, and executed the laws with great rigor: Sir William Pritchard who ſucceeded Moor, even prevented the populace from burning of the pope, on November 17th, in compliment to the king and duke. *

The king and his miniſtry by violently impoſing two ſheriffs on the city, ſuitable to the arbitrary ſchemes they had in view, were now ſure of pliant juries to give a faint appearance of legality to their future proceedings; and they

* Rapin. vol. II. p. 726.

ſoon began to avail themſelves of this auxiliary ſtrength. The duke of York
A. D. 1682. commenced a proſecution againſt the late ſheriff, alderman Pilkington, for having ſaid when the duke was about leaving Scotland, "He has already burned "the city, and now he is coming to cut all our throats." The words were ſworn to by two of his brother aldermen, Sir William Hooker, and Sir Henry Tulſe; though Sir Patience Ward then lord-mayor who was preſent at the time, depoſed that he heard no ſuch expreſſions. For theſe raſh words, if they really were ſpoken, the duke obtained a verdict for the enormous ſum of 100,000*l.* damages! contrary to the law of England ratified by the great charter, which declares that no fine ought to extend to the total ruin of a criminal. On this cruel ſentence, Pilkington, ſurrendered himſelf in diſcharge of his bail, and ſheriff North ſucceeded him as alderman. Words may be ſpoken in company, without being heard or attended to, by every one preſent; but be this as it may, to compleat the tranſaction and ſatiate the duke's vindictive rancour, Sir Patience Ward was indicted for perjury, and condemned to the pillory!

The oppreſſion and cruelty exerciſed by kings and their miniſters, whenever they find opportunity to act diſcretionally, might, one would think, open the eyes of even the moſt bigotted adorers of regal power; and make them join in a ſalutary wiſh, that all political governors were, like ferocious animals, kept cloſely chained down by laws, and hedged round with reſtrictions, to ſave their otherwiſe defenceleſs ſubjects from being devoured by them.

1683. In or about the year 1683, that uſeful method of conveying letters and ſmall parcels by a penny poſt, was firſt ſet up in London and its ſuburbs, by a private undertaker, one Murray an upholſterer: he afterward aſſigned it over to a perſon of the name of Dockwra, who conducted it ſucceſsfully for a number of years, until government laid claim to the project as connected, and partly interfering, with the general poſt office, which was part of the crown revenue. It was therefore annexed to the general poſt office, and Dockwra was gratified with a penſion of 200*l.* for life; but the penny poſt is not mentioned in the ſtatute book until the year 1711. *

On June 6th the committee appointed on the reſtoration to inſpect the acts and proceedings of the court of common council, entered on their journals during the uſurpation, in order to their repeal; † made their report to that court, and they were accordingly repealed as irregular. The court then paſſed the act for regulating the election of ſheriffs; wherein it was enacted, "That "every perſon choſen ſheriff of London and the county of Middleſex, and re- "fuſing to ſerve the ſaid office, ſhall pay 400*l.* to the mayor and commonalty "of the ſaid city, unleſs he can purge himſelf upon oath on account of his want "or defect of ability in wealth: if an alderman, he ſhall pay 600*l.*"

But though the crown had gained the victory over the city at the late choice of ſheriffs; yet as the conteſt might be renewed every year at the election of magiſtrates, a more deciſive blow was meditated, which would not only render the king maſter of the city of London, but alſo of all the corporations in England.

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* Anderſon vol. II. p. 176. † See *ante*, p. 209. note.

land. The common-council in their late petition, had charged the king with obſtructing public juſtice by proroguing the laſt parliament at Weſtminſter: * and on the principle that a libel is rendered more criminal for being true, Charles might well take offence at this accuſation. On rebuilding the markets after the great fire, certain tolls had been eſtabliſhed by the corporation on goods brought to market, toward the expence; which to ſuit the preſent intention of the court, were ſaid to be illegal. The king did not want lawyers to aſſiſt him in his deſpotical purpoſes; having filled the benches with ſuch as had been blemiſhes to the bar: for Sir Robert Sawyer the attorney general, by the advice of lord chief juſtice Sanders, undertook to overthrow the charter of the city of London on the above frivolous pretences. It was notably argued on this occaſion, that all the crown gave, was forfeitable back to the crown again upon a malverſation of the body; and that, as the common-council was the body of the city, choſen by all the citizens, ſo they were all involved in what the common-council did. It was inferred, therefore, that ſince they had both ſcandalized the king's government, and oppreſſed their fellow-ſubjects, they had of conſequence forfeited their liberties. A. D. 1683.

A writ of *Quo warranto*, that is an inquiry into the validity of its charter, was iſſued againſt the city, which was argued at Hillary and Eaſter terms; and in Trinity term, June 12th the charter of the city was declared forfeited: but after ſentence, the attorney general moved, contrary to cuſtom, that judgment might not be recorded. A common-council was called to deliberate on this exigency; when a total ſubmiſſion to his majeſty, and a petition abject in the terms of it, imploring his princely compaſſion, were agreed on by a great majority, and carried to Windſor on the 18th by the lord-mayor, at the head of a deputation from the council. North, the lord-keeper, by the king's order, after reproaching them for not having been more early in their application, told them that his majeſty would not reject their ſuit on the following conditions.

" 1. That no lord-mayor, ſheriff, recorder, common-ſerjeant, town-clerk, " or coroner of the city of London, or ſteward of the borough of Southwark, " ſhall be capable of, or admitted to, the exerciſe of their reſpective offices, " before his majeſty ſhall have approved them under his ſign manual.

" 2. That, if his majeſty ſhall diſapprove the choice of any perſon to be lord- " mayor, and ſignify the ſame under his ſign manual to the lord-mayor, or, in " default of a lord-mayor, to the recorder, or ſenior alderman; the citizens " ſhall within one week proceed to a new choice: and, if his majeſty ſhall in " like manner diſapprove the ſecond choice, his majeſty may, if he pleaſe, " nominate a perſon to be lord-mayor for the enſuing year.

" 3. If his majeſty ſhall, in like manner, diſapprove the perſons choſen to be " ſheriffs, or either of them, his majeſty may appoint perſons to be ſheriffs for " the enſuing year by his commiſſion, if he ſo pleaſe.

" 4. That the lord-mayor and court of aldermen may alſo, with the leave of " his majeſty, diſplace any alderman, recorder. *&c. ut ſupra.*

" 5. Upon

* See p. 246. *ante.*

A. D. 1683. " 5. Upon the election of an alderman, if the court of aldermen ſhall judge " and declare the perſon preſented to be unfit, the ward ſhall chuſe again; and, " upon a diſapproval of a ſecond choice, the court may appoint another " in his room.

" 6. The juſtices of the peace are to be by the king's commiſſion; and the " ſettling of theſe matters to be left to his majeſty's attorney and ſolicitor gene- " ral, and council learned in law."

He told them withal that the attorney general had received orders to enter upon judgment on the next Saturday, unleſs the common-council prevented it by an aſſent to all theſe particulars.

On the return of the lord-mayor and his attendants, a common-council met to determine on the acceptance of theſe ſtipulations; and violent debates enſued on the queſtion: the friends of liberty declared they would ſacrifice that all was dear to them rather than yield to ſuch vile ſlaviſh conditions; nevertheleſs the acceptance of them was at length carried by a majority of eighteen. Odious as theſe conditions were which diveſted the citizens of the appointment of their magiſtrates, their moſt valuable privilege, the ſecurity of all the reſt; they remained under them until the revolution. Some few corporations, terrified by the proceedings againſt London, the tendency of which was too notorious to be miſtaken, had ſurrendered their charters before this judgment; but after that event, they almoſt all did ſo *, to the great triumph of the court. Conſiderable ſums were exacted for reſtoring them; but the crown retained the diſpoſal of all offices of truſt †, and had now eſtabliſhed a precedent which overturned the ſecurity of all national liberties.

1684. To weaken the apprehenſions of popery, and to acquire ſome degree of popularity, the king in 1684 happily thought proper to marry his neice the lady Anne, to prince George, brother to the king of Denmark; her portion being 40,000*l* †. As from the known principles and practices of the two brothers, the ſecuring a proteſtant ſucceſſion could be no object in the marriages of the two ladies Mary and Anne, who came afterward to the crown; ſo theſe tranſactions only teſtified how regardleſs the king and the duke were of future conſequences, if in the interim they could but compaſs their preſent views.

To ſhew what aſcendency the court had gained over the city, it may be added, that the two rightful ſheriffs Papillion and Dubois, after being ſet aſide, that they might not be wanting in their duty, commenced a proſecution againſt the lord-mayor, ſheriff North, and thoſe of the aldermen that aſſiſted in depriving them of their offices. A writ of *latitat* being ſued out of the court of king's bench it was ſerved upon the parties by Brown an attorney, and clerk of the ſkinners company, who conducted his priſoners to Skinners-hall: upon this it was contrived to get Brown arreſted for debt, when he being carried to the compter, and no perſon remaining in charge of his priſoners, they all returned home. The court of common-council were mean enough in fear of the king's anger, to publiſh an order May 22, diſclaiming all conſent to, or knowledge of,

* Harris's Charles II. vol. II. p. 345. † Hume. ‡ Hume. Anderſon, vol. II. p. 177.

of, this action of the ſuperſeded ſheriffs, and to declare their diſapprobation of it. A. D. 1684.

Charles improved on this abject ſpirit of ſubmiſſion thus ſhewn by the corporate body; and in truth, all who tamely yield to the iron hand of power, deſerve to feel the utmoſt weight of it. To humble them ſtill more, it was alleged that the city had not tendered the king a formal ſubmiſſion; on which plea the judgment upon the *Quo warranto* was ordered to be entered: this was no ſooner performed, than by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, the office of mayor was granted to Sir William Pritchard the preſent lord-mayor, and the office of ſheriff to Peter Daniel, and Samuel Daſhwood; during pleaſure. Sir George Treby the recorder was removed in favour of Thomas Jerner who was knighted on the occaſion; eight of the aldermen in the country or whig intereſt were degraded, and the remaining ſixteen made juſtices of the peace. Soon after eight new aldermen were appointed, and on the 20th of October, the king in virtue of his aſſumed power, conſtituted Sir Henry Tulſe, one of the informers againſt alderman Pilkington, lord-mayor during his pleaſure *.

Such were the odious meaſures of the Stuarts! if the Tudors had been tyrannical when alive, the circumſtances of the times differed; and they all left the nation ſome good legacies behind them, which incline poſterity to allow particular degrees of merit, or to acknowledge ſome obligation, to them: but the Stuarts were all too worthleſs, to leave the nation any remembrance but of their baſeneſs †. It was high time for the people to grow ſick of a family, of which, a worſe king than even the preſent, remained ſtill to plague them.

The ſpirit of the nation was not yet ſo far ſubdued, but theſe haſty advances toward deſpotiſm occaſioned cabals among the popular leaders; but not to ſwell the work unneceſſarily with diſagreeable particulars, we ſhall proceed to the concluſion of this reign, without entering into the cruel uſe made of the Rye houſe plot, to cut off men whoſe merit had pointed them out for deſtruction. It was at this ſeaſon that the company of Merchant Adventurers paid their court to the king by erecting his ſtatue in the centre of the Royal Exchange, with a pompous flattering inſcription on the pedeſtal ‡; which may hint to us what kind of credit is due to public monuments erected in honour of princes.

* Hiſtorians take notice of a violent froſt this year, which ſet in the beginning of December, and was ſo intenſe till the 5th of February, that the Thames was frozen, and, as Rapin expreſſes it, another city appeared on the ice; which was an abſolute fair for above a fortnight for all ſorts of trades. Near Whitehall a whole ox was roaſted on the river.

† Peace be to the manes of Charles I. the only one out of four, whoſe qualifications and whoſe misfortunes, would inſpire a wiſh that an exception could be admitted in favour of the beſt of the family.

* This inſcription is in the following words. "Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico, patriæ patri, regum "optimo, clementiſſimo, auguſtiſſimo, generis humani deliciis, utriuſque fortunæ victori, pacis "Europæ arbitro, maris domino & vindici, Societas "mercatorum adventur' Angliæ, quæ per CCCC jam "prope annos regia benignitate floret, fidei intemeratæ, gratitudinis æternæ, hoc teſtimonium venerabunda poſuit. Anno ſal. humanæ MDCLXXXIV."

CHAP.

A. D. 1685.

CHAP. XVI.

From the acceſſion of James II. *to the Revolution.*

CHARLES died at a very critical time. He was of an indolent diſpoſition, and did not love trouble; he is ſaid to have projected an extraordinary change of government, to call a free parliament, to recal the duke of Monmouth, and to ſend the duke of York beyond ſea: he intimated that if he lived one month longer, he would find a way to make himſelf eaſy for the reſt of his life *. Could he have effectually got rid of his brother, who was his moſt pernicious counſellor, an amendment was within the compaſs of poſſibility; but as he died before any ſuch reſolutions were carried into act, he was imagined to have been poiſoned †: his brother James duke of York, ſucceeded him, and aſcended the throne February 6th 1685.

For the ſatisfaction of comparing James's future actions with his firſt declarations it may be worth while to remark, that as ſoon as the lords returned from proclaiming him at Whitehall, he aſſembled a privy-council, and in his ſpeech told them he had been reported to be a man for arbitrary power: but that he ſhould make it his endeavour to preſerve the government both in church and ſtate, as it was now by law eſtabliſhed. He knew, he ſaid, that the laws of England were ſufficient to make the king as great a monarch as he could wiſh, and that he was determined never to depart from them: that he had often heretofore ventured his life in defence of the nation; and ſhould ſtill go as far as any man in preſerving it in all its juſt rights and privileges ‡.

The king's going to maſs in two days after his acceſſion, was agreeable to his former profeſſion of the catholic religion, and would not therefore have deſerved notice had he gone privately to his devotion; but when the king of England went publicly to maſs, there was ſufficient cauſe for ſurprize, though Rapin thought otherwiſe. He even ſent Caryl as his agent to Rome to make his ſubmiſſions to Pope Innocent XI. preparatory to a ſolemn re-admiſſion of England into the boſom of the catholic church; though both the Pope and the Spaniſh ambaſſador admoniſhed him againſt precipitate meaſures: when the latter obſerved how buſy the prieſts were at court, he adviſed James not to yield with too great facility to their dangerous councils,—"Is it not the cuſtom of Spain, ſaid "James, for the king to conſult with his confeſſor?" "Yes, replied the "ambaſſador, and it is for that very reaſon our affairs ſucceed ſo ill §."

The king's ſullen gloomy revenge was to be gratified; and he had miniſters and judges prepared to feed it either with or without the forms of law. Few perſons indeed could pity Oates and Dangerfield, the informers of the popiſh plot, who were now proſecuted for perjury, and condemned to repeated pilloryings, whippings, fines, and impriſonment, far more deliberately cruel, than conſiſted with ſtrict juſtice. After the defeat of the duke of Monmouth's invaſion, a horrid ſcene

* Rapin, vol. II. p. 734. † Rapin. Harris, vol. II. p. 376——381. ‡ Rapin, vol. II. p. 741. § Hume.

ſcene of wanton brutality took place in the weſt of England, under colonel Kirke and judge Jefferies; who converted the execution of their bloody commiſſions into meer ſport and merriment, far more ſuitable to agents of an emperor of Morocco, than of a king of England. A ſhocking ſpecimen of the king's inhumanity was exhibited even in London on this occaſion. One of the rebels availing himſelf of the humane diſpoſition of Mrs. Elizabeth Gaunt, an anabaptiſt noted for her beneficence; applied to her in his diſtreſs, and was concealed by her *. But underſtanding that the king would ſooner pardon rebels than thoſe who harboured them; the villain with an unheard of baſeneſs, went and ſurrendered himſelf, on the merit of betraying his benefactreſs; while ſhe was employed in endeavours to convey him ſafely out of the kingdom! his treachery was rewarded with a pardon, and the unhappy Mrs. Gaunt was burned alive for her miſplaced charity! ſix men were alſo hanged at Tyburn as traitors for crimes of a like nature; and, what is more ſtrange, without any previous trial †. A. D. 1685.

The proſecution of Corniſh who was ſheriff of London during the popiſh plot, and who had been active on that occaſion; if not more atrocious than the ſavage treatment of Mrs. Gaunt, made more noiſe at the time. Goodenough, under-ſheriff of London, who had been engaged in the moſt deſperate part of the Rye houſe conſpiracy; and afterward engaging in Monmouth's rebellion, was taken priſoner at the battle of Sedgmoor; reſolved to ſave his own life by an accuſation of Corniſh, whom he knew to be extreamly obnoxious to the court. Mr. Corniſh, whoſe name had hardly been mentioned in the Rye houſe affair, had continued quietly in his buſineſs without apprehenſion; when on Tueſday October 13th, he was hurried away to Newgate, and denied the uſe of pen, ink, and paper. On the next Saturday evening, he had notice that he was indicted for high treaſon, and that he would be tried on Monday morning: upon which on Sunday he ſent a petition to the king for longer time, alleging that he did not know wherein conſiſted the treaſon of which he was accuſed; but James referred his petition to the judges, who refuſed ſo reaſonable a requeſt. On his trial he was charged with conſpiring againſt king Charles II. with lord Ruſſel and others who had been executed on that account; and was condemned on the depoſitions of Goodenough and colonel Rumſey ‡. On the 23d he was hanged, drawn and quartered, at the end of King-ſtreet Cheapſide, fronting his own houſe.

The outlines of a prince's government, characterize his political talents, but it is ſuch ſubordinate acts of domeſtic adminiſtration that mark his private temper; and one more inſtance belonging to this time and to this hiſtory, yet remains to illuſtrate that of James II. with reference to the citizens of London. Charles Bateman, a noted ſurgeon, was accuſed of holding ſeditious diſcourſes at that time againſt government; but his chief crime was believed to conſiſt of the compaſſion he ſhewed to Titus Oates, whom he conſtantly attended after his cruel whippings, and uſed all his ſkill to cure his wounds. Bateman on his impriſonment grew diſtracted in mind, and his ſon was permitted to appear for

* Hume. † Rapin, vol. II. p. 750. ‡ Rapin. Hume.

A. D. 1685. him in court to make his defence; but his unhappy condition did not prevent his condemnation and execution *.

The bigotted James intoxicated with his power, which hitherto had met with no controul, diſpenſed with the teſts, and proceeded to fill every department of ſtate, as faſt as poſſible, with papiſts; the Jeſuits erected colleges and ſeminaries in all the principal towns; four popiſh biſhops were publicly conſecrated in the king's chapel, who were ſent to exerciſe their functions in their reſpective dioceſes under the title of vicars apoſtolical: their paſtoral letters to the lay catholics, had the ſanction of being printed at the king's printing-houſe, and were diſperſed through the kingdom. Monks appeared in the habits of their orders at Whitehall and St. James's, and ſcrupled not to boaſt to proteſtants, that they hoped in a little time to walk in proceſſion through Cheapſide. The king alſo ſent circular letters to the biſhops, for prohibiting the inferior clergy from preaching on controverted points in divinity; and erected a court of eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, to ſee his orders obeyed. † It muſt not be omitted, that to put his intentions paſt all doubt, James ſent the earl of Caſtlemain publicly ambaſſador extraordinary to Rome; *to reconcile the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the holy ſee, from which for more than an age, they had fallen off by hereſy.* Never man who came on ſo important an errand, met with ſo many neglects and affronts, as did this ambaſſador. Innocent XI. conſidered ſuch an open ſtep as raſh, ſince the converſion of the three kingdoms was far from being finiſhed; he therefore reſolved to be no actor in a farce that would only render him ridiculous. Whenever his holineſs granted him audience, he had always a fit of coughing at command, to diſconcert the ambaſſador's harangue, and oblige him to withdraw; and this happened ſo often, that at laſt Caſtlemaine threatened to be gone: the pope ſent him word that if he would go, he adviſed him to riſe early in the morning, that he might reſt at noon; for in thoſe countries it was dangerous to travel in the heat of the day. ‡ Other reaſons are likewiſe mentioned for the pope's coolneſs on this occaſion; but had the offer appeared practicable, no collateral motives will appear ſufficient for his rejecting it. At laſt James wearied with the contempt ſhewn by the pope, recalled his ambaſſador; and the only inſtance of complaiſance he received of his holineſs, was his complying with the king's deſire, in ſending a nuncio to England, in return for the embaſſy, § who reſided openly in London during the remainder of his reign.

1686. Had James been capable of profiting by experience, he had a leſſon brought home to him in the year 1686, that might have taught him not only the abſurdity of the ſcheme he had ſo much at heart, but alſo how indiſpoſed his ſubjects were to concur with him. Louis XIV. having at laſt revoked the edict of Nantz, enacted by Henry IV. for ſecuring to the French proteſtants the free exerciſe of their religion; left them expoſed to all the rigors of perſecution, and drove them to ſeek that protection abroad, which was denied them in their own country. Above half a million of his moſt induſtrious ſubjects deſerted France; they

* Rapin. *ut ante.* † Idem. vol. II. p. 755. ‡ Rapin. vol. II. p. 756. § Idem. 760.

they carried with them, beſide their property, thoſe arts and manufactures, which had contributed to enrich that country, and propagated every where the moſt tragical accounts of the tyranny exerciſed againſt them. Nearly fifty thouſand of theſe refugees paſſed over into England, whoſe arrival added to the general horror entertained of James's intention to aboliſh the proteſtant religion*: relief was given to fifteen thouſand five hundred of them this year by a brief, on which the ſum of 63,713 *l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* was collected. Beſide ſuch as ſtood in need of charitable aid, thirteen thouſand five hundred of them ſettled in and about London, who proved a valuable acquiſition; and the citizens exerted themſelves with a laudable emulation to aſſiſt and ſupport their diſtreſſed chriſtian brethren. A. D. 1687.

Affairs were now drawing toward a criſis, which rendering the year 1688 the moſt memorable perhaps of any in the Britiſh annals; the events of it merit particular attention. To increaſe the ſpirits and activity of the popiſh party by the hopes of a ſuitable ſucceſſor to the crown, a proclamation was publiſhed on the 2d of January to notify the pregnancy of the queen, and to order public thankſgivings on that occaſion. As the queen had remained ſo many years childleſs, the proteſtants entertained great doubts of the fact; and among other pamphlets publiſhed concerning it, the ſtory of queen Mary's ſham conception as delivered by Fox, was reprinted under the title of "*Idem Iterum*, or queen Mary's big belly." The papiſts on the other ſide were tranſported at the news, and even ſtarted the queſtion, whether a daughter born ſince the king's advancement to the throne, ought not to take place before the princeſs of Orange, born while he was duke of York? The indiſcretion of ſome Jeſuits went farther, by publiſhing that ſhe would certainly be delivered of a prince; and they ſtrengthened the ſuſpicions of the proteſtants, by repreſenting this conception as miraculous †. 1688.

At this time a prudent care was taken to ſecure the poorer ſort of people from being inticed to ſend their children to the popiſh ſchools and ſeminaries ſet up in and about London; by providing and erecting thoſe noble foundations called charity ſchools: the firſt ſchools of this kind were opened on Lady-day this year at Norton-Falgate, and at St. Margaret Weſtminſter ‡.

Though the king had already publiſhed a declaration of indulgence, and preſumed to ſuſpend the penal laws; he thought fit to renew his deluſive declaration for liberty of conſcience again, and ordered it to be read on certain days in all churches and chapels after divine ſervice. But it generally happened that when it was reading, the congregations immediately left the churches, and one miniſter before he read it, told his flock that though he could not refuſe the order ſent him to read the declaration, he knew of no order that obliged them to hear it. It was not read in above four or five churches in all London, nor in above 200 throughout England. §

When the biſhops received this order, ſix of them who were in London, aſſembled May 18th, at the archbiſhop's palace at Lambeth, to conſult with him how to behave on ſo nice a point; and the reſult of the conference was,

* Hume. † Rapin. vol. II. p. 761. ‡ Idem. ibid. note. § Idem. 763.

A. D. 1688. that as the king could not be obeyed without betraying their own conſciences, it was better to obey God than man. Before they parted they drew up a petition to the king, praying him not to inſiſt on their diſtributing and reading the ſaid declaration; and croſſing the river privately, delivered it directly to the king at Whitehall. Theſe prelates, who were Dr. Sancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Lloyd, biſhop of St. Aſaph; Dr. Keen, of Bath and Wells; Dr. Turner, of Ely; Dr. Lake, of Chicheſter; Dr. White, of Peterborough; and Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Briſtol; were ſummoned to appear before the council on the 8th of June. As they were going, they were adviſed to remember that no man was by law obliged to accuſe himſelf; therefore when James holding the petition in his hand, ſtrangely demanded whether they had ſigned that paper, they anſwered only by a ſilent bow. "What, ſaid he, do you deny your own "hands?" They bowed again. He then told them, "if they would own it "to be their hands, *upon his royal word, not a hair of their heads ſhould be "touched.*" On this the archbiſhop ſaid, "relying on your majeſty's word, "I confeſs it to be my hand;" and ſo ſaid all the reſt. Being then ordered to withdraw; when they were called in again, the king was vaniſhed, and the infamous Jefferies being in the chair, he uſed them very roughly, and they were ordered to be ſent to the Tower. *

The court aware of the odiouſneſs of this meaſure, and fearful of diſturbance among the people, had ordered that the biſhops ſhould not be carried through London, but be conveyed by water to the Tower. But when the populace beheld theſe reverend fathers of the church brought from court under a guard, ſaw them embarked on veſſels on the river, and carried toward the Tower; their affection for liberty, and zeal for religion, hurried them in throngs to the banks of the Thames by which they were to paſs; where they expreſſed all the tranſports that love, compaſſion, and rage could inſpire. They implored their bleſſing on their knees, extolled their conſtancy with loud acclamations, and addreſſed their petitions to Heaven for protection during this extreme danger to which their country ſtood expoſed: the very ſoldiers of the garriſon, melted by the ſame conſiderations, flung themſelves on their knees alſo, and ſought the benedictions of the priſoners they were appointed to guard †.

Two days after the confinement of the biſhops, the queen was either delivered, or as ſome thought, pretended to be delivered, of the child who afterward obtained the name of the *pretender*. Whether this birth was ſpurious, as many ſuſpicious circumſtances have been brought to prove; or whether the preparatory doubts of the queen's pregnancy, and the oppoſition of parties, concurred to diſcredit the fact; are points, which after the expulſion of James, were not worth conſidering: for had the birth of this doubtful prince of Wales been ever ſo clearly aſcertained, a prince whoſe religion and principles are flatly contrary to the laws of the people over whom he deſires to reign, does not appear to have any natural right whatever to reſt his pretenſions on.

Great was the public anxiety on the 29th, when the trial of the biſhops came on; twenty-nine temporal peers attended them, their brother prelates keeping away;

* Rapin. vol. II. p. 763. † Rapin. Hume.

away; and ſuch crouds of gentry joined the proceſſion to Weſtminſter-hall, that there was ſcarcely room for the populace to enter: the jury whether from diſagreement, or to render their deciſion more ſolemn, ſat in deliberation all night; but when the long expected verdict of *not guilty*, was pronounced in the morning, the intelligence was ſhouted through the hall to thoſe without, and the loudeſt acclamations propagated the joyful news through Weſtminſter and London, from whence it ſpread all over the kingdom *! A. D. 1688.

A ſenſe of the common danger now convinced the moderate whigs and tories that this was no proper time to indulge their private animoſities, and that union alone could enable them to withſtand the common enemy of the nation; the ſame prudent ſentiments produced a temporary union between the church and diſſenters; and the reſult of theſe ſeaſonable accommodations was to open a negociation with the prince of Orange, to aſſiſt them in oppoſing the intended ſubverſion of the conſtitution. The prince was eaſily engaged to yield to the applications of the Engliſh, and to undertake the defence of a diſtreſſed nation, who now regarded him as their ſole protector; and when the military preparations made in Holland with this intent could no longer be miſtaken, the king's terror induced him to retract his fatal meaſures with a very ill grace, and with much more precipitation than his temerity had carried them into execution. One of the firſt ſymptoms of his ill-timed repentance, was to ſend for the perſons who then acted as lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs of London, to Whitehall; where he told them, that out of his great concern for the welfare and peace of the city, and as a mark of the great confidence he had in them at this time, when the kingdom was threatened with an invaſion by the prince of Orange; he had reſolved to reſtore to them their antient charters and privileges, and put them in the ſame condition they were in before the *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them; that thereby they might the better be enabled to ſerve him with that duty and loyalty, which they had given the late king his brother and himſelf ſo many teſtimonies of, and upon which he would now depend.

In fulfilment of this promiſe, the city charter was reſtored on the 6th of October by a deteſtable meſſenger, chancellor Jefferies, who delivered it to the cuſtos and his aſſiſtants, then ſitting in the council-chamber Guildhall. By virtue of the grant of reſtoration, Sir John Chapman was conſtituted lord-mayor until the enſuing feaſt of St. Simon and St. Jude, and Sir Samuel Thompſon, with Sir Humphry Edwin, the preſent ſheriffs were to continue until others were elected. They were immediately ſworn into their offices in the great hall, together with the aldermen reſtored to their reſpective wards: a ſhort addreſs of thanks was drawn up and preſented to the king, wherein the court promiſed with the utmoſt hazard of their lives and fortunes to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them, according to the avowed principles of the church of England, in the defence of his majeſty and the eſtabliſhed government.

Though the next day was Sunday, a ſpecial court of aldermen was held, and an order made for reſtoring the liverymen of the ſeveral companies, who were

* Rapin. Hume.

A. D. 1688. on the livery at the time when judgment was given on the *Quo warranto*; which order was immediately entered on the books of each company, by direction of the reſpective maſters, wardens and aſſiſtants.

Though the king's precarious ſituation had extorted this act of juſtice from him to the city of London, yet in baptizing the young prince October 15th, he added a flagrant inſult to the whole nation, by appointing the pope to be godfather, who was repreſented by the nuncio, and the queen dowager godmother; father Saban officiated, and the child was named James-Francis-Edward *.

In a pamphlet publiſhed in Holland at this time intitled "A Memorial of the "Engliſh Proteſtants, preſented to their highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of "Orange;" the author, whoever he was, complained among other things of king James obliging his ſubjects to own a ſuppoſititious child. The king had hitherto appeared to be ignorant of, or at leaſt to deſpiſe ſuch ſuſpicions; but on ſo public a challenge, he ſubmitted to the mortifying neceſſity of endeavouring to ſatisfy his ſubjects as to the reality of the birth. He held an extraordinary council the 22d of October, to which were called the queen dowager, all the lords ſpiritual and temporal then in town, the judges, ſeveral of his learned council, with the lord-mayor and aldermen of London. After a ſpeech from the king on the nature of the occaſion which for he had called them all together, depoſitions were taken; firſt of the queen dowager, who only ſaid ſhe was in the room when the queen was delivered, without any farther particulars. After her followed the teſtimony of forty witneſſes, ſeventeen of them papiſts, all to the ſame amount; ſome of the ladies depoſed that they ſaw the child ſoon after in the hands of the midwife, and ſhe affirmed the reality of the birth. Lady Wentworth was the ſingle witneſs that declared ſhe had felt the child move in the queen's body; but ſhe ſpecified no time, and as many ſuſpicious reports had circulated, theſe depoſitions were regarded as ambiguous, and were incapable of removing the doubts in people's minds, no man preſent daring to put particular queſtions to the witneſſes. The depoſitions were ſolemnly enrolled in chancery, and afterward printed and diſperſed; but it was obſerved that when the king and queen had retired to France, neither the midwife, nor thoſe who depoſed the moſt material circumſtances, were to be found †.

The neceſſary preparations went forward mean while in Holland, and when the States lent their troops to the prince of Orange, what the king here called an invaſion, was in Holland termed, a brotherly aſſiſtance lent by the States and the Prince, to the diſtreſſed Engliſh. The prince's declaration being diſperſed over the kingdom met with univerſal approbation, and he landed at Torbay on the twice memorable 5th of November.

When the news of the prince's landing, arrived and the king declared his intention of marching his army againſt him, the lord-mayor waited on his majeſty to wiſh him good ſucceſs: the king earneſtly recommended the care of the city to him during his abſence; told him he had left a ſufficient number of troops for their defence; and that upon any emergency he might apply to the privy-

* Rapin. vol. II. p. 773. † Idem.

privy-council for assistance and advice; assuring him that if he returned victorious, he would punctually perform all he had promised, for the security of their religion and liberties. On his leaving London, he expressed great confidence of his success, and affected to despise this attempt: for hearing soon after, that the city of London, with the counties of Essex and York, were preparing to address him, for an accommodation with the prince of Orange, he publicly declared that he would look upon all those as his enemies, who should pretend to advise him to treat with the invader of his kingdom *. But so many of the nobility and gentry either joined the prince, or declared for him in different parts of the kingdom; and so many even of his own army deserted him and went over to the enemy; that his spirits soon sunk, and he returned with a precipitation that resembled a flight. To add to the mortification of having one son-in-law in arms against him, prince George of Denmark the other, left him at Andover; and James arrived at London only to know that his favourite daughter the princess Anne had followed her husband †: he was now indeed in a situation to be pitied, if compassion could be due to bad men reduced to distress by the failure of schemes injurious to others. A. D. 1688.

The last acts of regal authority exerted by the king, were, first to call a council of the few temporal and spiritual peers then in London; and by their advice, which was imbittered by an enumeration of all his unwarrantable proceedings, to issue writs for a free parliament; and to appoint commissioners to treat with the prince of Orange. He also displaced Sir Edward Hales a papist and lieutenant of the Tower, who had rendered himself odious to the Londoners by threatening to bombard the city; and appointed colonel Skelton in his room ‡.

The activity of the king's enemies gave rise to an odd expedient at this time to depress his party still more. A declaration was dispersed, called the third declaration of the prince of Orange, dated November 28th, by which, the magistrates were ordered to disarm and secure all papists within their respective jurisdictions: this was delivered before witnesses to Sir John Shorter the lord-mayor, with injunctions to see it punctually executed, and the order was readily obeyed. The prince disowned any knowledge of it, and the author of so bold a forgery remained unknown; Maitland charges it upon one Mr. Hugh Speak, of whose vigilance, we shall soon produce another notable instance, on the same authority. That well known ballad of Lilliballero in derision of the papists and the Irish, appeared also at this time, and being sung by all ranks of men, contributed not a little to foment the popular spirit at this crisis §.

The general defection of the protestants, left the king no resource but in the papists; the fatal catastrophe of his father, afforded him reason to dread a similar fate; the queen, seeing herself an object of general hatred, apprehended a parliamentary impeachment; the popish courtiers, and above all, the priests, were aware,

* Idem.

† The queen was reported to have treated her ill; and when she was missed a suspicion of her being murdered or confined, so incensed the populace and even the king's guards; that nothing but the intelligence of her safe arrival at Oxford, prevented a massacre of the catholics and their priests.

‡ Rapin. vol. II. p. 779.

§ Hume.

A. D. 1688. aware, that they ſhould be the firſt ſacrifice; all theſe motives of the obnoxious parties, concurred to ſtart the imprudent counſel of the king's deſerting the throne, and kingdom; a meaſure that gratified his enemies beyond their moſt ſanguine expectations.

In the night between the 9th and 10th of December, the queen in diſguiſe croſſed the Thames in an open boat, expoſed to wind and rain, to Lambeth; where ſhe waited under the wall of the church, till a coach was brought from the next inn to carry her to Graveſend; from thence ſhe embarked with the young prince for Calais, and was kindly received at Verſailles. The following night James, dreſſed in a plain ſuit, with a bob wig, after having ordered all the writs for elections that were not ſent out, to be burnt, and leaving an order for the earl of Feverſham, to diſband the army, without taking any care of their payment; took water at Whitehall, attended only by Sir Edward Hales, Mr. Sheldon, with Abbadie, a Frenchman, page of his back ſtairs, and made the beſt of his way to the mouth of the river, where a ſhip was prepared to receive him. As a laſt effort to diſtract the nation by his abſence, and deſtroy all legal authority, he when on the Thames, threw the great ſeal of the kingdom, into the river *.

A temporary confuſion indeed enſued during the general conſternation on the king's flight, and the ſuſpenſion of government; men beheld the reins of ſtate flung up by the hand that held them, and ſaw none who had any immediate right or pretenſion to take poſſeſſion of them. Though the militia of London and Weſtminſter, were directly up in arms, the populace could not be reſtrained during the firſt ferment: they deſtroyed all the maſs-houſes, and made bonfires of the materials; they rifled the houſes of the Spaniſh and Florentine ambaſſadors †; the brutal Jefferies, who had diſguiſed himſelf in a ſailor's dreſs, and was preparing to eſcape, was diſcovered, and after many indignities, carried before the lord-mayor; who refuſing to meddle with him, he was at his own deſire ſent to the Tower, where he died of the blows he had received, and of exceſſive drinking to drown the fear of a death rather more ſuitable to his iniquities.

In this extraordinary exigence, about thirty of the peers and biſhops then in town, being the only remaining authority of the ſtate, (for the privy-council, compoſed of the king's creatures, were totally diſregarded) met at Guildhall; and ſending for the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, after a ſhort conſultation, reſolved to adhere to the prince of Orange, and ſend deputies to him, as appears by their declaration inſerted in the note below ‡. They then ſent for colonel

* Rapin. 781.

† Their loſſes were afterward made good by parliament; the Spaniſh ambaſſador was paid 7,000 *l.*

‡ Declaration of the peers aſſembled at Guildhall, on the abdication of James II.

" We doubt not but the world believes, that, in this " great and dangerous conjuncture, we are heartily and " zealouſly concerned for the proteſtant religion, the laws " of the land, and the liberties and properties of the ſub" ject; and we did reaſonably hope that the king, " having iſſued his proclamation and writs for a free " parliament, we might have reſted ſecure, under the " expectation of that meeting: but his majeſty hav" ing withdrawn himſelf, and, as we apprehend, in " order to his departure out of this kingdom, by the " pernicious counſels of perſons ill-affected to our " nation and religion; we cannot, without being " wanting to our duty, be ſilent under theſe calami" ties"

colonel Skelton, lieutenant of the Tower, of whom they demanded the keys of that fortreſs; which he willingly reſigning, they were delivered to the lord Lucas: On the ſame day the lord-mayor and common-council drew up an addreſs to the prince, as below *, imploring his protection, and praying him to honour the city with his preſence; which was ſent to his highneſs by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners. An addreſs from the lieutenancy of the city, was framed to the ſame import. A. D. 1688.

In the mean time the earl of Feverſham, purſuant to the order he had received, and without conſulting the prince, whom all men now regarded as the only acting power; diſbanded the forces without pay to prey upon the country †. Some of the Iriſh ſoldiers, deſtitute, pennyleſs, and the objects of general diſlike, in their diſtreſſes are ſaid to have forcibly entered a country houſe to procure ſubſiſtence: and that a man in the neighbourhood ran directly to London, crying that the Iriſh were up, and marching to London, firing houſes, and putting man, woman and child to the ſword. This is the general account of a moſt extraordinary panic of the people, December 13th, not more remarkable for its ſuddenneſs than for its extending all over the kingdom in one day. In an inſtant all was confuſion; the timorous fled they knew not where for ſafety, the bold flew to arms; and barricading the ends of the ſtreets leading to the fields,

" ties, wherein the popiſh counſels, which ſo long " prevailed, have miſerably involved theſe realms: " we do therefore unanimouſly reſolve to apply our- " ſelves to his highneſs the prince of Orange, who, " with ſo great kindneſs to theſe kingdoms, ſo vaſt " expence, and ſo much hazard to his own perſon, " hath undertaken, by endeavouring to procure a " free parliament, to reſcue us, with as little effuſion " as poſſible of chriſtian blood, from the imminent " dangers of popery and ſlavery.

" And we do hereby declare, That we will, with " our utmoſt endeavours, aſſiſt his highneſs in the " obtaining ſuch a parliament with all ſpeed, where- " in our laws, our liberties, and properties may be " ſecured, the church of England in particular, with " a due liberty to proteſtant diſſenters, and, in ge- " neral, the proteſtant religion and intereſt over the " whole world may be ſupported and encouraged, to " the glory of God, the happineſs of the eſtabliſhed " government in theſe kingdoms, and the advantage " of all princes and ſtates in chriſtendom, that may " be herein concerned.

" In the mean time, we will endeavour to preſerve, " as much as in us lies, the peace and ſecurity of " theſe great and populous cities of London and " Weſtminſter, and the parts adjacent, by taking " care to diſarm all papiſts, and ſecure all Jeſuits and " Romiſh prieſts who are in and about the ſame.

" And if there be any thing more to be performed " by us, for promoting his highneſs's generous in- " tentions for the public good, we ſhall be ready to " do it, as occaſion ſhall require."

* City addreſs to the prince of Orange.

" We taking into conſideration your highneſs's fer- " vent zeal for the proteſtant religion, manifeſted to " the world in your many hazardous enterprizes, " wherein it hath pleaſed almighty God to bleſs you " with miraculous ſucceſs, do render our deepeſt " thanks to the Divine Majeſty for the ſame; and beg " leave to preſent our moſt humble thanks to your " highneſs, particularly for your appearing in arms " in this kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glori- " ous deſigns to reſcue three kingdoms from ſlavery " and popery, and, in a free parliament, to eſtab- " bliſh the religion, and laws, and liberties of theſe " kingdoms, upon a ſure and laſting foundation. " We have hitherto looked for ſome remedy for thoſe " oppreſſions and imminent dangers, which we, to- " gether with our proteſtant fellow-ſubjects, labour- " ed under, from his majeſty's conceſſions and con- " currences with your highneſs's juſt and pious pur- " poſe, expreſſed in your gracious declaration. But " herein finding ourſelves finally diſappointed by his " majeſty's withdrawing himſelf, we preſume to " make your highneſs our refuge; and do, in the " name of this capital city, implore your highneſs's " protection, and moſt humbly beſeech your high- " neſs to repair to this city, where your highneſs " will be received with univerſal joy and ſatisfac- " tion."

† The prince, to prevent diſorders, required the officers, by a ſhort declaration, to call their men together, and keep them in proper diſcipline till farther orders: the lords publiſhed another to the ſame purpoſe, with an additional promiſe of ſubſiſtence, till they ſhould be otherwiſe provided for, to thoſe who ſhould obey; all others were to be dealt with as vagabonds. *Rapin.*

A. D. 1688. put themſelves in the beſt poſture of defence, that hurry and perplexity would admit. The women illuminated all their windows in London and Weſtminſter to enlighten the ſtreets and diſcover their enemies; the trained bands armed and formed themſelves with the utmoſt haſte, and the whole night paſſed in a dreadful ſuſpence for which no certain account was to be given. In the country, alarm bells were rung, and beacons fired; men fancied they ſaw at a diſtance the ſmoak of burning cities, and heard the groans of their ſlaughtered neighbours; and nothing can be ſuppoſed to have preſerved the catholics from an actual maſſacre, but the general apprehenſions all men were in for their own ſafety *.

The pre-diſpoſition of men's minds will at times wonderfully improve on accidents that may coincide with the prevailing apprehenſion; but the alarm could not be communicated faſter than one expreſs on each road could carry it purpoſely; its inſtant propagation therefore over the kingdom in one day, exceeds all power of belief. Maitland on the authority of a publication intitled *Arcana Anni Memorabilis*, attributes it to the contrivance of Hugh Speake, the perſon already mentioned as having thought proper to forge a declaration for the prince of Orange. This man, we are told, made it his buſineſs on the duke of York's acceſſion, to travel twice over the kingdom, to diſcover the number and intereſt of the principal whigs and tories in each county. In the laſt journey, he by letters of recommendation from his friends, concerted a ſcheme with the principal whigs in every place of note throughout England preparatory to the prince of Orange's landing; that upon the receipt of letters from him in London, they ſhould raiſe the above mentioned report of the Iriſh coming to maſſacre the inhabitants. This account brings the ſtory within probability; though by theſe inſtances, Speak appears to have been a man of dangerous talents, however much his zeal in a good cauſe may apologize for theſe applications of them.

When king James arrived near Feverſham, he was diſcovered by accident, and even ill uſed by the populace before he was known; but though he was then protected, they would not let him embark, but conducted him by a kind of violence to an inn. Here he ſent for the earl of Winchelſea, lord lieutenant of the county; by whoſe perſuaſion he was prevailed on to return to London. On this news, the lords and the magiſtrates of London, who had made ſuch advances to the prince of Orange, were confounded; and were under ſome fear leſt the ſtate of affairs ſhould alter. The prince who was then at Windſor was alſo diſconcerted; at length he ſent Monſ. Zuyleſtein to deſire the king to remain at Rocheſter, till it could be agreed on what was to be done: but Zuyleſtein miſſing his way, the king came to London December 16th, about four in the afternoon; where the populace either from compaſſion or levity received him again with acclamations †!

During his abode at Whitehall, very little attention was paid him by the nobility or any perſons of diſtinction; his authority was plainly conſidered as extinct, though he made an effort to revive it, by iſſuing an order of council on account

* Rapin. Hume, † Rapin. vol. II. p. 782.

account of the outrages of the populace during his abſence: he alſo diſcharged Leybourn a popiſh biſhop who had been ſent to Newgate, and as formerly was ſurrounded with prieſts, jeſuiſts, and Iriſhmen. What to do with the king was now the difficult queſtion, and it was determined to puſh him to his former reſolution of retiring to France; for the prince declared againſt all reſtraint or violence on his perſon. The Dutch guards, were ordered to relieve the Engliſh guards at Whitehall, and on the 17th at midnight, a meſſage was delivered to James from the prince, deſiring him to remove to Ham. He requeſted that he might rather go to Rocheſter according to the prince's former intimation, which as it argued a revival of his intention of leaving the kingdom, was readily agreed to. He left London about noon the next day, and lingered for ſome days at Rocheſter under a Dutch guard; but finding himſelf totally neglected, he complied with his unhappy fate, and his queen's earneſt letters, and on the 23d embarked privately about three in the morning on board a frigate for France *. A. D. 1688.

The prince of Orange arrived at St. James's, the ſame day the king left Whitehall, and in his turn was received with the acclamations of the fickle populace, who ſhouted *long live our great deliverer:* the lord-mayor being indiſpoſed, the aldermen and common-council attended by the recorder Sir George Treby, congratulated him on his arrival, and on the ſucceſs of his endeavours in favour of the nation. The nobility alſo complimented him; and moſt of thoſe lords who enjoyed places at court, laid down the badges of their offices, as believing they had no longer any right to exerciſe them. During the rejoicings on his arrival, the licentious populace again broke looſe and indulged their reſentment againſt the catholics; and who could effectually reſtrain them, when no legal magiſtracy was believed to exiſt? In ſingular exigencies however, ſuch ſeeming defects ought not to be too lightly inſiſted on, but ſtrictly examined; if the *delegated* authority of the firſt magiſtrate by any means expired, the prime ſource of *his* power, the *underived* majeſty of the people always exiſts, until a new appointment takes place: therefore ſubordinate magiſtrates are never without authority for the due exerciſe of their offices. At laſt the privy-council ordered that all foreigners ſhould have unmoleſted liberty to depart the nation; and the prince ſent particular paſſes to the pope's nuncio, and the envoys of Poland, Savoy, and Modena.

The government of England was indeed ſuſpended, by the deſertion of the infatuated king that held the ſceptre; but could not properly be termed diſſolved, as the people had not terminated the conſtitution by any formal act. The king by the whole tenor of his adminiſtration, and by ſtealing away when he could no longer ſupport it; had ſufficiently intimated his reſolution not to conform to the laws of the land: it remained therefore for the people to make a new appointment of one who would accept the crown on that ſtipulation. This appears to be the ſhort ſtate of the caſe, abſtracted from ſcholaſtic ſubtilties contrived only to perplex it. Farther; it could not be ſaid that the prince of Orange had

* Rapin, vol. II. p. 782. † Idem.

A.D. 1688. had acquired the ſovereignty by the part he had acted: he had indeed been invited over, and he had brought with a him body of forces to aſſiſt us; but they were, as himſelf ſaid in his declaration, utterly diſproportioned to a deſign of conquering the nation, if he had intended it. Whether he might not, after the abdication of the king, hope that his merit with the people might plead in his favour; is another queſtion: how he behaved on the occaſion, is well known.

There was no parliament in being, nor any regular authority to ſummon one; but as the kingdom was not to remain in this diſjointed ſituation, the peers on December 25th addreſſed the prince to take on him the adminiſtration of public affairs until a convention of the national bodies aſſembled; and alſo by another addreſs to iſſue miſſive letters for calling together the proteſtant peers, and commons. Theſe addreſſes were ſigned by about ninety lords then in the houſe. The ſame peers publiſhed another order, for all papiſts to depart the city of London and within ten miles thereof; and not to remove above five miles from their habitations: excepting the ſervants of the queen dowager, the domeſtics of foreign miniſters, and ſuch houſe keepers within the above limits, who had been traders for three years laſt paſt; provided they gave in their names and places of abode, within eight days to the lord-mayor: excepting alſo, ſuch popiſh officers as ſhould give bail in ſix days to appear the firſt day of the term and to be on their good behaviour in the mean time; but ſuch officers as neglected were to be taken into cuſtody *.

The prince of Orange, agreeable to the deſire of the peers iſſued the following order.

" Whereas the neceſſity of affairs does require ſpeedy advice, we do deſire " all ſuch perſons as have ſerved as knights, citizens, or burgeſſes in any of the " parliaments that were held during the reign of the late king Charles the ſe- " cond, to meet us at St. James's, upon Wedneſday the twenty-ſixth of this " inſtant December, by ten of the clock in the morning: and we do likewiſe " deſire, that the lord-mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London would " be preſent at the ſame time; and that the common-council would appoint " fifty of their number to be there likewiſe. And hereof we deſire them not " to fail."

When this aſſembly met, his highneſs addreſſed himſelf to them as follows.

" You, gentlemen, that have been members of the late parliaments, I have " deſired you to meet me here, to adviſe the beſt manner how to purſue " the ends of my declaration, in calling a free parliament, for the preſervation " of the proteſtant religion, and the reſtoring the rights and liberties of the " kingdom, and ſettling the ſame, that they may not be in danger of being " again ſubverted.

" And you, the aldermen and members of the common-council of the city of " London, I deſire the ſame of you. And, in regard your numbers are " like

* Rapin, vol. II. p. 784.

" like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divide yourſelves, and ſit in ſeveral " places." A. D. 1688.

The prince who had re-aſſembled the forces diſbanded by the earl of Feverſham, found himſelf in want of money to diſcharge their arrears. He therefore applied to the lord-mayor and common-council of London for a loan of 200,000 *l.* for ſix months; explaining the preſent exigencies, and the great need there was of a ſupply, beyond what the ordinary revenue could furniſh, for paying the army, ſupporting the navy, and ſending immediate relief for the defence of the proteſtant intereſt in Ireland. The grateful citizens chearfully voted the money, which was raiſed in the ſpace of four days: Sir Samuel Daſhwood, afterward lord-mayor, ſubſcribing 60,000 *l.* to this loan. He then made a reform in the army, by diſplacing all papiſts, filling their places with proteſtants, and put them under ſuch regulations as to render them ſerviceable to the ſtate *.

In the mean while, the prince's orders being regularly obeyed, with the moſt profound tranquillity, and the election of members for the convention parliament, proceeding with the moſt undiſturbed freedom; he thought proper to ſend for the princeſs: for if, as it was probable, the convention ſhould declare the throne vacant, no perſon had a more juſt pretenſion to fill it than ſhe had †.

The convention in debating on the nice ſituation of the nation, and how to ſettle government in an exigence without a precedent; were ſoon involved in diſquiſitions too curious and refined, to be likely to terminate ſoon in any poſitive concluſion. The prince remained at St. James's wholly paſſive, without attempting to court any party, or to interfere in their debates. At laſt, with a view to puſh them to ſome deciſion, by declaring his own intentions; he ſent for ſome of the peers, and told them, that as ſome were for putting the adminiſtration of government into the hands of a regent, he had nothing farther to do in the buſineſs, than to tell them, he would not be that regent; but ſhould return back to Holland, and meddle no more in their affairs; as he could not reſolve to accept a dignity to be held only during the life of another. Others, ſaid he, are for putting the princeſs ſingly on the throne, and that he ſhould reign by her courteſy; but though no one could eſteem a woman more than he did the princeſs, yet he was ſo made that he could not think of holding any thing by apron ſtrings: nor could he think it reaſonable to have any ſhare in the government, unleſs it were put in his perſon, and for the term of his life ‡.

During the debates, ſome active perſons in the city anxious for the reſult, were ſoliciting ſubſcriptions to a petition to the ſtates aſſembled at Weſtminſter, for ſettling the prince and princeſs of Orange on the throne; but when the prince was acquainted with this tranſaction, he gave direction to the lord-mayor to ſuppreſs it: and an order was accordingly made, ſetting forth that the regular mode of application for the citizens was to the lord-mayor and court of aldermen;

* Rapin. 785. † Idem. ‡ Idem.

men; tumultuary aſſemblies were therefore prohibited at peril. Neverthe-
A. D. 1688. leſs all circumſtances concurring to point out the prince and princeſs, the lords at laſt agreed with the commons in a vote "that king James had abdicated the "government, and that the throne was thereby become vacant." This was followed by the ſettlement of the crown on the prince and princeſs of Orange; but that the regal power ſhould be in the prince only, in their joint names. In default of their iſſue the crown was to deſcend to the princeſs Anne of Denmark and the heirs of her body; and in default of her iſſue, to the heirs of the body of the prince of Orange.

1689. On February 13th, 1689, the prince and princeſs of Orange being ſeated on two chairs under a canopy of ſtate in the Banqueting houſe Whitehall; both houſes of the convention waited on them in a full body, and the clerk of the crown was ordered to read a declaration of rights, in which all the points that had of late years been diſputed between the king and his people, were finally determined; and the powers of royal prerogative more narrowly circumſcribed, and accurately defined, than in any former period of the Engliſh government. Under theſe limitations the crown was offered to their highneſſes and accepted: and they were immediately proclaimed king and queen by their names of William and Mary, to the inexpreſſible joy of the people *.

As by this revolution, a finiſhing hand may be ſaid to have been put to the preſent Engliſh conſtitution; it will not be beſide our purpoſe to pauſe a while, in order to take a retroſpective glance over the general cauſes that operated in the alterations of it, after having thus traced the particular events.

The progreſs of the Engliſh government may be reviewed in few words. When William the Norman eſtabliſhed himſelf and his followers here, he alſo more extenſively eſtabliſhed the feudal frame of government; under which the king had little authority, and the people little or no liberty. The barons not only controuled the king in council, but often oppoſed him by arms; and at the ſame time oppreſſed the people under their territorial juriſdictions. Our inſular ſituation however as it ſecured us greatly from external hoſtilities, and confined the barons to their domeſtic conteſts; ſo military ſubordination gradually relaxed, and gave way at length to trade and civil inſtitutions. Trade gave property, property enabled the people to purchaſe immunities, which diſarming the barons on one ſide, the regal power took advantages over them on the other: and thus, however paradoxical it may appear, the king grew more abſolute as the people grew more free. The feudal frame of government being almoſt worn out when Henry VII. at the end of a long civil war, obtained the crown; it is under the Tudors that we find the regal power in its largeſt extent. But an imperious church ſtill remained for both prince and people to ſubdue, with all its legions of wealthy drones, more haughty and oppreſſive than the temporal barons; the Romiſh prieſts adding groſs impoſitions on the mind, to maintain thoſe on the body. Letters firſt diſpoſed the people to break looſe from this ſpecies of ſlavery; and thirſt of power inclined the prince to ſhut out the biſhop

* Rapin, 795. See 1 W. & M. ſt 2. c. 2.

of Rome with all his trumpery, and become his own pope: both were gainers by the victory. But letters at length taught the people too much for the prince; they began to understand that tyranny of any species was unjust; and that it was only supported by the sufferers. It is evident these growing powers of prince and people must now interfere, no intermediate object remaining between them. The trading interest was grown formidable, and joined with the landed gentry in disputing the exorbitant powers of the crown when James I. arrived; who endeavoured to intrench himself behind a new doctrine, of the divine right of kings; and united with a willing church, young as yet in point of reformation, for their mutual defence: (the Stuarts were moreover sufficiently inclined to bring in the papal power again, as more favourable to their despotic views, would the spirit of the people have suffered it.) But this doctrine rendered more odious by the alliance which supported it, would not shelter them; and Charles I. was the king with whom the important struggle commenced: it was indeed as natural for him to persist in the retention of those powers which the immediate preceding kings had exercised; as it was for the people, conscious of their strength, to endeavour to reduce the regal power within reasonable limits. Had the general views of either of the parties extended to perceive the nature of this great crisis; a more peaceable settlement had perhaps taken place: but they both acted under the influence of circumstances, that neither of them appeared to understand; at least Charles, unhappily for himself, was the most ignorant in this respect. He continued tenacious and refractory, the commons grew assuming by their success; when the army under a daring chief took the game out of both their hands, and brought the best of the Stuarts to disgraceful death *. An usurper succeeded him, and after his death, military tyranny occasioned the sons of Charles to be invited home as the best alternative: but the people soon found that if the father chastised them with whips, the sons chastised them with scorpions. Nor was the English constitution finally settled, till the nation called in a foreigner who assisted in driving out the last tyrant, and accepted the sovereignty on stipulated articles.

A.D. 1689.

Thus it will appear that those who derive the establishment of English liberties from remote antiquity, rest them on a treacherous foundation: that they *began early* in London and other corporations is true; but it is equally true that it was not till trade had sapped the foundation of the feudal institutions, that they became general †: nor was it until force taught our kings to be just, that the rightful claims of the people were fully admitted and confirmed. Thus though no original compact can be actually produced between king and people ‡, a recent

* Though the proceedings of all parties may merit censure on minute examination, yet on an outline view, a reformation of government was rendered indispensable: we have only to regret that it was not more easily accomplished.

† Those who are acquainted with the state of England at that time, and know to whom *Magna Charta* was granted; will easily determine who were, and who were not the objects of it: none beside landholders, with the freemen of cities and boroughs, were then considered as *free* men or law worthy; but the bulk of the people did not come under either of these descriptions. See the note p. 22. If emancipation, the fruit of their own industry afterward brought them within the letter of it, they are under no obligation to the original framers and asserters of the charter on that score.

‡ Violence at home, or conquest from abroad, generally

A. D. 1689. a recent one is to be found at this revolution, as valid as if it had the ſanction of ages; when government was at laſt ſettled on the broad baſis of popular aſſent and ſupport.

The happy effects of this equitable eſtabliſhment, were ſoon ſeen in the rapid improvement ſince made in every thing conducive to civil ſociety. The ſecurity of perſonal freedom, and property, gave free ſcope to human abilities, which the pooreſt of mankind enjoy equally with the great, all the difference conſiſting in the cultivation of them; and private intereſt ſtimulating every one to labour in their ſeveral departments, we arrive at this concluſion, that the freeſt nation will always be the moſt rich and powerful. How long a nation thus deſcribed, can preſerve theſe characters, is uncertain: riches produce luxury, and however favourable luxury may at firſt prove to induſtry and commerce; its tendency to unman the body and vitiate the mind, fatally counteracts this ſpecious temporary advantage. We may already begin to perceive this ſad truth, without any comfortable proſpect of being able to check it; for when a general depravation of manners takes place, a return to virtue is walking backward, and experience which teaches us that the natural progreſs of all earthly things is onward, diſcredits any ſuch retrograde movements. Theſe circumſtances appear very unpropitious to the duration of liberty.

All things degenerate in time, and nothing ſooner than government: however prudently it may be framed, however accurately its powers may be defined and limited, it is continually encroaching directly or indirectly over the people. Perhaps in ſome future time, which is hoped to be yet far diſtant, another convulſion may be needful to reduce it to its firſt principles, and effect a regeneration: for it is a diſagreeable truth that nothing leſs than the united efforts of the people, are able to effect this indiſpenſable work, when grievances long ſubmitted to, increaſe beyond ſufferance. Whether poſterity, enervated by voluptuouſneſs, may think it worth their attention to aſſert their claim to the invaluable legacies tranſmitted down to them by their anceſtors; is a point that muſt be left for their conſideration.

CHAP. XVII.

From the Revolution to the death of king William III.

THE firſt ſtep after William had received the ſupream authority by act of the convention, was for the new king to convert that aſſembly into a compleat regular parliament, by a joint act †. This was followed by another act impowering

generally eſtabliſhed all governments; but charters, laws, or compacts, when framed afterward, are very injuriouſly repreſented as flowing from the grace or favour of princes; they very rarely diſcovering any generoſity at the expence of ſelf-denial to themſelves. Subjects ſeldom gain any liberties but by force or on conditions; and either way is juſtifiable to procure the general welfare of a people, which we now underſtand to be the *only* object in ſubmiſſion to any government. Hence the *cap* appears to be a very unfit ſymbol of liberty, by inſinuating our enjoyment of that as a gift, which in truth we owe ſolely to the aſſertion of our own ſtrength. A *faſcis* is much more expreſſive.

† 1 W. & M. c. 1.

impowering the magiſtrates of the city of London to tender the declaration made for the more effectually preſerving the king's perſon and government *, to all papiſts coming to the ſaid city, that were not inhabitants or foreign merchants; and upon refuſal to read and ſubſcribe it, to order them to depart the city and ten miles round, on pain of ſuffering as popiſh recuſants convict †. It was indeed incumbent on the nation to be very cautious of papiſts, and vigilant againſt any attempts from them; now a popiſh family exiſted and was harboured in France, that might naturally be expected to keep up pretenſions to the Engliſh government, and to be employed as an engine to diſturb it upon any diſputes with our catholic neighbours. A. D. 1689.

The aſſiſtance given by the French to James for invading Ireland, producing an addreſs from the commons for a declaration of war againſt France, and a proclamation for the encouraging French proteſtants to tranſport themſelves into this kingdom; the French papiſts here, became very inſolent, traducing the government, and diſperſing libels and ſeditious papers againſt it. The houſe of lords, fearing that if this was ſuffered, it might lead to more dangerous attempts; addreſſed his majeſty for a proclamation that no French papiſt might come into Whitehall, St. James's, or St. James's Park; and that all French papiſts not being merchants or houſeholders, ſhould leave the kingdom in ſix weeks, and all others within ſix months, on pain of being proſecuted as alien enemies. The king however giving them to underſtand that he apprehended ſuch a procedure would be injurious to trade, they reſted in his diſcretion; having often heard him declare, that he came over to deliver the proteſtants, not to perſcute the Romaniſts. Indeed, not only foreigners but Engliſh papiſts were gainers by the revolution; as king William protected their perſons and eſtates from the fury of the people, to which, had he connived at it, they would in great part have been ſacrificed ‡. War was declared againſt France on the 7th of May, and ſome letters ſent over by the late king having been intercepted, the earl of Arran and others ſuſpected of agitating his reſtoration, were impriſoned §: theſe letters William, whoſe ſupport depended on popular affection, laid before the parliament, and communicated to the city of London; for which inſtance of confidence the city on June 22d returned him an addreſs of thanks, and aſſurances of their zeal in maintaining his government.

The king ſoon after went to Portſmouth to haſten the naval preparations there; and on his return went with the queen to view the earl of Nottingham's houſe at Kenſington, which he purchaſed for its convenient and healthful ſituation to reſide in during the ſitting of parliament, for 20,000*l* ||.

Among the ſupplies voted by parliament toward the war, we find a tax voted upon all ground rents for buildings upon new foundations within the bills of mortality erected ſince March 25th 1660, excepting ſuch as were within the walls of the city **. This however is to be conſidered only as an expedient

* 30 Car. II. ſt. 2. §. 2.
† 1 W. & M. c. 9.
‡ Rapin continued by Tindal, vol. III. p. 90.
§ Idem. 44. || Idem. 92. ** Idem.

A. D. 1689.

for ſupply, as we hear no more of prohibiting future buildings *. On the contrary a new addition was now made to the ſuburbs, by building the ſtreets round the Seven Dials in the pariſh of St. Giles in the fields; which was then crown land, and was granted by king William to the earl of Portland †.

Before the adjournment of the parliament, a bill was brought in to enjoin the wearing of woollen manufactures at certain times of the year ‡; this compulſory bill, however good its intention, might well give offence, but the parties more immediately intereſted took the firſt alarm. The company of ſilk weavers, when the bill was ſent up to the houſe of lords, preſented a petition againſt it; but gave great offence by the tumultuous manner of bringing it: the vaſt multitude of the fraternity being conſidered by the lords as intended to intimidate them into compliance. They therefore addreſſed his majeſty for a guard, told the petitioners their manner of application was improper, and that the bailiff, wardens, and aſſiſtants of the company, ſhould have directed their members better; they required the crouds to go home, when they needed not doubt juſtice being attended to by the lords in this and every other affair that came before them. The lord-mayor was alſo ordered to get ready a proper number of the trained bands to prevent the paſſage of ſuch numbers of them through the city; and when due meaſures were thus taken to ſtop the return of ſuch unruly multitudes, the bill was unanimouſly rejected §.

The lord-mayor Sir Thomas Pilkington, who was knighted by the king on the 10th of April, being rechoſen, gave an invitation to the king and queen, the prince and princeſs of Denmark, with both houſes of parliament, to dine at Guildhall, on the lord-mayor's day; which was accepted. Accordingly their majeſties attended by their royal highneſſes, and a numerous train of nobility and gentry, went firſt to a balcony prepared for them in Cheapſide, to ſee the proceſſion: which by the numbers of liverymen of the ſeveral guilds or companies, the

* When we conſider the extenſive advantages derived from the bounty which was now granted by parliament (1 W. & M. c. 12 and c. 24) on the exportation of corn at certain limited prices; the mention of it will certainly not be deemed an impertinent digreſſion. In the early times of Engliſh hiſtory the kingdom was often expoſed to dreadful famines from the ill ſtate of huſbandry; for oppreſſion extinguiſhes all induſtry. As freedom gained ground, the people labouring for themſelves became more vigilant in cultivating the earth; and theſe bounties promiſed not only a ſecurity from future dearth at home, but opened a conſiderable article of trade for the ſupply of our neighbours; by ſtimulating the people to improve agriculture, and employ waſte lands in raiſing the neceſſaries of life. In an article of produce ſo dependant on the ſeaſons, the prices of corn will indeed ſtill riſe and fall, as favourable or unfavourable circumſtances operate at home or abroad: and hence many objections have been ſtarted againſt the expediency of the bounty. But though prices may riſe, let it be remembered that corn is always to be had, which was not the caſe formerly; and when corn is plenty, a ſtagnation of it at home to the diſcouragement of the growth is thus prevented: on the other hand when grain exceeds the medium price eſtabliſhed between the raiſer and the conſumer, the bounty ceaſes to operate. It appears from hence that no conſequent ſcarcity can be chargeable on the bounty, which only carries off the ſuperfluity it happily occaſions. The bounty is not affected by arguments on temporary ſuſpenſions of exportation afterward; we can ſhut our ports outward and open them inward, when circumſtances require it; and ſhould we at any time even bring ſome of our own corn back again, which the enemies to the bounty triumph in finding out, ſuch occaſional inconveniencies are amply compenſated by the general face of induſtry all over the kingdom, by having our fields continually waving with grain of all kinds, and by the extenſive benefits of the trade carried on at London and other ports with it.

† Tindal, vol. III. p. 97. note. Anderſon. vol. II. p. 195.

‡ Tindal. 98.

§ Idem. ibid.

the richneſs of the pageants, the full appearance of the artillery company; but particularly the royal city regiment of volunteer horſe, which richly accoutred and led by the earl of Monmouth, eſcorted their majeſties from Whitehall into the city; ſurpaſſed any thing before ſeen on the like occaſion. The cavalcade being over, the ſheriffs conducted the royal company to Guildhall, where the entertainment was equally ſplendid; and the king expreſſed his ſatisfaction by conferring the honour of knighthood on Chriſtopher Lethullier and John Houblon, the two ſheriffs; as likewiſe on Francis Child and Edward Clark, two of the aldermen. Five days before, the king had permitted the Grocers to chuſe him maſter of their company; and the wardens with ſome principal members, preſenting him with his freedom and election in a golden box, they received his thanks, and his majeſty honoured alſo the chief warden Ralph Box with knighthood *. A.D. 1689.

Within a few days after, ſome diſaffected perſon was weak enough to expreſs his diſguſt at theſe manifeſtations of cordiality between the government and the city, by cutting away the crown and ſceptre from the king's picture in Guildhall; an indignity which the lord-mayor and court of aldermen reſented by offering a reward of 500*l.* for the diſcovery of the perpetrator.

In the enſuing parliament which met March 20th, 1690, the citizens of London received a freſh aſſurance of the king's equitable regard to their corporation rights, by his paſſing an act † declaring the proceedings of the former reigns on the *Quo warranto*, illegal and arbitrary. By this national act every judgment given and recorded for ſeizing the franchiſes of the city, were reverſed and made void; and vacates ordered to be entered upon the rolls: the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London, were declared to remain for ever, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London. They were to have and enjoy all their rights and charters; and all charters, letters, patents, *&c.* concerning any of the liberties, lands and tenements, rights, titles, *&c.* made ſince the ſaid judgment by the late kings Charles and James, were thereby declared void. The officers, companies, and corporations were alſo reſtored; and this being the laſt confirmation of the rights and privileges of the citizens, ought juſtly to be known by all: it is therefore added in the Appendix, No. LII. 1690.

When king William went over to Ireland to oppoſe the French invaſion of that kingdom, under the late king James; the adminiſtration devolved on the queen, who had not hitherto interfered in affairs of ſtate. Her ſituation was delicate; her conſort was gone to carry arms againſt her father, and ſhe could not but be anxious on the event, as well as concerned for the ſafety of both: ſhe was in imminent hazard of being invaded by France, and at home ſhe had a divided people to manage. Under all theſe apprehenſions ſhe betrayed no fear, and loſt no time: for as ſoon as ſhe heard of the king's arrival in Ireland, ſhe began to exerciſe her power by two proclamations: the one, commanding all papiſts and reputed papiſts to depart the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and from within

* Tindal. 104. † 2 W. & M. c. 8.

A. D. 1690. ten miles of them; the other for the confinement of popiſh recuſants within five miles of their reſpective dwellings. There was perhaps more than uſual reaſon now to keep a ſtrict watch over the adherents of James, who began to be diſtinguiſhed by the term of *Jacobites*; as the king's abſence afforded an opportunity for concerting meaſures to reſtore the abdicated monarch. It had been ſchemed that while a part of the French fleet ſhould bear up the Thames to countenance an inſurrection of the papiſts who had flocked to London, and who were to ſeize the queen and chief miniſters; another part of the fleet, after landing a force in Torbay, were to ſail into the Iriſh ſeas to prevent the king's return *.

On the 30th of June, the French fleet was encountered by the combined Dutch and Engliſh fleet, when the engagement terminated to the diſadvantage of the latter, owing to the miſbehaviour of Lord Torrington the Engliſh admiral; but this bad ſucceſs at ſea was amply balanced by the total defeat of James at the battle of the Boyne, which happened on the preceding day. As our ſtrength at ſea however is our principal ſecurity, the apprehenſions of a deſcent now ſpread a conſternation over the whole kingdom: but at this critical juncture the lord-mayor, aldermen, and lieutenancy of the city of London, were not wanting in expreſſions of zeal and affection for government to diſpel any fears of danger the queen might entertain. They attended her majeſty in council, and beſide the uſual formal profeſſions of attachment, repreſented that the ſeveral regiments of city militia conſiſting of about 9000 men, were compleat in numbers, well appointed, and ready for her majeſty's immediate ſervice: that the lieutenancy had alſo reſolved to raiſe ſix regiments of auxiliaries; and that the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, would moreover by the voluntary contribution of themſelves and the citizens at large, forthwith raiſe not only a large regiment of horſe, but 1000 dragoons, and maintain them for a month or longer as occaſion required. They referred the nomination of the officers to her, and were thanked for their ready loyalty and zeal on the occaſion; as to this laſt article, ſhe anſwered ſhe would conſider of it, and appoint officers to command according to their deſire †. Such are the advantages of a mutual confidence between prince and people! from which the prince derives far more honour and ſecurity, than from undue power exerciſed over a diſguſted people whoſe ſtrength in that caſe is exerted in counteracting his purpoſes.

The king arrived at Kenſington, after his ſucceſsful expedition to Ireland, on the 10th of September; and was attended the next day by the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, with the compliments of the city, upon the happy event of his arms and ſafe return.

1691. In the parliament that met January 5th, 1691, an act paſſed granting general powers for paving, cleanſing, and lighting, the ſtreets of London, Weſtminſter, Southwark, and other places within the bills of mortality, and for regulating the markets therein ‡. The proprietors of the water works in York-buildings, were alſo incorporated by a private act paſſed this ſeſſion §.

On April 9th, four days before the king's arrival from the congreſs at the Hague, the palace at Whitehall ſuffered greatly by fire, owing to the negligence of

* Tindal. 139. † Idem. 140. ‡ Stat. 2 W. & M. ſt. 2. c. 8. § Tindal. 163. note.

of a maid-ſervant, who, about eight at night, to ſave the labour of cutting a candle from a pound, burnt it off, and threw the reſt careleſsly by, before the flame was out. It burnt violently until four the next morning, and deſtroyed the dutcheſs of Portſmouth's lodgings, with all the ſtone-gallery and buildings behind it, down to the Thames *. A. D. 1691.

The king went abroad again on the laſt day of April, to command the confederate army in Flanders, after giving the neceſſary directions for the reduction of Ireland; and returned on the 29th of October, when the citizens received him with all imaginable demonſtrations of joy. The Iriſh war alſo being brought to a happy period by general Ginkle, who in conſequence was created earl of Athlone; he with his principal officers were invited by Sir Thomas Stamp the Lord Mayor of London, to dine in the city at Merchant Taylors hall, where they were entertained with equal reſpect and magnificence.

The papiſts though hitherto diſappointed in their machinations, ſtill kept up their views of reſtoring James; and the king going to Holland March 5th, 1692, his abſence ſeemed to afford opportunity for another trial. A deſcent upon England was projected in France, an inſurrection was to favour it at home; and the aſſaſſination of William abroad, was to crown the ſcheme with ſucceſs. The queen being informed of theſe deſigns, and of preparations for carrying them into execution, renewed the proclamation, on May 5th, for papiſts and reputed papiſts to leave the metropolis: and ordered diligent ſearch to be made for the moſt diſaffected perſons, who abſconding, a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending the principal of them by name. She ordered alſo the militia of Weſtminſter, conſiſting of two regiments of foot, of about fifteen hundred men each, and a troop of horſe, to appear in Hyde-park, on May 9th, under the earl of Bedford, lord lieutenant of the county of Middleſex. The following day the ſix regiments of London trained bands, containing about ten thouſand men, were drawn out in the ſame place, under the command of the lord-mayor and their reſpective colonels. Her majeſty reviewed theſe regiments herſelf on both days, and expreſſed herſelf extreamly ſatisfied with the good order of their appearance, and with the readineſs and zeal they ſhewed for her ſervice. The queen alſo at this critical juncture obtained a loan of 200,000*l.* from the corporation of London. The glorious victory however gained by the combined Engliſh and Dutch fleets over the French, off la Hogue, once more diſconcerted the attempts on the Engliſh government, and relieved the nation from apprehenſions of danger †. 1692.

On Thurſday September 8th, an earthquake was felt at London, without doing any damage; yet it extended wide, being felt in moſt parts of England, France, Germany, and the Netherlands: about two months before, earthquakes had been felt at Sicily and Malta, of which terrible accounts are related; and about the ſame time the town of Port Royal in Jamaica was totally ruined by theſe ſubterraneal commotions. Theſe calamities occaſioned the learned in apocalyptical ſtudies, to conjecture that the end of the world was approaching; and

* Tindal. 171. † Tindal. 200—206.

A. D. 1692. and the government, that ought at all times vigilantly to diſcourage vice and immorality, not only by wholeſome inſtitutions, but, by what has even greater influence, though leaſt thought of, by *virtuous example*; gave orders now to execute the laws againſt drunkenneſs, ſwearing, and debauchery. But ſuch intermitting fits of reformation, excited by fear, reſemble death-bed repentances too much to merit any encomium.

Diſputes had ariſen on the right of non-freemen living in the city to nominate aldermen and elect common-council men for the reſpective wards; which required an act of the corporation to determine: it was therefore declared by act of common-council, that none but freemen, being houſeholders, paying ſcot, and bearing lot, ſhould enjoy ſuch rights of election. But the election of city officers and magiſtrates will be more particularly attended to, when we come to the time when their laſt regulation by parliament took place.

On the 20th of October the queen met his majeſty at Newhall, on his return to England, and they paſſed through the city on their way to Kenſington, amidſt the acclamations of the people, and every indication of ſincere joy at the king's ſafe return. Two days after, the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, carried a congratulatory addreſs to the king, and invited their majeſties to dine at Guildhall on the approaching lord-mayor's day; when he accepted the invitation, and knighted Salathiel Lovel, ſerjeant at law, the recorder. The king and queen ſaw the proceſſion as before, were magnificently entertained; and in acknowledgement of their ſatisfaction, the king beſtowed the honour of knighthood on aldermen John Wildman, William Gore, and James Houblon; Leonard Robinſon, the chamberlain; Rowland Ainſworth, William Scawen, Joſiah Child, and John Touch, citizens.

It was at this time that ſeveral French refugees, in conjunction with ſome Engliſh merchants, ſupported by the protection of the earl of Pembroke, whom they choſe for their governor, were incorporated under the name of the Royal luſtring company; having the full and ſole privilege of making luſtrings and alamodes in England. The patent which made them a body politic, was read in a full committee at their houſe in Auſtin Friars, October 26th, their governor farther aſſuring them of his majeſty's great ſatisfaction in their undertaking, and that every encouragement might be expected for promoting it *.

1693. The king went again to Flanders in March 1693, to aſſiſt the allies againſt France; and on the news of the battle of Landen, the lord-mayor and aldermen preſented the queen with a congratulatory addreſs on the ſafety of his majeſty's perſon; he having expoſed himſelf with ſuch courage as extorted praiſes even from the enemy. They alſo returned her thanks for the care taken of the trade of the city, by providing convoys for the merchants; and aſſured her of their zeal in her ſervice. As the queen had applied to the city for a loan of 300,000 *l.* the citizens realiſed their profeſſions by raiſing the money and paying it into the Exchequer.

The corporation of London, had for many ages taken the guardianſhip of her orphan children and their property, under protection. The firſt incidental men-

* Tindal. 219.

tion we find of the orphan's fund is in the year 1391 *, at which time it muſt have been of ſome ſtanding, ſince 2000 marks were then borrowed out of it to purchaſe corn during a dearth, and in 1569 we again find it mentioned as paying regular intereſt for their benefit †. By negligence or bad management of the city revenues, this fund was ſuffered to run ſo far in arrear, that the chamber of London, where it was then, and is ſtill kept, was ſhut up for ſeveral years; and the diſtreſs of the orphans, many hundreds of whom were ruined for want of their portions, which had been put into the chamberlain's hands, on the ſecurity of the city, occaſioned great complaints at different times. The city was now indebted to her orphans and other creditors, in the ſum of 747,500*l.* a ſum by no means capable of being diſcharged without the authority of a national act, which had been ſolicited in vain for three years; but the bills that had been brought into parliament for that purpoſe were always neglected: to prevent the ſtarving theſe orphans therefore, the moſt effectual way was thought to be to engage ſome men of intereſt to do for profit, what they could not be prevailed on to do for juſtice. Accordingly by an indirect application of ſeveral ſums of money, an act was obtained creating a fund for the repayment of the debt owing to the orphans by the chamber of London ‡. Among other ſums diſburſed on this account, it appeared by an entry on the chamberlain's books dated February 12th 1694, that Sir John Trevor, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, had received 1000 guineas for his ſervices in this affair: which being afterward diſcovered, he was expelled the houſe the next ſeſſion, for bribery and breach of truſt; as was alſo Mr. Hungerford another member for receiving 20 guineas on the ſame account §.

A. D. 1693.

By this act all the city eſtates, except thoſe belonging to the hoſpitals and the bridge, were charged with the raiſing of the annual ſum of 8000*l.* clear of all deductions, for ſettling a perpetual fund for paying 4*l. per ann.* intereſt, for every 100*l.* due from the city to the ſaid creditors. It was farther enacted, that the profits ariſing from the ſeveral aqueducts belonging to the city, ſhould be applied toward the payment of the ſaid intereſt: that the lord-mayor and common-council might raiſe 2000*l. per ann.* by equal aſſeſſments upon the perſonal eſtates of the citizens: that the 600*l. per ann.* paid by the lighters of the convex-lamps, ſhould be applied in the ſame manner: that every apprentice at his binding, ſhould pay 2*s.* 6*d.* and every perſon made free, 5*s.* toward the ſaid fund: that 5*s.* ſhall be paid for every ton of wine, and 4*d.* extraordinary metage

* See p. 83. *ante.*

† See p. 133. *ante.*

‡ Stat. 5 W. & M. c. 10.

§ Tindal. 251. 269. To prevent the reader's ſurprize at theſe expulſions, he muſt be reminded, that this event happened near fourſcore years ago. To illuſtrate his ideas ſomewhat more, 'as to the alterations that time produces, he may be farther ſurprized by knowing that *theſe* commons had paſſed a bill in the preceding ſeſſion, to render their members incapable of places of truſt and profit; under the title of *A bill touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament.* This bill the lords had rejected, but the commons purſuing their object, brought it in again, and carried it through both houſes, when it was rejected by the king; which ſhews that the road ſince ſo beaten, was then marked out: and however ſtrange it may appear, the commons were offended at his refuſal of a bill which, as the words of their reſolution expreſſed,—"tends ſo "much to the clearing the reputation of this houſe." But the members who then compoſed the houſe of commons have been dead many years; and unhappily their ideas of reputation died with them.

A. D. metage for every chaldron of coals, in the port of London, to the ſaid fund:
1693. and that the ſaid 4*d.* per chaldron ſhould be raiſed to 6*d.* after the 29th of September, 1700, or 6*d.* per ton, if weighable, for the term of fifty years. At the end of that term, the impoſition on coals was to ceaſe, and the city eſtates to ſtand charged with the yearly ſum of 6000*l.* over and above the before named ſum of 8000*l.* applicable to the ſame uſe.

This fund will be farther mentioned under the year 1747, when another act of parliament was made with relation to it *.

1694. By the great increaſe of ſhipping, and navigation, thoſe parts of the ſuburbs of London eaſtward of the Tower, and below St. Catharine's, called Wapping, were become ſo populous, that it was found neceſſary in the year 1694, to erect a new church and pariſh for the inhabitants; which obtained the name of the pariſh of St. John in Wapping †.

This year is diſtinguiſhed by the firſt erection of a national bank, or the Bank of England; an event that muſt not be paſſed over without notice. There were at this time but four conſiderable banks in Europe; thoſe of Amſterdam, Hamburgh, Venice, and Genoa: of which, all but the laſt, were ſolely for the conveniency of merchants; who were ſaved much trouble, by having bills of exchange and other large payments uſually paid at thoſe banks. The bank of Genoa and thoſe in other parts of Europe, were not only caſh keepers for merchants, but were maintained for the profit of the proprietors; who having originally advanced money for the ſtate, had a perpetual fund of intereſt for it: and upon this plan was the intended bank of England now modelled. Men of great abilities had for ſeveral years employed their thoughts on this important object; and it was concluded that in order to bring down the high rates of intereſt, and premiums paid by the government, which proved injurious to commerce, by tempting men to draw their money out of trade; it would be requiſite to eſtabliſh a public transferrable fund of intereſt, and that the bank ſhould be conſtituted a body politic with ſuitable powers.

At this time Mr. William Paterſon, merchant, one of the firſt projectors of the bank, obſerved, that ſo greatly were the miniſterial people diſtreſſed for raiſing the annual ſupplies, as to ſtoop to ſolicitations to the London common-council for the borrowing of only 1 or 200,000*l.* at a time, on the firſt payments of the land-tax: as particular common-council-men likewiſe did to the private inhabitants of their reſpective wards, going from houſe to houſe for the loan of money ‡.

An act having paſſed for granting ſeveral duties on tonnage of ſhips, and on beer, ale, and other liquors; for ſecuring certain recompences &c. to ſuch perſons as ſhall voluntarily advance 1,500,000*l.* § it was thereby enacted, that their majeſties might grant a commiſſion to take particular ſubſcriptions for 1,200,000*l.* part of the above ſum, as the miniſtry would not truſt the whole to this new ſcheme; of any perſons, natives or foreigners, whom they were impowered

* Stat. 21 Geo. II. c. 29. † Anderſon, vol. II. p. 201. ‡ Idem. § Stat. 5 & 6 W. & M. c. 20.

impowered to incorporate, with a yearly allowance of 100,000 *l.* (viz. 96,000 *l.* or eight *per cent* intereſt, until redeemed, and 4000 *l.* allowed to the intended bank for charges of management.) In virtue of this act a draught of a commiſſion for taking ſubſcriptions, together with a ſchedule or draught of a charter, were approved and ſigned by her majeſty in council on June 8th, and the ſubſcriptions being compleated in ten days time, 25 *per cent* being paid in; the charter of incorporation was executed on the 27th of July *. A. D. 1694.

By the above mentioned act of parliament, and charter of incorporation, the bank was impowered to lend money on pawns or pledges; but little or no uſe has been made of this power. The directors have hitherto contented themſelves with banking only, including therein the dealing in bullion, diſcounting bills of exchange, the advancing money to the public on the credit of acts of parliament; the circulating their own ſealed bills which bore intereſt, (ſince laid aſide) and of their caſh notes on demand, bearing no intereſt: they circulate beſide, exchequer bills for government on a ſtated allowance. In all theſe articles of buſineſs, the corporation has proved of great advantage to government, perhaps too much ſo, and has preſerved its credit even in precarious times; chiefly owing to the great care of the proprietors in electing for governors and directors, only gentlemen of known abilities and integrity, as well as fortune.

Great oppoſition was made to the firſt conſtituting this national bank; the monied men oppoſed it, as they ſaw the tendency it had to diminiſh their gains in contracts with government; while others alleged that it would engroſs all the riches of the kingdom. When we ſurvey the immenſe debt ſince entailed upon the nation, by the extravagant ſyſtem of anticipation †, it juſtifies the apprehenſive eyes with which public credit has been viewed all along; notwithſtanding it has outlived ſome miſtaken prognoſtications.

By an act of the ſame ſeſſion of parliament, a tax was laid on hackney coaches, the number of which was then fixed at 700, of 4 *l. per annum* each, beſide a fine of 50 *l.* for their firſt licence for 21 years; and 8 *l. per annum* on ſtage coaches ‡.

The ſuppreſſion of hawkers was once more thought deſerving the attention of the corporation, as they interfered greatly in the retail trade of the city. By act of common-council it was therefore ordered, that no perſon ſhould preſume to ſell any goods or merchandize, in any public place within the city or

* Tindal. 253. Anderſon, v. II. p. 202.

† While legiſlative and executive powers are allowed to mix; that is, while officers under the government, enjoy the undue privilege of ſitting and voting the money of the nation to government; the expectation of *oeconomy*, either in grants, or in the application of them, is to the laſt degree ridiculous! It is a ſyſtem that muſt inevitably deſtroy itſelf.

Experience having taught miniſters, that the commons of England were not to be ſubdued in their legiſlative capacity jointly; they have ſince the revolution altered the plan of ſubverting the liberties of the people, to the more quiet and more ſure method of corrupting their repreſentatives individually with the national money. To this infamous and baneful ſcheme, the growing luxury, and general profligacy of the times, which they encourage, have fatally contributed; by rendering our repreſentatives needy, craving, void of public virtue, and obſequiouſly dependent on the miniſters for the time being. However harſh all this may appear, it is impoſſible to paint in colours ſtrong enough to come up to the likeneſs. It is melancholy, and if the tendency is not prevented by ſome whimſical turn of fortune not to be foreſeen, muſt produce general confuſion; when it is doubtful if there will be virtue enough remaining in the nation to reſtore order and freedom once more.

‡ Stat. 5 & 6 W. & M. c. 22.

A. D. 1694. liberties, except in open markets and fairs; on penalty of 40*s.* for each offence, both on buyer and ſeller. The ſame penalty was impoſed on all houſe-keepers who ſhould ſuffer hawkers or pedlars to expoſe their goods to ſale in their reſpective houſes.

To evade this act, the hawkers and pedlars carried their goods to the public markets; which occaſioned another act of common-council, whereby it was enacted and and ordained, "that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, whether "free or not free of this city, ſhall ſell or expoſe to ſale in the public markets, "or any ground belonging to them, within the city and liberties, any mercery "wares, lace and linen, grocery or confectionary wares, hoſier's wares, cutler's "wares, tin wares, drapery wares, millinery wares, glaſs or earthern wares, "toys, or any ſuch like commodities, or merchandizes, which are ſold in open "ſhops or warehouſes of the freemen of this city, and liberties thereof, upon "pain to forfeit, and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of 3 *l.* with coſts of "ſuit, if proſecuted within fourteen days, in the name of the chamberlain, "in the lord-mayor's court: one moiety to the proſecutor, the other to St. Tho-"mas's hoſpital."

On the 28th of December, queen Mary died of the ſmall-pox; on which occaſion the corporation preſented a warm addreſs of condolance to his majeſty.

1695. On March 5, 1695, her funeral was celebrated with a magnificence ſuitable to the affection the nation had for her; the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, both houſes of parliament, the judges, ſerjeants at law, and all her majeſty's houſhold, joining the mournful proceſſion *.

It appearing neceſſary to aſcertain the due and regular method of calling, adjourning, and diſſolving common-halls for the election of city officers, to prevent diſputes in the exerciſe of thoſe powers; an act of common-council was paſſed on June 21ſt, under Sir Thomas Lane mayor, which declared "that "the right of aſſembling common-halls, for the election of lord-mayor, "ſheriffs, and other public officers for the city, is and ought to be in the lord-"mayor, for the time being. That the right of taking a poll and ſcrutiny, and "of adjourning the hall from time to time, till the ſame ſhall be concluded, "ſhall be in the ſheriffs: but that, if the ſheriffs diſagree, ſo as to impede the "completing of a poll or ſcrutiny, and refuſe to obſerve the orders ſent to them "on that occaſion by the lord-mayor, to put an end to the difference, his lord-"ſhip may proceed himſelf in granting and taking the poll and ſcrutiny, and in "adjourning the hall, until all ſhall be finally finiſhed."

Conformable to theſe regulations, it is now the eſtabliſhed cuſtom at common-halls, for the lord-mayor, attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs, to appear on the huſtings; when a proclamation being made by the common crier for the liverymen to draw near and give attention according to their ſummons, and for all others to depart the hall on pain of impriſonment; the recorder and common ſerjeant addreſs themſelves to the livery to declare the purpoſe of their meeting: after which the lord-mayor and aldermen retire to the council-chamber,

* Tindal. 264.

ber, leaving the ſheriffs to manage the intermediate proceedings of election. The candidates being then propoſed by the common ſerjeant, the ſheriffs judge in whoſe favour the majority of hands appear; if a poll is demanded, it is taken by clerks under their appointment; if a ſcrutiny is demanded, it is referred to their judgment; and it is they who make a declaration of the majority under all theſe circumſtances to the lord-mayor. His lordſhip then returning to the huſtings attended as before, declares the election to the common-hall, by the mouth of the recorder; and the court is then diſſolved by his order. A. D. 1695.

The election of repreſentatives to ſit in parliament, is however an exception to this rule, as they are not ſuppoſed to be included in the general deſcription of city officers, though like them they are choſen by a common-hall of the liverymen of London, in virtue of a writ directed to the ſheriffs. In this caſe the ſheriffs only are the returning officers, and are the ſole directors of all the proceedings in the election.

In the election of a lord-mayor, all the aldermen under the chair, who have ſerved the office of ſheriff, are propoſed in rotation, two of which are to be returned by the common-hall to the court of aldermen; whoſe choice is limited to one of thoſe two. It has been the uſual cuſtom of the livery-men to nominate the two ſenior aldermen under the chair; and the court of aldermen, upon the like example, have uſually elected the ſenior of thoſe two into the office. But that each of them have a right to deviate from this uſual method of rotation, is what no one can diſpute; and in caſes where a particular diſlike is taken to any of the aldermen, eſpecially when the city is divided into parties on political conſiderations, the order of rotation is ſeldom regarded.

In like manner, upon the election of ſheriffs, all the aldermen who have not ſerved in that office, are firſt put up in their order of ſeniority; but, by whatever laws theſe might have formerly claimed the priority of being ſo elected, yet it is certain, the liverymen at preſent are at liberty to chooſe whom they think proper, either out of that court, or of thoſe nominated by the lord-mayor, or any others that ſhall be propoſed at the time of election. This indeed is the true and proper freedom of election, which the livery reſerve to themſelves upon this, and every other occaſion.

Under the year 1668, an account was given of king Charles's attempt to inſtitute a council of commerce, to regulate all matters relating to trade and the colonies; with the cauſes that rendered the plan abortive *. The merchants now making repeated complaints of the great captures by the French, and the little regard that had for ſeveral years been paid to trade and commerce; king William in the year 1696 eſtabliſhed a new ſtanding council for commerce and plantations in their moſt comprehenſive ſenſe, who are commonly ſtiled the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations. To this board propoſals are made by merchant and others for the improvement of trade, manufactures, fiſheries, navigation, &c. for the redreſs of grievances in trade, which are argued before the board, chiefly by council. Britiſh conſuls appointed to reſide 1696.

* See p. 233, *ante*.

A. D. 1696.

in foreign parts, receive inſtructions from them, and maintain a correſpondence with them; as do all the governors of the American plantations, who tranſmit to them the journals of their councils and aſſemblies, and the accounts of the collectors of the cuſtoms, navy officers, &c. with reports how the balance of trade ſtands between England and foreign nations. Upon all ſuch matters brought regularly before them, the commiſſioners make their reports and give their opinions to the king and his privy council *.

The market people exhibiting a complaint to the lord-mayor and common-council againſt the farmers of the city markets, for extortions; a committee was appointed to enquire into the cauſe of that complaint, who on the 29th of July, reported that the farmers of Leadenhall, Stocks, Honey-lane, and Newgate, markets, had extorted an annual rent of 10,896*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* per. ann. for ſtalls, and fines amounting to 2194*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* from the preſent tenants; and thereby had forfeited their leaſes. Divers ſuits being commenced againſt the ſaid farmers on this report, the court of king's bench referred the cauſe to the arbitrement of Sir Nathan Wright, and Sir Bartholomew Shower, ſerjeants at law, who awarded, that the ſaid farmers ſhould refund the ſeveral ſums of money unjuſtly extorted, and that for the future, every thing ſhould remain according to the regulation made by the common-council in 1674.

Some diſaffected perſons had entered into another aſſaſſination plot to deſtroy the king, but the hiſtory of it would be a digreſſion we could ill ſpare room for; it will ſuffice to obſerve that the citizens of London to manifeſt their attachment to the king, inſtructed their members to uſe their endeavours for a thorough examination into the conſpiracy. After the parliament had proceeded in this affair and brought Sir John Fenwick and other of the principal contrivers to juſtice, they entered upon the removal of a grievance of long ſtanding in the metropolis. Several places in and about the city of London, which in the times of popery, had been allowed as ſanctuaries to criminals and debtors, had ever ſince the reformation pretended to a privilege of protecting the latter; no officers daring without a hazard of their lives to arreſt the lawleſs debtors who took refuge in them. One of theſe, Whitefriars, which lay in the very heart of the metropolis, was become a notorious receptacle of broken and deſperate men; where to the diſhonour of government, and to the great prejudice of the community they defended themſelves againſt all juſtice, and public authority†. This intolerable miſchief the parliament redreſſed by an act, "For the more ef-"fectual relief of creditors in caſes of eſcapes, and for preventing abuſes in "priſons and pretended privileged places ‡." By this ſtatute the following places of pretended privilege were ſuppreſſed, viz. that in the Minories; thoſe in and near Fleet-ſtreet, as Saliſbury-court, White-friars, Ram-alley, and Mitre-court;—in Holborn, Fulwood's Rents, and Baldwin's-gardens in Gray's-inn-lane; in the Strand, the Savoy;—in Southwark, Mountague-cloſe, Dead-man's-place, the Clink, and the Mint. Yet this laſt named place, the Mint, was afterward ſuffered to ſpring up again in a more outrageous manner than ever before; and was not finally ſuppreſſed until the reign of George I §.

In

* Anderſon. vol. II. p. 214. † Tindal. 349. ‡ Stat. 8 & 9 W. III. c. 27. § Anderſon. vol. II. p. 220.

In the year 1697, the ſilk weavers in London grew very tumultuous and outrageous on account of the great importation of ſilks, calicoes, and other Indian manufactures, imported by the Eaſt India company, and worn by all ſorts of people. They even attempted to ſeize the treaſure at the Eaſt India houſe, and were with difficulty reduced to order. Yet great clamour was raiſed againſt the company both in converſation and in pamphlets. The company engaged the famous D'Avenant as their literary champion, who was encountered by Mr. Pollexfen an eminent merchant; and the latter both as to matter of fact and in popularity, was thought to have greatly the advantage *. A. D. 1697.

After concluding the peace of Ryſwick, the king returned to England and landed at Greenwich, November 15th. He was received by the magiſtrates of London, at St. Margaret's-hill Southwark the next day, and attended to Whitehall, in a kind of triumphal proceſſion, with all the magnificence he would permit. There had been ſome progreſs made in erecting triumphal arches on this occaſion, but he put a ſtop to them; and ſeemed from a kind of innate modeſty, quite the reverſe of his antagoniſt Louis XIV. to have contracted an antipathy to all vain oſtentatious ſhews and pageantry †.

The French commiſſary ſent over to London, in conſequence of this peace, to conclude a treaty of commerce between the two nations, found unſurmountable difficulties in the way to the execution of his commiſſion. High duties had been laid on French goods; and theſe were appropriated to various uſes: beſide the Engliſh had now in great meaſure learned to do without French merchandize, by ſupplying themſelves with wine from Italy, Spain, and Portugal; and with linen from Holland and Sileſia. The French refugees ſettled here, had introduced the manufactures of ſilks, ſtuffs, hats, and paper; for which we were no longer obliged to ſend abroad: as France moreover had not relaxed the high impoſts laid there on Engliſh manufactures; all theſe circumſtances concurred to obſtruct the concluſion of any tariff or treaty of commerce, and therefore none was made ‡.

On the 5th of January 1698, another fire happened at Whitehall §, by the careleſſneſs of a laundreſs, by which all the body of the palace, with the new gallery, council chamber, and ſeveral adjoining apartments, were entirely burned down. That famous piece of architecture, the banqueting houſe, was ſo particularly the object of the king's care, that he ſent meſſenger after meſſenger, from Kenſington for its preſervation, and it was ſaved with great difficulty ‖. 1698.

Having mentioned the luſtring company erected in 1692, the hiſtory of it may be concluded in few words: they had obtained an act for perpetual incorporation **, but new fabrications driving out the wear of thoſe gloſſy ſilks, the company ſoon came to decay, and did not revive ††.

Many complaints continuing to be made againſt the Eaſt India company, the houſe of commons took the ſtate of the trade into conſideration; to ſtop which the

* Anderſon. vol. II. p. 220.
† Tindal. 364.
‡ Anderſon. *ibid.*
§ See p. 276. *ante.*
‖ Tindal. 378.
** Stat. 9 & 10. W. III. c. 43.
†† Anderſon. 224.

A. D. 1698. the company offered to advance 700,000*l.* for public ſervice at 4 *per cent.* provided the excluſive trade to India might be legally ſettled on them. In oppoſition to this, another ſet of merchants, offered to advance two millions at 8 *per cent.* on the ſame condition; an offer which not only indicated the great increaſe of mercantile wealth, but alſo how profitable that trade muſt be for which the candidates were ſo anxious. This latter offer was the beſt reliſhed, and an act was paſſed in their favour *, in which however it was provided that the preſent company might continue their trade until Michaelmas 1701. Thus we had two Eaſt India companies ſubſiſting; and the old company artfully ſubſcribing 315,000*l.* into the new ſtock in the name of their treaſurer, obtained a private act of parliament in the next ſeſſion, declaring that in conſequence of this ſubſcription the old company ſhould continue a corporation, until the redemption of the new fund †.

London at this time abounded with new projects and ſchemes ſome of them productive of rational improvements, but many of them deluſory, promiſing mountains of gold, to take in the unwary. Writers of that time complained much that the Royal Exchange of London was crouded with projects, wagers, fairy companies of new inventions and manufactures, ſtock jobbers, &c. but ſoon after this time, the ſtock jobbers, that pernicious ſpawn of the public funds, were juſtly removed from the Royal Exchange. They ſettled in Exchange-alley juſt oppoſite ‡; and though a public nuſance, they ſerve the purpoſes of miniſters too well, in propagating a ſpirit of gaming in government ſecurities, to be exterminated, as a wholeſome policy would dictate. Private ſchemes of lotteries became ſo general, not only in London, but in moſt of the cities and great towns of England, to the defrauding of the lower people and ſervants, that an act of parliament was paſſed for the ſuppreſſing ſuch lotteries §; which however was not effectually done until ſome years afterward.

1699. In conſequence of diſbanding the army on the peace, a viſible concourſe of the papiſts and Jacobites was obſerved about the town and court; and this in ſo bold and inſolent a manner, that the houſe of commons took notice of it in an addreſs to the king on the 21ſt of February 1699. His majeſty replied that the laws ſhould be put in execution according to their deſire; and to this end, he on March 2d iſſued a proclamation for them to depart from within ten miles of the metropolis, on pain of ſuffering as recuſants convict.

On the 10th of May this year Billingſgate by virtue of an act of parliament ‖, was opened as a free market for fiſh every day in the week; Sunday being ſo far only excepted, as that mackarel ſhould not be ſold during divine ſervice. Proviſions were made by this act againſt engroſſing or foreſtalling fiſh, to be ſold in lots afterward to other fiſhmongers; ſo that no perſon ſhould buy at the ſaid market but for his own immediate ſale or private uſe.

On the king's return from Holland October 18th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſheriffs, waited on him two days afterward with a congratulatory

* 9 & 10. W. III. c. 44.
† Anderſon. vol. II. p. 224.
‡ Anderſon. vol. II. p. 225.
§ Stat. 10 & 11. W. III. c. 17.
‖ Stat. 10 & 11. W. III. c. 24.

gratulatory addreſs on his ſafe arrival; which was favourably received: he moreover earneſtly recommended to them a vigorous execution of the laws againſt prophaneneſs and immorality; and that effectual proviſion might be made for the poor, to prevent their begging about the ſtreets for relief. On this occaſion the king conferred the honour of knighthood on Charles Duncomb, and Jeffrey Jeffreys, the two ſheriffs, and on alderman William Withers. Some time after the lord-mayor and aldermen were ordered to attend the privy council; where the king told them he had received information that in defiance of the laws, great numbers of papiſts reſorted to the city, and frequented public maſs-houſes; that he had cauſed proclamations to be prepared, commanding all popiſh prieſts and jeſuits to depart the kingdom; for calling home all his ſubjects who might be educating in popiſh ſeminaries abroad; and for ordering all papiſts to depart from within ten miles of London and Weſtminſter: he therefore ſtrictly enjoined the London magiſtrates to put the laws againſt known and reputed papiſts in execution, to prevent his ſubjects going to maſs, to ſuppreſs all popiſh ſchools, and popiſh books; to tender the oaths to all papiſts and reputed papiſts; and from time to time to report their proceedings to the council. A. D. 1699.

Information being given the next year, 1700, that papiſts and other diſaffected perſons were collecting arms and ammunition; the proclamation for baniſhing them from the metropolis, &c. was renewed, and all magiſtrates ordered to make vigilant ſearch for arms in their poſſeſſion. 1700.

The late king James died at St. Germaines on September 6th 1701, and the French king acted the inconſiſtent part of immediately proclaiming the pretended prince of Wales, king of England Scotland and Ireland, by the name of James III. when at the ſame time he had concluded a peace with king William, and had an ambaſſador from William reſiding at his court! The king was then abroad, but the corporation of London alarmed at ſo menacing a tranſaction, drew up the addreſs to him in the note below *, which was preſented to the lord's juſtices, and tranſmitted to Holland: the lords were in return ordered to acquaint the lord-mayor and aldermen with the ſatisfaction he received at this declaration of the city's attachment to him; which was reported in common-council. Numerous addreſſes to the ſame import came in alſo from different parts of the kingdom †; and the parliament being diſſolved November 11th, 1701.

and

* "Great Sir,

"We are deeply ſenſible how much we are in duty "bound highly to reſent that great indignity and "affront offered to your moſt ſacred majeſty by the "French king, in giving the title of king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the pretended "prince of Wales, contrary to your majeſty's moſt "juſt and lawful title, and to the ſeveral acts of "parliament for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the crown "in the proteſtant line.

"By this it is apparent he deſigns, as much as in "him lies, to dethrone your majeſty, to extirpate "the proteſtant religion out of theſe your majeſty's "kingdoms, and to invade our liberties and properties; for the maintaining whereof, your majeſty "hath ſignalized your zeal, by the often hazarding "your precious life.

"We therefore, your majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, do ſincerely, unanimouſly, and chearfully "aſſure your majeſty, that we will, at all times, "and upon all occaſions, exert the utmoſt of our "abilities, and contribute whatever lies in our "power, for the preſervation of your perſon (whom "God long preſerve) and the defence of your juſt "rights, in oppoſition to all invaders of your crown "and dignity."

† Tindal. 495.

A. D. 1701. and another ſummoned for December 30th, the citizens of London choſe Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Thomas Abney, and Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq. to repreſent them; giving them inſtructions to purſue the engagements made to his majeſty in their late addreſs.

CHAP. XVIII.

From the acceſſion of queen Anne, to her death.

1702. KING William died March 8th, 1702, and leaving no iſſue, the princeſs Anne, wife to prince George of Denmark, ſucceeded to the crown, and received the congratulations of the city of London on her acceſſion. On May 4th, war was declared againſt France and Spain *.

The contentions that aroſe between the two rival Eaſt India companies, made government ſee a neceſſity of compoſing their differences by a coalition for the ſake of public tranquillity. This union took place by an indenture tripartite between the queen and the old and new companies July 22d, which conſolidated them into one body, under the name of The united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies †.

The queen accepted an invitation to dine at Guildhall on the lord-mayor's day this year. The Orange and Red regiments of trained bands lined both ſides of the ſtreet from Temple-bar to Ludgate; and her majeſty with a numerous train of nobility and gentry, preceded by the Artillery company, went to the houſe of Mr. James Eaton linen-draper in Cheapſide, facing Bow-church, from whoſe balcony ſhe viewed the proceſſion. Being then conducted to Guildhall by the ſheriffs, ſhe was moſt magnificently entertained; and in token of her ſatisfaction ſhe conferred the honour of knighthood on Francis Daſhwood; Eſq; brother of the lord-mayor Sir Samuel Daſhwood, Gilbert Heathcote Eſq; Richard Hoar, Eſq; and on Mr. Eaton abovementioned.

The following day arrived intelligence of our ſucceſs at Vigo, and on this account as well as on that of the proſperous campaign of the earl of Marlborough againſt the French, the queen appointed November 12th, for a day of public thankſgiving. On this day the queen accompanied by both houſes of parliament attended the ſervice at St. Paul's cathedral; the ſtreet from St. James's to Temple bar, was lined with the Weſtminſter militia, and from thence to Ludgate by the London trained bands: two companies of the foot guards were placed in the church and church yard.

1703. The next year on Friday November 16th, the nation was viſited by one of the moſt deſtructive calamities in nature; a hurricance whoſe fury was aſtoniſhing and the effects terrible. The number of buildings in London and Weſtminſter expoſed the inhabitants particularly to the diſtreſſes attending the ſhattering of houſes all around them; and how greatly they ſuffered by this extraordinary ſtorm will be conceived by the ſhort mention of a few particulars.

Our

* Tindal. 495. † Anderſon. vol. II. p. 230. 236.

A. D. 1703.

Our iſland firſt received the impreſſions of this ſingular ſtorm, which in its courſe over Europe, traverſed England, France, Germany, the Baltic-ſea; and paſſing the northern continent of Sweden, Finland, Muſcovy, and part of Tartary, loſt itſelf at length in the northern ocean. The wind had blown exceeding hard for fourteen days preceding the fatal night of its extream violence. On the 16th it did not blow ſo hard but that moſt families in London retired to reſt; at midnight its rage was ſo alarming, that few who were capable of any ſenſe of danger were ſo hardy as to continue in bed under the hazard of being killed by the ruin of their habitations. Yet in the extream darkneſs of the night, no one durſt quit their tottering houſes; for whatever the danger was within doors, it was worſe without, where the tiles, bricks, and ſtones, flew about in all directions, though their weight naturally inclined them downward. The height of the ſtorm was about 6 o'clock, and had it not ſubſided ſoon after, the very ſkeletons of houſes muſt have followed the downfall of their roofs and chimneys.

The points from which the wind blew, have been variouſly reported; it is certain however that all the day before it blew from S. W. and was thought to continue ſo until 2 o'clock; when from the impreſſion made on the buildings, for no one durſt look out, it veered to S. S. W. then to W. and about 6 o'clock to W. by N. and the more northerly it ſhifted, the harder it blew, until it turned ſoutherly about 7 o'clock, when it gradually abated: though intermitting guſts of wind continued to the Wedneſday following.

About 8 in the morning the wind was ſufficiently moderate to ſuffer perſons to peep out of their doors, when the diſtraction of the proſpect ſtruck every beholder, whoſe firſt care was directed to viſits and inquiries after their relations and friends; and the next day or two afforded ſufficient employment in viewing the univerſal havock all over the town and ſuburbs.

The ſight was diſmal! Some perſons reckoned upward of 2000 ſtacks of chimneys blown down in and about London; the ſtreets were covered with tiles and ſlates from the roofs of houſes: the lead on the tops of churches, was rolled up like ſkins of parchment; and at Weſtminſter abbey, Chriſt's hoſpital, St. Andrew's Holborn, and abundance of other places, it was carried clear off from the buildings. The palace of St. James's did not eſcape damage, the roof of the guard room at Whitehall, was carried entirely away, and the great weather-cock blown down. Two new built turrets on the church of St. Mary Aldermary, five pinnacles of St. Alban's Wood-ſtreet, one of the ſpires of St. Saviour's Southwark, four pinnacles at St. Michael's Crooked-lane, were quite blown off: the vanes and ſpindles of weather cocks in many other places were bent down; ſeveral houſes near Moorfields were levelled with the ground; as were above twenty other whole houſes in the out parts, with brick-walls and gable ends out of number. The weekly bills gave account of twenty one perſons deſtroyed by the fall of buildings; 200 perſons were maimed, beſide thoſe who were drowned in the river, and were never found.

A conjecture of the general damage in London by this ſtorm may be formed by the great ſudden advance in the price of tiles, which from twenty-one

A D. 1703. ſhillings, *per* 1000, roſe to 6 *l.* and pantiles from fifty ſhillings, to 10 *l.* Bricklayer's-labour was not to be procured under five ſhillings a day. The charges of repairs being ſo extravagant, cauſed a general neglect both in landlords and tenants, and an incredible number of houſes were left uncovered and expoſed to the inclemencies of wet and cold all the winter. Thoſe who found it abſolutely neceſſary to cover in their houſes made uſe of ſail cloth, tarpaulins or wood, as temporary expedients, till the ſeaſon for making tiles came round and the exorbitant prices abated: whole ranges of buildings, as Chriſt's-hoſpital, the Temple, Aſke's hoſpital, Hoxton ſquare, Old-ſtreet, and many other places, continued covered with deal boards for ſome years for want of tiles.

It was very remarkable that the houſes on London bridge, which ſtood high and without that ſhelter which the buildings in the ſtreets afford to each other, received but little injury in proportion to what might have been expected from their ſituation. Whether the indraught through the arches below, diverted the force of the current of air, and thus eaſed its preſſure againſt the buildings, or whatever elſe might operate in their favour, this was one among ſeveral other inſtances at the time that baffled all attempts at reaſoning on the courſe or direction of the wind.

The watermen reckoned above 500 wherries loſt on the Thames, ſome ſunk, others daſhed to pieces againſt each other, or againſt the ſhips; above 60 barges were found driven foul of the bridge; and as many more ſunk or ſtaved between the bridge and Hammerſmith. Thoſe that drove through the bridge took their fate below, among the ſhipping; and it was ſtrange to find all the ſhips, four excepted, forced from their moorings; about 700 of them were found between Shadwell and Limehouſe, driven aſhore in the greateſt imaginable confuſion. One veſſel lying undermoſt, would have the bow of another over her waſte, the ſtem of another on her forecaſtle; the boltſprits of ſome were driven into the cabin windows of others; they were ſqueezed and huddled together, heads and ſterns, one over another, with their maſts, yards, rigging, carved work, and boats, all torn and beat to pieces *. If the height of the ſtorm had not happened at full flood of a ſpring tide, the loſſes might have been more fatal; as it was, 14 or 15 men of war were caſt away, and 1500 ſeamen with them: thoſe merchant veſſels that were driven out to ſea were ſafe, ſome few only being overſet.

The parliament being then ſitting, the commons addreſſed the queen on this diſmal occaſion, promiſing to aſſiſt her in repairing the loſſes of the navy by the ſtorm, by building ſuch other capital ſhips as her majeſty ſhould think neceſſary. In two or three days after ſhe iſſued a proclamation for a general faſt,
1704. which was obſerved throughout England on January 19th 1704, with great ſigns of ſincere devotion *.

The regulation of the nightly watch in the city of London was taken into the conſideration of the court of common-council this year; and on June 16th, it was enacted, "that the deputy and common-councilmen of every of the wards "ſhould

* City Remembrancer, vol. II. † Tindal. 625.

" ſhould have power to oblige every perſon occupying any houſe, ſhop, " or warehouſe therein, either to watch in perſon by rotation, or to pay " for an able-bodied man, to be appointed thereto by the ſaid deputy " and common-councilmen; and that the ſaid watchmen ſhould be pro- " vided with lanthorns and candles, and be well and ſufficiently armed with " halberts. That one conſtable in each ward, and the aforeſaid number of " watchmen ſo provided and armed, ſhould watch every night in each ward " reſpectively, from nine in the evening till ſeven in the morning, from Mi- " chaelmas to the firſt of April, and from ten till five from the firſt of April to " Michaelmas *." A. D. 1704.

This law is like moſt other laws of the preſent age, in which forms are indeed deluſively preſerved, while the eſſential ſpirit of our conſtitution is evaporating very faſt. The method we have now learned of compounding by money for perſonal ſervice, has the moſt pernicious tendency; and is one of the worſt conſequences reſulting from our growing luxury. We ſubſtitute our money on all occaſions, without perceiving that we deprive ourſelves of all real power by the exemptions we purchaſe; and are content to be ſerved by hirelings in all capacities. Hence our militia is become another ſtanding mercenary army; and hence the nightly guard of the city is turned over to the decrepid, who ought rather to be conſidered as objects of compaſſion and charity; or to the needy, who by the extenſive ſyſtem of bribery, too frequently confederate with the open violators of our peace and property.

The duke of Marlborough having gained the glorious victory over the French at Blenheim, in the campaign this year, and Sir George Rook, having alſo taken the important fortreſs of Gibraltar from the Spaniards; the queen appointed September 7th, for a day of thankſgiving, which ſhe celebrated as before at St. Paul's cathedral, with equal pomp, excepting that the lords, and commons were not preſent. The ſtandards taken at Blenheim, were on January 3d 1705 carried by a detachment of horſe and foot guards from the Tower of London, and hung up in Weſtminſter-hall: on the 6th of the ſame month, the duke by invitation dined with the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, at Goldſmith's-hall. 1705.

Auguſt 23d 1705, being appointed a day of thankſgiving for the duke of Marlborough's forcing the French lines in Brabant, the queen with the prince her huſband attended divine ſervice at St. Paul's with the uſual ſtate: as ſhe alſo did on June 27th 1706, on occaſion of the battle of Ramilies. The colours taken at this victory, were brought by a detachment of horſe and foot from Whitehall, December 19th, preſented to the city, and hung up in Guildhall. The duke of Marlborough, with a great train of nobility, were entertained on this occaſion by the lord-mayor, and aldermen, at Vintner's-hall †. On the 30th, being a thankſgiving day, for the ſucceſſes of the laſt campaign in Spain, and Italy, the queen made another proceſſion to St. Paul's. In ſuch holidays, and ſhews, devotion is perhaps leſs conſulted, than their effects on the ſpirits of the people; 1706.

* The total number of watchmen appointed by this corporate act, amounted to 583. † Tindal. 780.

A. D. 1707 who provided they are thus reminded of our ſucceſſes againſt our enemies, inquire little what thoſe ſucceſſes are worth, or what they coſt, in lives and money.

The long wiſhed for union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland was happily effected in the year 1707 *. This union was indeed dictated originally by nature; as one iſland under one government, was far more formidable, than while divided by ſeparate intereſts. Scotland was not only the ſmalleſt, but alſo the leaſt fertile part of the iſland, by its northern ſituation; and though the bravery of the natives inſpired them with a deſire to rival their ſouthern neighbours, hiſtory ſhews that even the equitable claim of independency was very ill ſupported by the dangerous aid of foreign alliances, in theſe ill judged conteſts. Henry VII. in an age when men began to entertain right apprehenſions of things, made the firſt attempt to bring the two nations under one government †; and this in proceſs of time produced the deſired effect. Henry VIII. attempted to renew the connexion, but he was ſo unpolite as to court the young queen Mary for his ſon Edward, ſword in hand; a mode of addreſs that juſtly offended the Scots, and inclined them to ſend her to France. Her ſon however by lord Darnly, ſucceeded to the crown of England, and attempted an union between his two kingdoms; but could only effect a repeal of the hoſtile laws. The antipathy between the church party and the puritans, with the political confuſions in the reign of Charles I. ſuppreſſed all thoughts of this nature during his reign; and though the long parliament reſumed the deſign after his death, it was defeated when Cromwel turned that parliament out of doors. Scotland being then reduced, Cromwel on April 12th 1654, publiſhed an ordinance for uniting Scotland with England; and while this temporary union laſted, it is ſaid the Scottiſh nation were never more eaſy, nor juſtice more impartially adminiſtered.

The reſtoration diſconcerted every thing done in this interval, and Scotland was placed on the ſame eſtabliſhment that ſubſiſted before the civil war began; greatly to the diſcontent of the Scots, who made heavy complaints of the paſſing and execution of many negative acts relating to trade, without any redreſs. The Scots parliament in 1670, made the firſt advances toward a treaty, which after two months deliberation came to nothing. James II. had an union with Rome more at heart than an union of his dominions, but when king William came in, the convention of the Scots eſtates propoſed it again, and appointed commiſſioners to treat with England on the ſubject; but though king William recommended it to the conſideration of the Engliſh parliament, ſo little notice was taken of it that no anſwer was ſent to Scots parliament. In 1700, the king in anſwer to the lords addreſs againſt the Scots ſettlement at Darien, took that opportunity to remind them of the advantages that would attend an union; upon which they paſſed a bill authorizing commiſſioners to treat of it, which was once more overturned by the commons refuſing their concurrence.

A negociation begun at the acceſſion of queen Anne, unhappily miſcarried; yet

* Stat. 5 Ann. c. 8. † See p. 111, *ante*.

yet ſo important was the work eſteemed, that it was undertaken once more: and thoſe who thought the negociation would employ many years, ſaw it beyond their expectations commenced and finiſhed in one. The commiſſioners on the part of Scotland were appointed February 27th 1706, thoſe on that of England, on April 10th; they met on the 16th at the council chamber in the Cock-pit, Whitehall, and after ſeveral conſultations laid the terms they agreed on, before the queen on July 23d, who confirmed them by her approbation *. The articles were 25 in number, but that which comes more particularly under our view is the 4th article, which declares "That all the ſubjects of the united "kingdom of Great Britain, ſhall, from and after the union, have full freedom "and intercourſe of trade and navigation, to and from any port or place within "the ſaid united kingdom, and the dominions and places thereunto belonging; and "that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges and advantages, "which do or may belong to the ſubjects of either kingdom, except where it is "otherwiſe expreſſly agreed in theſe articles." A. D. 1707.

The commercial privileges to which the Scots are intitled by this article, amply compenſate the limited repreſentation they are allowed in the parliament of Great Britain; and this though much complained of by them at the time, is proved to be in larger proportion than their contribution of taxes toward the national expences amounts to †. It is farther to be noted that an equivalent was given them by the 15th article, for their ſhare of taxes toward payment of the debts of England contracted before the union; and that they continue to enjoy an *ample* portion of the places and emoluments under the Britiſh government: a remark which is by no means intended as a reflection, the Scots being generally found to execute the truſts repoſed in them with great fidelity and honour.

The articles of union after much conteſt both in the Scots and Engliſh parliaments, were confirmed, and took place May 1ſt, 1707, which was ordered to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving on ſo happy an event; when the queen repaired to St. Paul's in great ſtate. Congratulatory addreſſes came in from all parts of the kingdom, the univerſity of Oxford excepted; the Scots too remained ſilent on the occaſion ‡, which argued an unthankful reluctancy in exchanging nominal independency for ſolid advantages. Antient prejudices however were then to be allowed for, but as both nations have now one intereſt, the perſon who may attempt to ſtir up animoſities between them, can be no ſincere friend to either.

So many fires happened this year in and about London, which were aſcribed to the careleſſneſs of ſervants, that an act of parliament was paſſed for preventing fires and puniſhing ſervants by whoſe negligence they might happen §: by order of the common-council, the clauſe relating to ſervants which ſubjected them on conviction of occaſioning fires by negligence, to 100*l.* penalty, or on default of payment to 18 months confinement and hard labour ‖; was printed and diſtributed to every houſe for their information.

In the latter end of this ſummer, ſuch prodigious quantities of flies peſtered the city, that the impreſſions of people's feet in the ſtreets where they lay, are ſaid

* Tindal. 734—740. † Idem. 741. ‡ Idem. 791. § Stat. 6 Ann. c. 31. ‖ Idem. §. 3.

A. D. 1707. ſaid to have been as perceptible as upon ſnow: but though ſome hundreds of buſhels were ſwept into the kennels, yet happily the inhabitants eſcaped without having their health injured by them.

Three enthuſiaſtic Frenchmen, Cevennois, commonly called Camiſars, who had come over to England about the cloſe of the year 1706, raiſed the curioſity of their countrymen and gained many followers by their extatic convulſions and pretenſions to the gift of propheſying. This gave great offence to the generality of the French refugees, and the miniſters and elders of the French chapel in the Savoy, (the head of the French congregations in Weſtminſter) thought it behoved them to examine into the miſſion of theſe new prophets. By the authority of the biſhop of London, their eccleſiaſtical ſuperior, they ſummoned the three Camiſars, Elias Marion, John Cavallier, andDurand Fage, to appear before them; which two of them refuſed, but the third complied and boldly juſtified their pretenſions to inſpiration. Upon this the church declared them impoſtors and counterfeits, and their act was confirmed by the biſhop of London. Notwithſtanding this anathema, the prophets and their followers continued their aſſemblies in Soho, branded the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church with odious names and characters, and denounced the heavieſt judgments againſt the city of London and the whole Britiſh nation. They publiſhed predictions under the title of "Prophetical warnings of Elias Marion, &c." full of incoherent jargon; but a mixture of artifice being ſuſpected in the affair, they were proſecuted at the expence of all the French churches in London, as diſturbers of the public peace, and as falſe prophets. By ſentence of the court of Queen's-bench, Marion, with Nicholas Facio, and John Daudé, were on the 1ſt and 2d of December, expoſed on a ſcaffold at Charing-croſs, and at the Royal Exchange, with a paper denoting their offence *.

1708. On October 28th, 1708 died prince George of Denmark, huſband to queen Anne; this prince was duke of Cumberland, lord high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, generaliſſimo of all her majeſty's forces both by ſea and land, and warden of the Cinque-ports: he meddled little in buſineſs, and left an exceeding good character behind him †.

An old law of James I. for the well garbling of ſpices in London ‡, being by length of time found uſeleſs, if not prejudicial, was now repealed §; and an equivalent was given to the city of London, for the profits formerly made of the Garbler's office, by laying a tax of 40*s.* yearly, to be paid to the chamberlain of London, by all brokers, who if they acted as ſuch, without regular admittance, were now to forfeit 25*l.* Nevertheleſs, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, may ſtill, if they think fitting, appoint a garbler, who at the requeſt of the owner of any ſpices or drugs, garbleable, and not otherwiſe, ſhall garble the ſame, at ſuch fees as the lord-mayor, &c. may appoint.

The French proteſtants who had come over here after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, had indeed been well received, but with more reſerve than in the

* Tindal's Continuation of Rapin. vol. 4. p. 47.
† Idem. 104.
‡ Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 19.
§ by Stat. 6 Ann. c. 16.

the united Provinces, Brandenburg and Pruſſia; and had long endeavoured to be incorporated by an act of naturalization, with a people among whom they had taken refuge. The whig intereſt that now had a majority in parliament, and whoſe maxim was to countenance foreign proteſtants, at length granted their deſire; though many objections were made on the conflux of aliens that would be invited over by ſuch a meaſure, and on the bad conſequences that might reſult therefrom. But both houſes appearing convinced, as the preamble to the bill expreſſed, "that the increaſe of people is a means of advancing the wealth "and ſtrength of a nation," it paſſed into an act for naturalizing all foreign proteſtants, upon their taking the oaths to government, and receiving the ſacrament in any proteſtant church *. A. D. 1708.

The effects of this act appeared about the beginning of May 1709, when vaſt numbers of Palatines, Suabians, and other German Lutherans, being driven from their habitations by the oppreſſive exactions of the French, and the deſolation of their native country by the violence of war, came over here; ſo that by the middle of June they amounted to 12,000: that they did not aſſert their claim to the naturalization act, proceeded in all likelihood from their poverty. They conſiſted of handicrafts of all profeſſions, and being deſtitute of neceſſaries for ſubſiſtence, they muſt have periſhed, had not the queen immediately diſtributed a daily allowance to them, and ordered a ſufficient number of tents to be delivered out of the Tower for their encamping on Blackheath, and in a large field near Camberwell. She afterward in compliance with a petition from the juſtices of the peace for Middleſex, granted a brief for the collection of charity within that county; which brief was ſhortly afterward extended throughout Great Britain: at the ſame time the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, with other perſons of the firſt diſtinction were appointed truſtees and commiſſioners for receiving and diſpoſing of the money thus collected. But the reports of the kind reception which theſe diſtreſſed fugitives found in England, encouraged ſo many other Germans to follow their countrymen, that the ſecretary at the Hague was directed to put a ſtop to their coming over: and as a conſiderable number of German catholics had mixed with theſe proteſtants, ſuch of them as did not voluntarily change their religion, were ſent back to Holland at the queen's expence, with money to defray their charges home again. The palatines who ſtaid behind, were ſome of them entertained in England, ſome ſent to Ireland, to ſtrengthen the proteſtant intereſt there, others to Carolina, but the greateſt part to New York under the direction of the commiſſary Du Pré, who ſailed with them in the beginning of April 1710, together with governor Hunter †, where they ſettled and proved a valuable acceſſion to that colony. 1709.

The parties of whig and tory, ſtill more inflamed by the change of government at the revolution; were now ſo far ripened as to give vent to their religious and political animoſities by the moſt outrageous exceſſes. Dr. Sacheverel, a bold inſolent man of the tory party, with a very ſmall ſhare of religion, virtue, learning, or good ſenſe, reſolved to force himſelf into preferment and popularity, by petulantly

* Stat. 7 Ann. c. 5. this act was repealed by 10 Ann. c. 5. † Tindal. 148.

A.D. 1709. petulantly railing at low churchmen and diſſenters; which he did in ſeveral ſermons and defamatory writings, full of indecent and ſcurrilous language. At the ſummer aſſizes at Derby, where he preached before the judges Auguſt 15th this year, and particularly on November 5th at St. Paul's, before the lord-mayor and aldermen of London *, he indulged himſelf in ſuch violent declamation, that both the man and his diſcourſe were generally condemned. He aſſerted the doctrine of non-reſiſtance to government in the utmoſt extent; reflected ſeverely on the act of toleration, and ſaid the church was violently attacked by her enemies, and looſely defended by her pretended friends: he animated the people to ſtand up for the church, for which he added, he ſounded the trumpet; and deſired them to put on the whole armour of God. The lord-mayor, Sir Samuel Garrard, however, undertook to propoſe to the court of aldermen that they ſhould return the doctor thanks for his ſermon, and deſire him to print it; but though the motion was rejected, it proved ſufficient encouragement to Sacheverel for publiſhing it with a dedication to his lordſhip. The tory party magnified this ſermon ſo highly, that about 40,000 were ſoon diſperſed over the nation; the queen, though ſhe leaned to the tory ſide, ſeemed highly offended at it, and the miniſtry looked upon it as an attack that was not to be deſpiſed.

On December 13th, theſe ſermons were complained of in the houſe of commons as advancing poſitions directly oppoſite to revolution principles, to the preſent government and to the proteſtant ſucceſſion. Sacheverel being ordered to attend them the next day, was then examined, owned the two ſermons, and pleaded the encouragement given him by the lord-mayor to the printing the latter: Sir Samuel being a member of the houſe was aſked whether he authorized the publication; which he choſe to deny. It was reſolved to impeach Sacheverel of high crimes and miſdemeanors, which was done at the bar of the houſe of lords in the name of all the commons of Great Britain; a committee was appointed to draw up articles againſt him, and he was taken into the cuſtody of a ſerjeant at arms †.

1710. The clergy in general eſpouſed Sacheverel's cauſe, whom they eſteemed as their champion ſtanding in the breach; many ſermons were preached both in London and other places to provoke the people, which unhappily ſucceeded too well. There were other circumſtances that concurred to put the populace in an ill humour; it was a time of ſcarcity, ſo that the poor were greatly diſtreſſed: the coming over of the Palatines, and the great contributions raiſed for their relief, filled the poor with indignation, who thought they had a better right to thoſe charities thus intercepted by ſtrangers; and all thoſe who were diſaffected, ſtudied to heighten their reſentments. On February 27, 1710, Sacheverel was brought to a ſolemn trial in Weſtminſter-hall before the houſe of lords, and he was followed by multitudes, both going and coming, who ſhewed great reverence by thronging about him, and ſtriving to kiſs his hand. Could a perſon ſo far

* From 2 Cor. xi. 26.—*Perils among falſe brethren.*

† A very hard froſt ſet in on Chriſtmas-day at night, which with ſome ſhort intervals laſted longer than in 1683. and being attended with much ſnow, great numbers of cattle eſpecially ſheep, periſhed.

far deveſt himſelf of compaſſion for his fellow-creatures, their folly under occaſional deluſions, would almoſt diſpoſe him to think they deſerved to be wholly under the power of their temporary political idols: but ſuch a wiſh is ſhocking to humanity, as puniſhment is only due to the intentionally wicked; and too many of thoſe who enſnare the affections of the people come under this diſtinction. A. D. 1710.

In the proſecution of Sacheverel, the populace conceived the ruin of the church was intended by the contrivance of the preſbyterians. On the ſecond day they grew ſtill more riotous, crouding about his coach and obliging all perſons they met to pull off their hats to him; thoſe who refuſed compliance were ſure to be abuſed, and among theſe were ſeveral members of parliament. In the evening, the rioters broke all the windows in Mr. Daniel Burgeſs's meeting-houſe in New-court, Carey-ſtreet; and breathed deſtruction to all diſſenters. On the third day, the mob, after conducting Sacheverel to his lodgings in the Temple, ran again to Burgeſs's meeting-houſe, and tearing down the pulpit, pews, benches, and all that was combuſtible, made a bonfire of them in Lincoln's-inn-fields, ſhouting for *High-church and Sacheverel.* To ſuch a height did their fury riſe that could they have found Daniel Burgeſs, they propoſed to have burnt him in his pulpit, in the midſt of the pile. Other parties of them demoliſhed the meeting-houſes of Mr. Earl in Hanover-ſtreet, Long-Acre, Mr. Bradbury's in New-ſtreet, Shoe-lane, Mr. Taylor's in Leather-lane, Mr. Wright's in Blackfriars, and Mr. Hamilton's in Clerkenwell: they alſo threatened to pull down the houſes of the lord-chancellor, and of all the other managers of the proſecution. Theſe diſorders did not want leaders, for ſome hackney coaches were obſerved to follow the mobs, from which meſſages were carried to them. The directors of the Bank being apprehenſive of danger, applied to Whitehall for a guard, which was ſent, while other ſoldiers were directed to diſperſe the mob; the guards at Whitehall and St. James's were doubled, the Weſtminſter militia was kept under arms, and one regiment of the London trained bands was kept on duty, during the remainder of the trial.

The lords having found Sacheverel guilty of the charges exhibited againſt him by the commons, ſentence was paſſed on him March 21ſt, by which he was ſuſpended from preaching during three years; his two ſermons were ordered to be burnt before the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman, in the preſence of the lord-mayor of the city of London, and the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex. The lord-mayor was not a little mortified at being obliged to aſſiſt at the burning of a ſermon which he had approved, and as Sacheverel aſſerted in his dedication, commanded to be printed: he therefore moved that he might be excuſed attending this execution, being a member of parliament. A debate ariſing, it was deferred until the houſe was informed what anſwer his lordſhip returned to the ſheriffs, when they ſhould require his attendance; and ſo that buſineſs was dropped.

Some of the rioters had been apprehended, of whom two were ſentenced to die, but neither of them ſuffered; the remiſſneſs in puniſhing ſo great a diſorder

A. D. 1710. was looked upon as an encouragement to new tumults, and there was a ſecret management in the whole affair that cauſed general amazement. As ſoon as it was known what a mild ſentence the lords had paſſed on Sacheverel, thoſe who ſupported him during his trial, expreſſed inconceivable gladneſs, as if they had obtained a victory; and bonfires with illuminations and other marks of joy, appeared not only in London, but all over the kingdom *.

Theſe proceedings were but the prelude to the victory which the tories gained ſoon after, by a total change of the miniſtry, and diſſolution of the parliament; which made it evident that the queen was got into bad hands ſince the death of prince George of Denmark. On September 28th ſhe cauſed the ſeals to be put to a commiſſion for renewing or changing the lieutenancy of the city of London, by which ſeveral whigs who were in the former, were left out, and tories put in their places. This new commiſſion was chiefly intended, both to prevent Sir Gilbert Heathcote, then near the chair, and governor of the Bank, who had offended the queen by his application in favour of the late miniſtry, from being choſen lord-mayor; and to ſtrengthen the intereſt of the high-church party, in the city election of members to parliament, which generally influences other elections. But this ſcheme was to late to deprive alderman Heathcote of his election, as mayor, though the tories ſet up Sir Richard Hoare againſt him. When the new lieutenancy preſented their addreſs to the queen, ſhe took that opportunity to deſire them "as they had great fortunes of their "own, that they would uſe their endeavours to ſupport the public credit." It was expected that this hint would have engaged the tory party to advance money to government, or to employ their ſtrength to ſupport the public funds; but neither of theſe events happened, for the ſtocks continued ſinking to the great uneaſineſs of the new miniſtry †.

Under the ſurpriſe from the unexpected diſſolution of parliament during the ferment raiſed by Dr. Sacheverel's trial, the high-church party far outnumbered thoſe elected on the contrary ſide. The prepoſſeſſions of the populace were particularly ſeen in the election for the city of Weſtminſter, where Mr. Medlicot and Mr. Croſs, being ſet up by the high-church party, thoſe who offered to give their votes in favour of their competitors general Stanhope, and Sir Henry Dutton Colt, were knocked down, and ſo ill treated, that many were deterred from polling; by which means the former candidates obtained a very great majority. It was expected that the election for London, would balance that for Weſtminſter, but by the induſtry of the tory intereſt in the court of aldermen, Sir William Withers, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir George Newland, and Mr. John Caſs, all of the ſame complexion, were choſen. Illuminations, ringing of bells, and bonfires, proclaimed the infatuation of the vulgar, who broke all the windows that were unlighted; and had been guilty of a great outrage on the perſon of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, lord-mayor elect, and one of the whig candidates; who in going out of Guildhall was not only inſulted with reproachful language, but had his face ſpit upon.

Sir

* Tindal. 149—162. † Idem. 192.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote was according to cuſtom ſworn into his office at the Exchequer on October 30th, but the pageantry and ſome other parts of the ſolemnity were omitted, as he well knew he was not acceptable to the common people; ſome of whom inſulted him in the cavalcade. A. D. 1710.

The ſtatute intitled *Aſſiza Panis & Cerviciae* of Hen. III. being by the alteration of circumſtances rendered improper for the preſent times, a ſtandard more ſuitable was thought neceſſary for regulating the ſale of ſo important a neceſſary of life as bread. So much therefore of the above-mentioned law as concerned the aſſize of bread, was now repealed; and power was given to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen of London, or to the lord-mayor alone by order of the ſaid court, and the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen or other chief magiſtrates of other cities or corporations, or to two or more juſtices of the peace, in ſuch places where there ſhall be no ſuch mayor, &c. to aſcertain and appoint, within their reſpective juriſdictions, the aſſize and weight of all ſorts of bread, according to the price which the grain, meal or flour, of which ſuch bread is made, ſhall bear in their reſpective public markets; making reaſonable allowance to the bakers for their trouble. It was alſo enacted that no bread ſhall be made for ſale, but thoſe diſtinguiſhed by the names of *white*, *wheaten*, and *houſehold*, or ſuch other ſorts as ſhall be publicly licenſed and allowed by the before-mentioned magiſtrates of London and other places. All bakers were likewiſe to mark their loaves as the ſaid magiſtrates ſhould direct *.

The famous South-ſea company that afterward occaſioned ſo much diſturbance, was incorporated September 8th this year; and the occaſion of erecting this company is thus related. There happened to be a very large arrear of navy, victualling, and tranſport debentures, without any eſtabliſhed funds to put them in a regular courſe of being diſcharged; for this reaſon principally, as well as partly on account of the change of the miniſtry, they were at a large diſcount in the market. If therefore a fund could be created for the regular payment of the intereſt of the ſaid large arrear, and at the ſame time plauſible means deviſed to give the creditors hopes of farther advantages by a new and alluring branch of commerce, the earl of Oxford thought he might turn the ſcheme to account. Certain propoſals had been handed about for making ſettlements in the South Seas, in contemplation of the immenſe commercial profits that might thus be reaped, which were plauſible allurements for an enterpriſing commercial nation. The queen was therefore impowered to incorporate the proprietors of theſe debts by act of parliament †, certain duties were aſſigned for paying the intereſt, and an allowance made for the charges of the company. A royal charter paſſed in conſequence, incorporating the company of merchants trading to the South Seas, in the cuſtomary form; and the ſtock continuing to riſe in price, the general court of the company, on the queen's aſſurances of aſſiſting them with a ſufficient force to eſtabliſh their trade, reſolved to carry on the ſaid trade with a cargo to be

* Stat. 8 Ann. c. 18. See alſo 1 Geo. I. c. 26, &c.

† Stat. 9 Ann. c. 21. By 10 Ann. c. 30. their trade was to continue notwithſtand the redemption of their fund.

be prepared for the year 1712, of 200,000 *l.* value: the ceſſation of arms how-
A. D. 1710. ever that then took place, retarded their proceedings for ſome time *.

On the 6th of November, the queen came from Hampton court to St. James's palace, where the next day ſhe kept the general thankſgiving for the ſucceſſes of the laſt campaign, in the royal chapel. Two days after a remarkable advertiſement was publiſhed in the London Gazette, ſigned by Henry St. John, then ſecretary of ſtate, importing "that ſome evil minded perſons having "unſcrewed and taken away ſeveral iron bolts out of the great timbers of the "weſt roof of the cathedral church of St. Paul, her majeſty for the better diſ-"covery of the offenders was pleaſed to promiſe her moſt gracious pardon "and a reward of 50 *l.* to any perſon concerned therein, who ſhould diſcover his "accomplices." This advertiſement gave riſe to a report of a plot to deſtroy the queen and the court, by the fall of the roof of St. Paul's on the thankſgiving day, when it was ſuppoſed ſhe would have gone thither: and this pretended ſcrew plot as it was called, the tories and their emiſſaries were ready enough to charge upon the whigs. It is to be obſerved that the new cathedral was not then quite finiſhed, and it appeared upon inquiry that the miſſing of theſe iron pins was owing to the neglect of the workmen, who ſuppoſed the timbers were ſufficiently faſtened without them †.

1711. A petition from the pariſh of Greenwich to the houſe of commons for aſſiſtance in building their church, ſtarted a conſideration, under the great increaſe of the metropolis, what churches might be wanting for the accommodation of the inhabitants; in which the convocation and the queen concurred: and it appeared that the ſuburbs of London contained 200,000 people, more than could poſſibly reſort to the churches already built ‡. An act was therefore paſſed for building fifty new churches in and near the populous cities of London and Weſtminſter; the duty laid on coals for the building St. Paul's, being on the finiſhing of that pile, farther continued for theſe new churches §.

An act was alſo paſſed which licenſed 800 hackney coaches, which were to pay five ſhillings weekly, and 200 ſedan chairs, at ten ſhillings each yearly, within the weekly bills of mortality: their fares were thus ſettled; coaches were to go one mile and a half for 1s. two miles for 1s. 6d. above two miles for 2s. and greater diſtances in the ſame proportion; the rule for chairs was, that they ſhould have the ſame money for two thirds of thoſe diſtances ‖. By an act of the next ſeſſion **100 more chairs were added; but the above rates of carriage are ſtill in force.

By the report made this year to the commiſſioners of the public accounts, the proportion of the amount of the cuſtoms received at the port of London, to the amount of the cuſtoms in all the out-ports, was as 1,268,095 *l.* was to 346,081 *l.* which is conſiderably above $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ††.

1712. On the 5th of January 1712, prince Eugene of Savoy, commiſſioned by the emperor to engage our court to continue the war, arrived in London; but the change

* Anderſon, vol. II. 256.
† Tindal. 193. 194.
‡ Idem 208. § Stat. 9 Ann. c. 22.
‖ 9 Ann. c. 23.
** 10 Ann. c. 19.
†† Anderſon, vol. II. p. 254.

change of the miniſtry, in which the diſgrace of the duke of Marlborough was involved, made the prince meet with a cool reception from the miniſtry, and a warm one from all the people in the whig intereſt *; particularly from the citizens of London. Sir Alexander Cairnes, and Sir Theodore Janſſen, waited upon his highneſs, who having kindly received them, was pleaſed to ſay, that he was extremely obliged to the citizens; ſince the raiſing of the ſiege of Turin, and the glorious conſequences thereof, were next to God, owing to their ſeaſonable ſupply of money; the citizens of London having by her majeſty's permiſſion lent Joſeph, emperor of Germany, the ſum of 200,000 *l.* upon the ſecurity of his revenues in Sileſia. The gentlemen replied, that when the citizens made that loan, they had not the improvement of their money ſo much in view, as the honour of being ſerviceable to the common cauſe, and of having an opportunity to ſhew their reſpects to a prince ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed for his many glorious actions: and as they reckoned themſelves particularly obliged to his highneſs's integrity, for the punctual payment of their intereſt and principal; ſo, if in the courſe of the preſent war he ſhould have occaſion for any greater ſums, they would readily advance them upon his highneſs's own ſecurity. They concluded with a deſire, that he would be pleaſed to accept of a ſmall entertainment, which they intended to give him in the city, and that he would fix a day for that purpoſe. The lord-mayor and aldermen, moſt of whom were concerned in the Sileſian loan, propoſed to ſhew their reſpect to the prince alſo, and make it a joint entertainment. But one of the court ſuggeſting that they would do well to know how the queen would take ſuch an invitation to prince Eugene, two aldermen were ſent to conſult the earl of Dartmouth on that point; their commiſſion however being only verbal, lord Dartmouth wrote to the lord-mayor, that her majeſty would return no anſwer to any meſſage that was not brought with the ſame reſpect that had always been paid by the city to her predeceſſors. As the occaſion did not in truth call for that formality, the advantage thus taken to diſcountenance that act of civility, only ſhews how great perſons will ſometimes expoſe their littleneſs to indulge party reſentments: the aldermen did not think it fitting to take any farther ſteps in the affair, to the great mortification of the generality of the citizens. A. D. 1712.

The act for naturalizing foreign proteſtants was now repealed †; this repeal had been attempted laſt year, when the lords threw it out, but it now paſſed both houſes and received the royal aſſent. The French refugees had made leſs uſe of the act in their favour than might have been expected; but in the interval between the former motion for repealing it, and its rejection by the lords, above 2000 were naturalized.

During the reſidence of prince Eugene here, another ſtrange panic ſeized the people, of which it is difficult to give any conſiſtent account; it may only in general be noted as has been hinted on another occaſion, that ſuch popular prepoſſeſſions commonly happen when the minds of the people are ſtrongly diſtempered by party animoſities. In the month of March, ſome nocturnal diſor-

ders

* Tindal, 236. † Stat. 10 Ann. c. 5.

A. D. 1712. ders committed in the ſtreets by rakes and drunken ſoldiers, gave birth to a report, that great numbers of diſaffected perſons, under the name of Mohocks or Hawkabites, had combined together to diſturb the public peace; and in an inhuman and barbarous manner, without the leaſt provocation, aſſaulted and wounded thoſe they met by night, by ſlitting or flatting their noſes, cutting off ears, gagging, or diſtending their mouths with an iron inſtrument, and many other dreadful cruelties. This report was ſo induſtriouſly improved, that printed papers were daily cried about, giving accounts of the apprehending and committing of many perſons to priſons for ſuch barbarities, among whom, it was inſinuated, were divers perſons of great diſtinction. This rumour gaining univerſal credit, ſtruck ſuch a terror among the credulous and timorous, that at the approach of night many durſt not ſtir abroad, for fear of being *mohocked*.

Theſe fictitious ſtories prevailed ſo far as to occaſion the queen to iſſue out a proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of riots, and apprehending of ſuch as had been guilty of the late barbarities within London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent; and, as an encouragement to apprehend all ſuch offenders, a reward of 100 *l.* was promiſed for every perſon, who, ſince the firſt of February laſt, had without any provocation wounded, ſtabbed, or maimed, or who ſhould, before the firſt day of May, wound, ſtab, or maim any of her majeſty ſubjects. This proclamation gave ſanction to theſe reports; however, it does not appear, that any perſon was convicted of ſuch crimes; but the agents of the men in power were ſhrewdly ſuſpected of attempting to throw an odium on the whigs by ſtarting and propagating the alarm.

Some overtures for peace having been made between the contending powers, a motion was made in the court of common-council on June 12th, for an addreſs to the queen on that ſubject; which was objected to by Sir Gilbert Heathcote and Sir Charles Peers, who alleged that the making peace or war being the prerogatives of the crown, they ought not to meddle with it. But the majority who knew ſuch a ſtep would be acceptable to the court, carried the motion for an addreſs, which was preſented two days after, together with another from the court of lieutenancy; when the queen knighted John Caſs and William Stuart the ſheriffs, and Samuel Clarke. Upon the example thus ſet by the corporation of London, addreſſes were promoted every where, full of groſs flattery, magnifying the preſent conduct, and ſeverely reflecting on the former miniſtry, which ſome carried as far back as king William's reign: but theſe addreſſes could not reſtrain the murmurings of the whigs, and even of many tories, who were diſcontented with the terms of peace mentioned in the queen's late ſpeech *.

Many complaints being made of the intruſion of foreigners, who contrary to the laws and cuſtoms of the city, and to the great prejudice of the citizens, exerciſed ſeveral manual operations and carried on trades by retail; it was enacted by

* Tindal, 273.

by the common-council, on the 4th of July, "that no perſon whatever, not be- A. D.
"ing free of the city, ſhall by any colour, way, or means whatſoever, directly, or 1712.
"indirectly by himſelf or any other, uſe, exerciſe, or occupy, any art, trade, myſtery,
"manual occupation, or handicraft whatſoever, or keep any ſhop, room, or
"place whatſoever, inward or outward, for ſhew, ſale, or putting to ſale, of
"any wares or merchandize whatſoever, by way of retail, within the ſaid city,
"or the liberties thereof, upon pain to forfeit 5 *l.* for every ſuch offence. And
"that if any freeman ſhould ſet any perſon, that is not free, on work, knowing
"and having notice given to him that ſuch perſon, is a foreigner, he ſhall
"forfeit 5 *l.* And that the freeman, who employs a foreigner to ſell by retail,
"ſhall alſo forfeit 5 *l.* for every offence."

"Provided that nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued to the prohibiting any
"citizen from keeping in his ſervice any perſon under the age of twenty one,
"upon trial in order to be bound apprentice, for any time not exceeding three
"months: nor to prohibit any citizen dealing in coarſe heavy goods, from em-
"ploying any yearly ſervant living with him, in the weighing, rummaging,
"lading or unlading ſuch merchandize; or in any labour not concerning the art,
"ſkill, and myſtery of the ſame: nor to extend to felt makers, cap thickers,
"carders, ſpinners, knitters, or brewers."

On the 16th of March, 1713, the committee, to whom the enquiry into 1713.
complaints againſt the office of coal-meters in London, had been referred, made their report to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen. In which, after reciting the right of the city to the ſaid office, and ſeveral acts of common-council for the regulation thereof, made in the 24 Henry VIII. 44 Elizabeth, 18 Jac. I. and on March 3, 1653, declared, "We are therefore of opinion, that the
"ancient order and method of the coal-office ought to be obſerved and kept, and
"that it is incumbent on the alderman of Billingſgate-ward to ſee the ſame
"performed. And that as well the maſter-meters, as the under-meters, are
"liable to be puniſhed, by ſuſpenſion, removal, or otherwiſe, as this court ſhall
"think fit. That the ſaid maſter-meters have no right to employ what deputies,
"or under-meters, they pleaſe; but that it is the right of the lord-mayor and
"aldermen to allow of the deputies, or under-meters. That the ſaid deputies
"or under-meters, ought not to be diſplaced, but upon a reaſonable cauſe, and
"that upon application to the lord-mayor and aldermen for that purpoſe: but
"the alderman of the ſaid ward may ſuſpend an under-meter, till the pleaſure of
"this court is known therein. That the books of the coal-office do concern the
"right of the inheritance of this city, and ought to be uſed and inſpected by this
"court, as they ſhall find occaſion, &c. That no under-meter ought to begin
"to work in coals, before a *cocket* of *permit* has been iſſued from the lord-
"mayor's office, &c." Which report being read, it was approved of by the ſaid court, and ordered to be entered in the *repertory*. And it was thereupon ordered, "that the ſaid maſter-meters do obſerve the ancient method and uſage
"of ſhipping their under-meters, according to their ſeniority. And that the
"under meters do not take their fellow's labour out of their turns, upon pain of

A.D. 1713.

" being ſuſpended by the alderman of Billingſgate-ward, or his deputy, until " they ſhall appear to anſwer complaints."

The ſuſpenſion of Dr. Sacheverel expiring March 23d, that day was celebrated in London and other parts of the kingdon, with extraordinary rejoicings. The Sunday following he preached for the firſt time at his church of St. Saviour's, to a thronged audience; his text was Luke xxiii. 34. " Father forgive them, for " they know not what they do:" and his ſermon contained an implied parallel between his ſufferings and thoſe of Jeſus Chriſt. Not long after, the houſe of commons to ſhew their diſapprobation of his former proſecution, deſired him to preach before them at St. Margaret's Weſtminſter on the 29th of May, the anniverſary of the reſtoration of Charles II. an excellent opportunity for diſtinguiſhing himſelf in favour of the prevailing court-principles; and he had the thanks of the houſe for his diſcourſe. Nor was the court backward in rewarding and encouraging ſo zealous an agent, for upon the vacancy of the rectorſhip of St. Andrew Holbourn, he was promoted to that valuable benefice *.

Peace being concluded between the Britiſh and French miniſters, at Utrecht, April 28th, it was proclaimed at London May 5th, with the uſual ſolemnities; but the people were in general diſſatisfied with the terms of it, which were much agitated both in parliament and in print. The 7th of July was appointed for a day of general thankſgiving on the occaſion, when the queen propoſed to attend the ſervice at St. Paul's, but being indiſpoſed by the gout, both houſes of parliament went thither without her, the lords going in their robes with great ſtate: the whigs abſented themſelves for other reaſons. In the evening grand illuminations were diſplayed and bonfires lighted throughout London and Weſtminſter; and magnificent fireworks were played off on the Thames, over againſt Whitehall †, and in Weſt Smithfield.

The tory maxims by which the court was now guided, threatened great danger to the proteſtant ſucceſſion, and the queen herſelf was ſtrongly ſuſpected of ſecretly favouring the claim of the pretender: thus much was evident, that papiſts and jacobites received great countenance from the diſtinguiſhing marks of favour ſhewn to the duke D'Aumont, ambaſſador extraordinary from France, who made his public entry into London in a moſt pompous manner. He was lodged at Powis houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet, and while he continued to throw handfuls of money out from his coach among the populace, his liberality procured their acclamations; but when he diſcontinued that cuſtom, they inſulted him with the cry of *No papiſt, no pretender!* But though this alteration of conduct in him, might influence the moſt abject of the mob to treat him in this manner, there were not wanting other cauſes to influence them in the change of their ſtile. His domeſtics had ſmuggled over great quantities of wines, ſilks, and other goods, and vended them to the prejudice of the tradeſmen in London and Weſtminſter: ſome French merchants here took this opportunity alſo to bring over Burgundy and Champaign, which before the ambaſſador's arrival, were ſold by retail at his houſe and other places, at lower rates than at the taverns.

* Tindal. 325. † Idem. 313. 324.

taverns. This produced a great clamour againſt him, many inſults were offered before his houſe, which being reſented, a ſcuffle inſued; and it became neceſſary to order the conſtables of the pariſh to guard it. A. D. 1713.

A more remarkable affair happened at his houſe ſoon after, which excited much ſpeculation. On January 26th, 1714, while the duke D'Aumont was entertaining the Venetian ambaſſador, the envoys of Sweden and Florence, lord Waldgrave, and other perſons of diſtinction, at dinner; the company, about three o'clock were alarmed by a cry of fire which broke out in one of the upper rooms. In leſs than two hours the houſe was burnt to the ground; and all that the domeſtics could do was to ſave the plate, and ſome of the richeſt of the furniture. How the fire began, was then, and ſtill remains, a myſtery; many reports circulated on the occaſion, one of which was, that Powis houſe was deſignedly burnt, to afford a pretence for removing the ambaſſador to Somerſet houſe, where he was accommodated on that event, which lying on the banks of the Thames, any perſon might have more private acceſs to him by water *. Others ſaid, that the Pretender came over with the ambaſſador, and had private interviews with the queen and ſome of her miniſters; but that his reſidence here being ſuſpected, the houſe was fired to favour his eſcape in the confuſion. The houſe was afterward magnificently rebuilt at the French king's expence. 1714.

While the queen continued in an uncertain ſtate of health, the friends of the Pretender believed, that all things were preparing for his reſtoration; thoſe who favoured the Hanover ſucceſſion, were not a little apprehenſive of the deſtination of an armament ſaid to be fitting out in the ports of France. A panic ſeized the monied men, and the funds fell greatly; the directors of the Bank repreſented the dangers that threatened public credit, to the lord treaſurer, who received the application favourably, and promiſed his endeavours for their ſupport. As the queen's illneſs was the immediate object of fear, ſhe by the advice of her miniſters wrote the following letter to Sir Samuel Stanier lord-mayor of London.

" ANNE R.

" Right truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well."

" Although an aguiſh indiſpoſition, ſucceeded by a fit of the gout, has de-
" tained us at this place longer than we deſigned; yet, ſince it has pleaſed
" Almighty God to reſtore us to ſuch a degree of health, that we hope to be
" able ſoon to return to our uſual reſidence, we continue determined to open
" our parliament on Tueſday the ſixteenth of this inſtant February, according
" to the notice given by proclamation.

" Thus much we have judged proper to communicate to you, and by you to
" the court of aldermen, and to our other loving ſubjects of our good city of
" London; to the intent that you may all in your ſeveral ſtations contribute to
" diſcountenance, and put a ſtop to thoſe malicious rumours, ſpread by evil-

* Tindal. 326.

A. D. 1714.

" diſpoſed perſons, to the prejudice of credit, and the eminent hazard of the " public peace and tranquillity.

" And ſo we bid you farewell."

" Given at our caſtle at Windſor, the firſt day of February 1713 *, in " the twelfth year of our reign.

" By her majeſty's command BOLINGBROKE."

This letter and the diſcovery of the pretended armaments being a chimera, diſpelled the fears of the generality, and ſoon put a ſtop to the run upon the bank †. An increaſe of public wealth may be fairly argued from an act of the inſuing parliament, which reduced the legal intereſt of money, from ſix, to five *per cent* ‡.

Two Iriſh officers, Hugh and William Kelly, being ſeized for enliſting men in the pretender's ſervice, in London and Weſtminſter, the miniſters could not avoid taking notice of ſuch open treaſonable practices; a proclamation was therefore publiſhed, on June 23d, offering a reward of 5000*l.* for apprehending the pretender, whenever he ſhould land, or pretend to land, in Great Britain. The commons, who thought this ſum too little, offered in an addreſs to the queen, to grant 100,000*l.* as a farther reward for that ſervice §. The citizens of London preſented alſo an addreſs expreſſing their ſatisfacton at this proclamation.

Theſe meaſures began to be neceſſary, as the pretender's friends had arrived to ſuch a degree of aſſurance, as to aſſert his right, and drink his health publicly: above 100 Iriſh papiſts held a feaſt at the Sun-tavern in the Strand, where the lord Fingal was choſen ſteward, and all the company were admitted by a printed ticket, in which was a repreſentation of the pope treading hereſy under foot ||.

Queen Ann died on Sunday Auguſt 1ſt, 1714, and with her ended the direct line of the Stuarts: the prejudices of her education, had a great ſhare in ſullying the glory of her reign, and co-operated with the patrons of the ſecret enemies of the conſtitution of this country. A loud noiſe for the church, prevented all attention to the calamity and deſtruction preparing for the ſtate; and nothing but the queen's ſudden removal prevented the execution of thoſe ſchemes in favour of the pretender, which the makers of the peace had laid, and for which due preparation had been made. The national debt amounted to about 50 millions at her death.

CHAP. XIX.

During the reign of king George I.

THE proteſtant ſucceſſion to the crown of England had on the death of the duke of Glouceſter, ſon to the princeſs Anne of Denmark, afterward queen of England, been entailed on the princeſs Sophia, daughter of the prin-

ceſs

* According to the new ſtile this was 1714.
† Tindal. 336.
‡ Stat. 12 Ann. ſt. 2. c. 16.
§ Tindal. 364.
|| Idem. 365.

ceſs Elizabeth, and Frederic the elector palatine *, and her iſſue †: on her death, the inheritance reſted in her ſon George Lewis, duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, and Elector of Hanover. This prince was now 54 years old, had great talents and experience, which he had manifeſted on many important occaſions: he was proclaimed immediately on the death of the queen, at the cuſtomary places in London and Weſtminſter, by the proper officers aſſiſted by the lord-mayor and aldermen, with the uſual ſolemnities. A. D. 1714.

The king ſoon after, accompanied by his eldeſt ſon, prince George, ſet out for England, and made a public entry into London September 20th, attended by above 200 coaches of the nobility and gentry, all with ſix horſes. At St. Margaret's-hill he was met by the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, recorder, and officers of the city of London; in whoſe name, Sir Peter King the recorder, made him a congratulatory ſpeech: the lord-mayor delivered the city ſword to the king, and receiving it back with a command to carry it before him, he bore it in the proceſſion bare-headed. The Southwark militia, the London trained bands and artillery company, with the Weſtminſter militia, lined the ſtreets in their reſpective juriſdictions; as did the ſeveral city companies in their formalities, from Stock's-market to St. Paul's church-yard. The cannon at the Tower and St. James's park were diſcharged during the proceſſion, and the evening concluded with every teſtimony of public joy.

A few days after, the city addreſs was preſented to the king, together with one from the court of lieutenancy of London; to which his majeſty returned this pertinent and gracious anſwer: "I take theſe addreſſes very kindly. I have "lately been made ſenſible of what conſequence the city of London is, and "therefore ſhall be ſure to take all their privileges and intereſts into my parti-"cular protection." As an immediate mark of his favour, he conferred the honour of knighthood on John Ward, Gerard Conyers, Thomas Scawen, Peter Delme, Joſeph Lawrence, and Robert Child, Eſqrs.

On the enſuing lord-mayor's day, the king with the prince and princeſs of Wales having accepted an invitation of the city magiſtrates to dine at Guildhall, they went with a ſpendid retinue, to the uſual place for ſeeing the proceſſion, oppoſite Bow-church, Cheapſide. Being conducted afterward by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, the lord-mayor kneeling at the entrance preſented the city ſword to the king, and receiving it back, carried it before his majeſty to the court-room, and thence to the huſtings where the royal company dined. The lord-mayor having the honour to preſent the firſt glaſs of wine to the king, he ordered a patent to be made out for creating him a baronet, and directed 1000*l.* to be paid to the ſheriffs as a donation for the relief and diſcharge of poor debtors.

With the new king a change of meaſures took place, and the pernicious max- 1715.
ims of the tories gave way to more wholeſome counſels. The old parliament was diſſolved January 5th, 1715, and a new one ſummoned, in the elections for which, the whig intereſt gained the aſcendancy. The members choſen for

* See p. 149. ante.

† Stat. 12 & 13 W. III. The princeſs Sophia and her iſſue were naturalized by 4 Ann. c. 1. and c. 4.

A.D. 1715. London were Sir John Ward, Sir Thomas Scawen, Robert Heysham, and Peter Godfrey, Esqrs: to whom the citizens gave very particular instructions for their future conduct, under twenty-one heads, which by inference included very severe censures on the concluding measures of the late reign *.

January 20th being appointed a day of general thanksgiving, for the king's happy and peaceable accession to the throne, his majesty with the prince and princess of Wales, the great officers of state, and a grand retinue, attended divine service at St. Paul's; the lord-mayor and aldermen assisted, the city companies in their stands, and the trained bands, lined the streets; at night the usual illuminations, bonfires, &c. proclaimed the general satisfaction.

His majesty having at the opening of the parliament, hinted his apprehensions of some attempt in favour of the Pretender, the citizens gave him assurances of their attachment by an address, which was thankfully received; as was another in the names of the merchants and other traders of the city of London †.

The tories, though discountenanced at court, were sufficiently insolent from the plan of disturbance now forming, to interrupt the public tranquillity on days of festivity. The justices of Westminster and Middlesex published an order for preserving the peace, but with so little effect, that on the king's birth-day, May 28th, the mob insulted the citizens who shewed their joy by illuminations and bonfires. By the care of the magistrates they were somewhat restrained on that day, but the next day which was the anniversary of king Charles's restoration, they made greater illuminations and rejoicings than had been made on the part of the whigs the day before, especially in the city of London; where the mob broke all the windows that were not illuminated, and among them those of the lord-mayor. They insulted four of the life guard who were patrolling, and made

* As members are sent to parliament, to represent their *electors* at large, they are bound in honour and conscience to represent the *sense* of their constituents where it is notified to them; their *representation* is else a mere farce. In such cases, they have no equitable claim to any will of their own; as they do not sit in parliament in their own right, as the peers from their extensive possessions do, who are considered as bodies politic in their own persons. Where no instructions are transmitted to members, they have a discretionary power indeed of acting, but still under the general obligation of adhering to that mode of conduct which they sincerely believe the majority of their electors will approve: and every member who behaves otherwise, either from obstinacy, or unconstitutional influence, is a betrayer of the sacred and honourable TRUST reposed in him.

Perhaps some more pertinent place might have been found in the remaining part of the history, for the above remark; but the writer now approaches living times, and would rather advance general truths, than make particular applications, where they can be conveniently avoided. In this intelligent age, plain facts are sufficiently eloquent, and the proper inferences from them will not be easily mistaken. Freedom in writing is one of the greatest blessings we enjoy, and long may we enjoy all our natural rights; but we should not forget that extremes are always hurtful. An odious character when dead, is justly consigned to future times branded with all the infamy his demerits intitle him to; but while he is alive, censure ought to be so far tempered with decency, as not to render him callous by the acrimony of the applications; lest he become dead to all sense of reputation, from the despair of obtaining any. Women of problematical virtue sometimes attempt to justify their loose behaviour, by arguing that they may as well be whores as be thought such; and the political writers of the present age clearly defeat their own purposes by the coarse illiberality of their personal invectives, which destroy all sense of shame. The avidity with which writings of this class are received, is a surer indication of the decline of literary taste, than of the existence and growth of true patriotism.

† On the 22d of April at 8h. 6′. 2″. in the morning, happened a central eclipse of the sun, during the height of which the stars became visible; two French mathematicians, by direction of the Royal Academy of Sciences, came over here to observe it, who were civilly entertained by the Royal Society, with whom they joined in making their observations.

made them cry *High church and Ormond*; and in Smithfield they burned a print of king William: a French or Iriſh ſchool-maſter was ſent to Newgate for high treaſon, having proclaimed in the ſtreet that king George had no right to the crown; for which he was afterward whipped. A.D. 1715.

An accidental circumſtance increaſed the popular ferment much. On the king's birth-day new cloathing was delivered to the firſt regiment of foot guards, and the ſoldiers were much offended at a more than ordinary coarſeneſs of the ſhirts; and there being numbers of Iriſh papiſts among them, the enemies to government eaſily improved the diſcontent: ſome of the ſhirts were inſolently thrown over into the king's and the duke of Marlborough's gardens at St. James's; and a detachment marching from Whitehall through the city to relieve the guard at the Tower, the ſoldiers by the way pulled out their ſhirts and ſhewed them to paſſengers, exclaiming, *Theſe are our Hanover ſhirts!* The court, being informed of theſe circumſtances, made inquiry into the affair, and the duke of Marlborough finding that the contractors had delivered cloathing to the ſoldiers nowiſe anſwerable to the patterns agreed for, immediately directed the ſhirts to be burned, made them amends for the other complaints in their cloathing, and when he reviewed that regiment on the 2d of June, made a ſatisfactory apology to the men for their ill uſage *.

A detail of the rebellion in Scotland this year in favour of the pretender, does not belong to this hiſtory; it will ſuffice to remark that on December 9th, the moſt conſiderable of the priſoners taken at Preſton in Lancaſhire, were brought to London on horſeback, pinioned, each horſe led by a foot ſoldier, and guarded by parties of horſe and foot: the noblemen were ſent to the Tower, and the reſt were diſpoſed of in different priſons. The earl of Derwentwater, and lord Kenmure, two of the lords who were condemned on trial, were executed February 24th, 1716, on Tower-hill, perſuant to their ſentence †. When the rebels in Scotland and England were entirely reduced, the city preſented an addreſs of congratulation to the king, on May 12th, expreſſive of their ſatisfaction on the occaſion; which was ſuitably anſwered. 1716.

At this time was paſſed the act for extending the ſittings of parliament from three years to ſeven ‡; the bill originated in the houſe of peers, where it was introduced by the duke of Devonſhire, and was not carried without ſtrong debates in both houſes. It ſets forth that triennial parliaments are grievous, by occaſioning much greater and continued *expences*, and more violent and laſting heats, than ever were known before; and from the reſtleſſneſs of the popiſh faction at that juncture, might be deſtructive to the peace and ſecurity of government: for theſe reaſons it was enacted, that parliaments ſhould have continuance for ſeven years, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by his majeſty. It was a bad ſign to ſee an acknowledgement of the expences of elections creep into a ſtatute, and the eaſing

* Tindal, 424. 425.

† By a hard froſt which began about the end of November, and continued till the 9th of February, the Thames was froze ſo hard as to be covered with booths; and on January 19th, two large oxen were roaſted whole on the ice.

‡ Stat. 1 Geo. I. c. 38.

A. D. 1716. eaſing of ſuch expences urged as a reaſon for prolonging the duration of parliaments! But the whole reaſoning is as weak as the meaſure was pernicious. For the very idea of treating and bribing electors, excludes that of conſtitutional, free, and impartial repreſentation in a legiſlative aſſembly; and if theſe baſely incurred expences were grievous to candidates by returning every three years, they muſt be much more grievous at a ſeptennial election, inaſmuch as a ſeat for ſeven years is worth a greater purchaſe than a ſeat for three: the popular heats and diſtractions ariſing from conteſted elections will increaſe in proportion. We need not now ſay what they *will* do, experience has ſince fatally ſhewn theſe conſequences; the ſeven years are not long enough for the ſubſiding of party animoſities thus excited, and ſucceſsful candidates often enter the houſe with ruined fortunes, *there* to repair them. The tendency of theſe circumſtances are but too obvious.

If any alteration became neceſſary, and if the qualification of electors muſt be continued according to the feudal ideas, they ſhould have been raiſed in proportion to the decreaſe of the value of money from the time of Henry VI. to that of the paſſing the act; which would have reſtored the privilege of electing members to thoſe hands that would have ſcorned a bribe and the man who offered it. The article of election *expences* need not then have diſgraced the face of an act of the Britiſh parliament: but the repreſentatives of bribed electors will ever act ſuitable to the principles of their conſtituents. A very material objection may however be offered againſt adhering to a ſyſtem of policy long ſince extinct. To rectify the qualification eſtabliſhed by Henry VI. would veſt the election of members in too few hands for the liberal ideas of the preſent age. The ſyſtem of popular liberty ſtands at preſent upon a broader baſis than the arbitrary claims of landholders, who ſtill retain too much of the feudal ſpirit, though happily diveſted of the power. Every man has now a free opportunity to earn an induſtrious independence; every man therefore of free condition, who by manufactures or trade ſupports himſelf and family, though he has not an inch of land, and though he is no member of any corporation; has an intereſt in the ſupport of the conſtitution under which he enjoys theſe advantages, equally with the owner of *terra firma*, and the poſſeſſor of corporation privileges. The inference is obvious; every houſeholder paying taxes ought conſequently in all places to have a voice in the election of repreſentatives to parliament: this increaſe of numbers would render the deſtructive arts of bribery impracticable; and a reſtoration of annual parliaments would perfect a beautiful frame of popular government. The quick return of elections would tear up corruption by the very roots, hold repreſentatives to their good behaviour, rectify their motives of conduct from the baſe views of private intereſt to the noble principles of public virtue and honour; and give us parliaments as free and uncorrupt *de facto*, as they are ſuppoſed to be *de jure*.--But all this fair building is the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion *.

Some

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* As every thing is matured by time, ſo the corruption of members of parliament, now no longer to be concealed, is openly juſtified by a plea which accumulates inſult in injury. It is now ſaid that the national

Some time before the breaking out of the rebellion, many perſons in London well affected to the government, in order to be ready on any proper occaſion to quell the outrages of diſaffected mobs on public rejoicings, eſtabliſhed meetings at ſeveral alehouſes, which from the veſſels the liquor was ſold in, obtained the name of mug houſes. As theſe ſocieties were a terror to the vulgar, ſo were they the principal objects of their fury, of which they had given many inſtances. Exaſperated at the execution of ſome of the rebels, the jacobite mob, made ſeveral attempts to deſtroy the houſe of Mr. Read, one of the mug houſes in Saliſbury-court Fleet-ſtreet; and in an attack on July 24th, the landlord having ſhot the ringleader one Vaughan a ſmall-coal-man, the reſt with the aſſiſtance of the Bridewell-boys broke into the houſe and rifled it. The ſheriffs cauſed the proclamation againſt riots to be read; but no obedience being paid to this, the privy-council ſent a party of horſe guards to ſuppreſs the inſurgents: five of the moſt active were ſeized, tried upon the ſtatute, and executed before the houſe. Some party zealots proſecuted Read for killing Vaughan, but the tranſaction appeared ſo fair on his ſide, that he was acquitted, and received 400*l.* from the treaſury to indemnify him from his loſſes and expences *. A.D. 1716.

The common-council, on the 18th of December, repealed all their former acts concerning the lighting of the city of London. And ordained, "that all "houſekeepers, whoſe houſe-door, or gate-way, fronts or lies next unto any "ſtreet, lane, or public paſſage or place of the ſaid city, or liberties thereof, "ſhall, in very dark night, *i. e.* every night between the ſecond night after "each full moon and the ſeventh night after each new moon, ſet or hang out one "or more lights, with ſufficient cotton wicks, that ſhall continue to burn from "ſix o'clock at night till eleven o'clock of the ſame night, on penalty of 1s. "And that, under the like penalty, the occupiers of houſes in any court, that "faces any public place or paſſage, ſhall alternately hang or ſet ſuch a light on "the outſide of ſuch doors or gates as ſhall be next the ſaid public place or "paſſage. Unleſs the party offending is not charged to the poor, and whoſe "houſe ſhall not be of the rent of 10*l. per annum*. Penalties to be levied "by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods, by warrants from the mayor."

As a concluſion of all tranſactions relating to the rebellion, an act of grace was paſſed July 15th, 1717, which opened the priſon doors in London and all over England, with very few exceptions. 1717.

An act had paſſed after the reſtoration, obliging all mayors and aldermen at their admiſſion into offices, to ſign a declaration againſt the Solemn League and Covenant, under a conſiderable penalty †. As this act remained ſtill in force, though

tional buſineſs could not be conducted, unleſs the miniſter ſecures a majority in the houſe of commons; but thoſe who argue in this manner muſt know better: they muſt know that nearly 600 gentlemen of independent fortunes, collected together by free election from all parts of the iſland, will at all times be as much intereſted in the welfare of their country, as any miniſter or ſet of miniſters *for the time being*, can be: and that no meaſures which have *only* this for their object, will ever meet with obſtruction from them. To aſſert the contrary is a libel on the whole nation; and we need not go out of the walls of London to ſee that places, penſions, and lottery tickets, are ſad crooked expedients for rectifying the apprehenſions of legiſlators.

* Tindal, 503.

† 13 Car. II. ſt. 2. c. 1.

A. D. though univerſally neglected, all magiſtrates lay expoſed to the penalty of it;
1717. but on a petition from the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, on November 6th to the king for relief in that point, an act was paſſed to repeal it, under the title of an act for quieting and eſtabliſhing corporations *.

1718. War was declared againſt Spain December 17th, 1718, the cauſes of which are not material for us to enter into.

1719. Two conteſted elections for the choice of aldermen in the wards of Broad-ſtreet and Langbourn in the year 1711, when Gerard Conyers and Peter Delme Eſqrs. had been admitted, upon the event of the polls and ſcrutinies; occaſioned much party animoſity in the city. The unſucceſsful candidates by their intereſt in the court of common-council obtained an order to commence proſecutions againſt the new elected aldermen; and the expences of the ſuits were defrayed out of the chamber of London. This was complained of to the houſe of lords, who appointed a committee to examine into the expences of thoſe and other elections from the above mentioned time. On April 17th, 1719, this committee reported, that ſince the 13th of November, 1711, the city had paid, on the ſaid account, for Broad-ſtreet-ward, Langbourn-ward, Tower-ward, and Cheap-ward, the ſum of 2827*l.* 10*s.* and that not one of the ſaid ſuits, ſo ordered to be carried on by the common-council, for which ſo great a ſum of money had been expended, were ever determined in favour of the proſecutors.

The report being read, the peers came to the following reſolution: "*Reſolved*, by the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, that it is the "opinion of this houſe, that the common-councils of London, having iſſued "great ſums of money out of the chamber of London, in maintaining ſeveral "ſuits of law between citizen and citizen, relating to controverted elections, "*have abuſed their truſt*, and been guilty of great partiality, and of groſs miſ-"management of the city treaſure, and a violation of the freedom of elections in "the city."

We now arrive at the remarkable year 1720, when trade received ſo material
1720. an injury, and ſo many unhappy families were ruined, by the fatal arts of ſtock-jobbing; which intoxicated the nation to a degree that will be long remembered, and ought long ſince to have dictated an *effectual* check to the gains of fraud out of credulity.

The king in his ſpeech, November 23d, 1719, had earneſtly recommended the conſideration of all proper means for leſſening the debts of the nation. A ſcheme was accordingly formed for reducing all the public funds into one, in order to diſcharge them; and the South-ſea company together with the Bank of England, preſented their reſpective propoſals to the houſe of commons. The opportunity of taking in the national debts, and in conſequence, of increaſing their capital ſtock and yearly fund, was looked upon as a very valuable liberty; and therefore the Bank and South ſea company endeavoured eagerly to out bid each other in parliament. The South-ſea company, for the liberty of taking into their ſtock, the redeemable and irredeemable debts, amounting to above 30 millions

* 5 Geo. I. c. 6.

millions, by purchaſe or ſubſcription; offered at firſt 3,500,000*l.* to be paid into the exchequer by four equal quarterly payments, beginning at Lady day 1721: and agreed that their whole capital ſhould be reduced to 4 *per cent.* after Midſummer 1727, and be thenceforth redeemable by parliament. The Bank, for the like liberty, offered upon the long and ſhort annuities, three years purchaſe; which if the whole purchaſe was compleated, would have amounted to about 2,367,600*l.* and 20 *per cent.* upon the redeemable debts, amounting to about 3,180,000*l.* ſo that their whole offer was about 5½ millions. A. D. 1720.

The South-ſea company by a ſecond propoſal, not only offered 500,000*l.* more, but alſo four years and a half's purchaſe upon all the annuities they ſhould take into their capital ſtock, which had the whole been taken in, would have amounted to about 3,567,503*l.* ſo that their whole propoſal was about 7,567,500*l.* Beſide all this, they offered to circulate a million in exchequer bills gratis, and to pay 3 *per cent.* intereſt for that million; as alſo one year's purchaſe upon ſuch annuities as ſhould happen not to come into the the company's capital before March 1ſt, 1721. Though the Bank made ſome farther advances, this ſcheme of the South-ſea company was approved by the commons, and a bill was ordered to be brought in to carry it into execution *.

The practicability of the company's making good their offer, without being loſers themſelves, or egregiouſly deceiving and injuring the proprietors of theſe debts, was little conſidered by the miniſtry; and the South-ſea company were ſo fluſhed by the ſucceſs of their treaty, as to extend their views to the incorporating all the funds of the Bank, Eaſt-India company, and Exchequer, into their own capital. But though this ſcheme was not reliſhed, the very rumour of it raiſed their ſtock to 126 *per cent.* at the ſhutting of their books for Chriſtmas 1719 †.

There were not wanting ſome in parliament who oppoſed this bill by arguments that afterward were but too well verified. It was urged, that this bill was calculated to enrich a few, by the ruin of many--- that it countenanced the pernicious practice of ſtock-jobbing, thereby diverting the proper genius of the people from trade and induſtry—that the artificial raiſing of South-ſea ſtock ſo high as 319, its price while the bill was depending, was a dangerous bait to decoy the unwary to their ruin, by parting with the real produce of their induſtry, for imaginary wealth---that it would give foreigners an opportunity of perhaps trebling the great ſums they already poſſeſſed in our funds, and of draining the kingdom of its treaſure when they ſhould realize their ſtock---that the propoſal of the Bank was the faireſt, but if nevertheleſs the South-ſea company's propoſal ſhould be accepted, the riſe of their ſtock ſhould be limited for preventing the pernicious effects of ſtock-jobbing in ſo high a degree as was likely to happen. To all this and much more, the miniſterial advocates replied, that neither the miniſters nor the company could foreſee this great riſe of

* Tindal. 610, 611. † Anderſon's Hiſt. Com. vol. II. p. 285.

A. D. 1720. the ſtock; for had its price remained where it was when the bargain was firſt ſtruck, viz. at 137, the public would have been the greater gainer—that the miniſtry had nothing in view but to eaſe the nation of part of its preſent heavy load of debt, and to put the remainder into a method of being gradually diſcharged—and laſtly, that it was but reaſonable for the company to enjoy the profit of the riſe of ſtock, procured by their own prudent conduct: &c. * After theſe debates the bill paſſed without any amendment or diviſion; and on April 7th, 1720, the king came on purpoſe to the houſe of lords to give his aſſent to it †.

It is not material to our purpoſe to enter into the methods taken by the managers of the South ſea company, toward the execution of ſo vaſt a ſcheme; ſuch as making their dividend warrants at Chriſtmas 1719, to carry Intereſt until Chriſtmas 1720, &c. On April 12th, five days after the royal aſſent was given to their bill, the directors opened their books for the ſubſcription of a million, at the rate of 300*l.* for every 100*l.* capital; and ſo great was the concourſe of perſons of all ranks, that this firſt ſubſcription amounted to two millions of original ſtock. It was to be paid at five payments of 60*l.* each; but in a few days the ſtock advanced to 340, and the ſubcriptions ſold for double the price of the firſt payment: to raiſe it ſtill higher, the general court of the company on April 21ſt, voted a dividend of 10 *per cent.* for the enſuing Midſummer half year, as well to the new ſubſcribers as on their old capital. This reſolution anſwering the propoſed end of the directors to improve the infatuation of the monied men, they opened their books for a ſecond ſubſcription for one million at 400*l. per cent.* when a million and half was ſubſcribed at that exorbitant rate in a few hours.

On the 19th of May the directors thought fit to ſettle the terms and prices for the long and ſhort annuities, which had been ſubſcribed; and their ſtock being that day at 375 *per cent.* it was reſolved to allow for every 100*l. per annum* of the long annuities 700*l.* of the capital ſtock; which at 375 *per cent.* amounted to 2625*l.* and 575*l.* in bonds and money: ſo that the total for each 100*l. per annum.* amounted to 3200*l.* or 32 years purchaſe. For the other long annuities, called the 14 *per cents*, they allowed for each 98*l. per annum*, the ſame quantity of ſtock, valued as above, at 2625*l.* and in bonds and money 511*l.* total 3136*l.* or 32 years purchaſe: and in proportion for any greater or leſs ſum of thoſe annuities. For every 90*l. per annum* of the ſhort annuities, they allowed 350*l.* of their capital ſtock, at the ſame rate, amounting to 1312*l.* 10*s.* and in bonds and money 217*l.* 10*s.* total 1530*l.* or 17 years purchaſe. Lottery prizes of 1710, for every 100*l. per annum* was allowed 400*l* ſtock, which was 1500*l.* bonds and money 200*l.* making 1700*l.* or 17 years purchaſe. Blanks in the ſame lottery, for every 98*l. per annum*, 350*l.* ſtock, making 1312*l.* 10*s.* bonds and money 353*l.* 10*s.* making 1666*l.* or the ſame purchaſe.

Though the offers of the company's ſtock at this high premium cauſed ſome diſcontent at firſt, and occaſioned many who had only left their orders, to withdraw

* Anderſon's Hiſt. Com. vol. II. p. 285. † Stat. 6 Geo. I. c. 4.

draw them, yet the managers contriving to raiſe the ſtock to 500 *per cent.* before the time of ſigning expired, the annuitants carried back their orders faſter than they withdrew them, and happy was the perſon that could ſubſcribe firſt. By May 29th, two thirds of the annuities were ſubſcribed. A. D. 1721.

By the daily riſe of the South ſea ſtock, a general infatuation took place, though the ſubſcribing parties themſelves, eſpecially in the early part of this ſingular tranſaction, were equally acceſſaries to their own future loſſes, with the conductors of the ſcheme. Now it was that the wiſe and thinking part of the people, who had hitherto laughed at the folly and madneſs of others, for being concerned in ſuch a wild chimera, began to borrow, mortgage and ſell, to raiſe all the money they could, in order to ſhare in theſe amazing profits; whilſt others, who had enriched themſelves, ſtrove as eagerly to get out, to ſecure what they had got. On June 2d, this ſtock ſold at 890; but ſuch fluctuations ſoon enſued, ſometimes in the ſpace of a few hours, as gave clear indications of its precarious value. Theſe alarming ſymptoms cauſed the managers to lend out great ſums on South ſea ſtock at 400 *per cent.* and at 4 *per cent.* intereſt, to aſſiſt ſuch as were reduced to ſell their ſtock, to make good the payments on their ſubſcriptions. Theſe loans anſwered a double purpoſe; firſt by locking up the ſtock ſo pawned, and ſecondly, by ſupplying the borrowers with the means of purchaſing ſtill more. Thus though the ſtock was then under 800 *per cent.* the juntò ventured ſo far out of their depth as to take a third money ſubſcription for the purchaſe of ſtock at 1000*l.* *per cent.* in ten different payments of 100*l.* each, for five millions! What is more ſtrange, crouds of people flocked to this aſtoniſhing ſubſcription; ſo that in a few days the firſt payment of 100*l.* ſold at market for 400*l.* the managers by their loans taking care to ſupply the market with caſh!

While the South ſea ſtock was in its meridian glory, the popular frenzy in part affected the other two companies, by raiſing their ſtocks above their juſt value; for Eaſt India ſtock ſold at 445, and Bank roſe to 260 *per cent.* The advanced prices of all theſe ſtocks were computed to amount to about 500 millions ſterling; five times as much as the current caſh of all Europe, and double the value of all the landed property in England. To render this madneſs ſtill more abſurd if poſſible, the people had immediately before their eyes, the failure of the Miſſiſſippi bubble in France, which the year before had almoſt ruined that nation. But the eagerneſs of acquiring riches by quick and eaſy methods, had ſo much poſſeſſed the minds of the people, that the moſt extravagant bubbles found ready ſubſcribers; thoſe who ſold their firſt ſubſcriptions reaped great profits, and left the buyers to deplore their diſappointments.

Great multitudes of projects for manufactures, commerce or plantation were offered to ſubſcribers at this time, the detail of which would be tedious; one however may be produced as a ſpecimen of the lengths to which it is poſſible to carry public credulity. A propoſal was offered to the public "for carrying on "an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is." The projector formed a ſcheme for half a million, by which every ſubſcriber paying down two guineas for ſubſcribing, was to reap 100*l.* a year for every 100*l.* he

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ſubſcribed. How this was to be done did not appear in the propoſal, which ſaid only that in a month the particulars of the project ſhould be laid open; and then the money ſubſcribed was to be paid in. A ſcheme ſo inviting did not fail of encouragement; the projector received 1000 ſubſcriptions, amounting to 2000 guineas, in the forenoon, and went off with the money in the afternoon.

The infatuation of the people was burleſqued in one of the public papers at the time, by an advertiſement in the following ſtrain. "At (a certain place named) "on Tueſday next, books will be opened for a ſubſcription of two millions, for "the invention of melting down ſawduſt and chips, and caſting them into clean "deal boards, without cracks or knots."

Of all the raſh proceedings of the South ſea governors, none proved more quickly fatal, than their obtaining from the government, on the 18th of Auguſt, a *ſcire facias* againſt all theſe airy projects called bubbles; from a belief that the traffic in them obſtructed the riſe of their ſtock: whereas it was quickly found that theſe ſubordinate ſchemes aſſiſted in keeping up the price of it. For the lower people who were not at firſt able to deal in South ſea ſtock, ran greedily into theſe ſmaller bubbles; and having ſold out their ſhares in them to great profit, they then purchaſed South ſea ſtock and ſubſcriptions: thus thoſe ſmall rivulets, were a conſtant ſupply to the great South ſea. The earneſtneſs of the South ſea directors to cruſh theſe petty rivals quickly operated directly contrary to their expectations; for the publication of the *ſcire facias* by authority in the London Gazette, ſtruck the conductors of all the projects with ſuch a panic, that the ſuddeneſs and greatneſs of their fall was equally remarkable. The more barefaced bubbles ſhrunk immediately into their original non-entity; their undertakers ſhut up their offices and vaniſhed; and theſe effects proved but the prelude to the downfall of South ſea ſtock and ſubſcriptions.

At the opening of the company's books on Auguſt 22d, the ſtock was at 820 *per cent.* and two days after the directors opened a fourth money ſubſcription for the purchaſe of 1,250,000*l.* at 1000 *per cent.* whereof 200*l.* or 20 *per cent.* was paid down, and the remainder to be in four half yearly payments of 200*l.* each, though theſe were afterward ſplit. This ſubſcription was filled in three hours time, and ſold that evening at 40 *per cent.* advance; but this advance was not laſting: on the 30th of Auguſt, the court of directors, to raiſe the expectations of mankind to the higheſt pitch, declared a dividend of 30 *per cent.* for the enſuing Chriſtmas; and to compleat their extravagance, that for the next ſucceeding twelve years, not leſs than 50 *per cent.* ſhould be the annual dividend on their ſtock. Nevertheleſs, on Sept. 20th, the ſtock ſunk to 410, when a general court agreed to reduce the terms of the laſt ſubſcribers of the public debts to the price of 400 *per cent.* as alſo of the third and fourth money ſubſcriptions from 1000 to 400 *per cent.* Theſe reſolutions were far from giving ſatisfaction to the adventurers, the directors therefore to ſupport their drooping ſtock, entered into a negociation with their original rival the Bank, to take a quantity of their ſtock at 400 *per cent.* in payment for 3,775,000*l.* redeemable debt, for which the South ſea company was to pay off the Bank. This was afterward

terward called the Bank contract, the very ſurmiſe of which, raiſed up the South ſea ſtock again to 675, though it was afterward denied to have been executed as an actual contract: but the faſcination was now over; on September 29th, the ſtock dropped to 175, and their bonds were at 25 *per cent.* diſcount. This produced great uneaſineſs and clamour among the monied men, and produced a great demand upon the Bank for caſh, and ſtill greater on the private bankers; who having lent out much of their money on South ſea ſtock and ſubſcriptions, many ſubſtantial bankers were obliged to ſtop payment for a time. Toward the cloſe of this marvellous year were ſeen the great loſſes of many families of rank and quality; with the utter ruin of merchants of great credit, and of clergymen, lawyers, phyſicians, and tradeſmen: ſome of whom after living in ſplendor, proved unable to ſtand the ſhocks of poverty and contempt, but died broken hearted, while others withdrew to remote parts of the world to hide themſelves and never returned. A. D. 1720.

Many expedients were ſtarted for the relief of ſufferers by South ſea ſtock; among others an engraftment of 18 millions into the two other great companies, 9 millions into the Bank, and 9 millions into the Eaſt India ſtock: but though theſe companies at length agreed to it, and though an act of parliament confirmed the agreement, yet it was not carried into execution. The company alſo in their diſtreſs petitioned the king for a grant of that part of the iſland of St. Chriſtophers in the Weſt Indies, which was yielded up to us by France at the treaty of Utrecht; as alſo for the country of Nova Scotia, for the advantage of their trade. But though theſe applications were unſucceſsful, they obtained a remiſſion of the entire ſum, they were bound to pay to government for taking in the national debts; whereby the public were deprived of all the expected benefit from that ſcheme, excepting the reducing the irredeemable debts into a ſtate of redemption. This remiſſion was however granted with a proviſo that from Midſummer 1722, two millions of the company's capital ſtock ſhould be annihilated for the benefit of the public: yet before that time arrived, thoſe two millions of capital ſtock were again reſtored to the company from the ſaid term *.

On

* That this extraordinary tranſaction may be finiſhed under one view, it may be added that the enſuing diſtractions which convulſed the city of London from this origin, produced the following petition from the lord-mayor aldermen and common-council to the houſe of commons, April 3d, 1721.

" Shewing,

" That your petitioners think it their duty moſt " humbly to repreſent to this honourable houſe the " preſent ſtate of the city of London, ſo conſiderable " a part of the kingdom, now filled with numberleſs " objects of grief and compaſſion, the ſad effects of " the miſmanagement, avarice, and fatal contrivan- " ces of the late directors of the South ſea company, " their aiders, abettors, and confederates, in the " deſtruction of their country. Nor is it the caſe of " this great city alone your petitioners lament, but " the general decay of trade, manufactures, and of " public credit, whereof this honourable houſe have " been always ſo extremely tender; as alſo of the " honour of the Britiſh name and nation.

" Your petitioners beg leave to return their moſt " humble thanks to this honourable houſe for the " great pains they have taken to relieve the unhappy " ſufferers, by compelling the offenders to make re- " ſtitution; as likewiſe for their continued applica- " tion to lay open this whole ſcene of guilt, not- " withſtanding the induſtrious artifices of ſuch ſharers " in the common plunder, as have endeavoured to " obſtruct the detection of fraud and corruption: and " your petitioners doubt not but the ſame fortitude, " impartiality, and public ſpirit, wherewith this " honourable houſe have hitherto acted, will ſtill " animate them in the purſuit of thoſe truly great " and noble ends.

" We are too ſenſible of the load of the public " debts,

A.D. 1721. On the 15th of April 1721, the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a ſon, afterward the worthy duke of Cumberland, at Leiceſter houſe; the next day the city of London preſented the king a congratulatory addreſs on this increaſe of his family; and his reply containing the following paſſage.

"I cannot omit taking this opportunity of aſſuring you, that I am truly concerned at the calamity brought upon you by the wicked management of affairs in the South Sea company. I have however this comfort, that the reproach of any part of this misfortune cannot, with the leaſt juſtice, be imputed to me. Nothing will give me more eaſe and ſatisfaction, than the ſeeing you delivered from your preſent ſufferings, your trade revived, and public credit re-eſtabliſhed."

During

"debts, not to wiſh that all proper methods may be "taken to leſſen them; and it is an infinite concern "to us, that the payment of a great ſum towards "them (which was expected from the late ſcheme) "is now rendered extremely difficult, if not im"practicable; and yet is a cloud hanging over the "heads of the preſent unfortunate proprietors of the "South-ſea company, and a great damp to public "credit. We will not preſume to mention in what "manner relief may be given in this arduous affair, "but moſt humbly ſubmit it to the conſideration of "this honourable houſe.

"Your petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray "this honourable houſe will be pleaſed to take "ſuch farther meaſures as they, in their great "wiſdom, ſhall judge proper, that trade may "flouriſh, public credit be reſtored, and juſtice "done to an injured people: and your petition"ers ſhall ever pray, &c."

A committee of ſecreſy had been appointed by the commons to examine into all the proceedings relating to the South-ſea act, and the conſequent tranſactions; and they found the matters referred to them of great variety and extent. It appeared that before the South-ſea act, and before any ſubſcription could be made, a fictitious ſtock amounting to 574,000*l.* had been diſpoſed of by the directors to facilitate the paſſing of the bill. In ſome of their books falſe and fictitious entries had been made; in others razures and alterations; in others, leaves had been torne out; ſeveral books had been deſtroyed, and others ſecreted; however they diſcovered enough to determine the whole to be a ſcene of iniquity, which they laid open to the houſe in ſeven reports, ſaying at the cloſe of the laſt, that they were under a neceſſity of ending the inquiry by reaſon of the abſconding of Mr. Knight the treaſurer of the company, who was principally intruſted in the execution of this black and deſtructive affair.

An act was ſoon after paſſed for raiſing money upon the eſtates of the ſub and deputy governors, directors, and principal officers of the South Sea company, toward making good the damages ſuſtained by the company, and for diſabling ſuch of them as were living from holding any place, or ſitting in parliament for the future. The particulars of their eſtates, as delivered upon oath, with the allowances made to them, appear in the following table, which is corrected according to ſome alterations afterward made in the firſt allotment.

Perſons.	Eſtates. *l.*	*s.*	*d.* *q*	Allowances. *l.*	*s.*	*d*
Sir John Fellows, ſub-governor	243096	00	06	10000	00	0
Charles Joye, Eſq; deputy-governor	40105	02	00	5000	00	0
Mr. Aſtell —	27750	19	08¾	10000	00	0
Sir John Blunt -	183349	10	08¾	5000	00	0
Sir Lambert Blackwell	83529	17	11	15000	00	0
Sir Robert Chaplin	45875	14	05	10000	00	0
Sir William Chapman	39161	06	08½	10000	00	0
Mr. Cheſter —	140372	15	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Child —	52437	19	01	10000	00	0
Mr. Delaport -	17151	04	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Eyles —	34329	16	07	20000	00	0
Mr. Edmonſon —	5365	00	00	3000	00	0
Mr. Gibbon —	106543	05	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Gore —	38936	15	05	20000	00	0
Mr. Hawes —	40031	00	02¼	5000	00	0
Sir William Hammond	22707	04	02	10000	00	0
Mr. Horſey —	19962	05	03	10000	00	0
Mr. Holditch —	39527	10	04	5000	00	0
Sir Theodore Janſſen	243244	03	11	50000	00	0
Sir Jacob Jacobſon	11481	04	00	11000	00	0
Mr. Ingram —	16795	00	00	12000	00	0
Sir John Lambert	72508	01	05	5000	00	0
Sir Harcourt Maſter	11814	12	03½	5000	00	0
Mr. Morley —	1869	10	03	1800	00	0
Mr Page —	34817	12	03¼	10000	00	0
Mr. Raymond —	64373	06	03	30000	00	0
Mr. Read —	17297	16	00	10000	00	0
Mr. Reignolds —	18368	13	02¼	14000	00	0
Mr. Sawbridge —	77254	01	08	5000	00	0
Mr. Tillard —	19175	14	04	15000	00	0
Mr. Turner —	881	17	06	800	00	0
Mr. Surman, dep. caſh.	121321	10	00	5000	00	0
Mr. Grigſby, accompt.	31687	06	00	2000	00	0

The foregoing particulars relating to the South Sea ſcheme, are principally derived from Tindal's hiſtory of England, and Anderſon's hiſtory of Commerce.

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During theſe ſtrange tranſactions, reports circulated of an infamous ſociety in London, the members of which were ſaid to be guilty of like enormities with the Mohocks formerly mentioned, and who aſſumed the ſhocking name of the Hell-fire club: and though this club probably exiſted only in the diſtracted minds of the dupes to the bubbles of the preceding extraordinary year, yet the rumours produced a proclamation dated April 29, againſt blaſphemous and ſcandalous clubs; in which the king declared his determination to ſhew all marks of his diſpleaſure to any who even lay under the ſuſpicion of ſuch deſtructive practices. He alſo inſtructed the officers of his houſehold to make ſtrict inquiry whether any of his ſervants were concerned in theſe horrid impieties*.

A treaty of peace with Spain was ſigned at Madrid on June 13th, N. S. which contained but few articles, and thoſe relating only to a renewal of their former commercial treaties †.

The general uſe of printed Indian callicoes in apparel and houſehold furniture, was found to be very injurious to the ſilk and woollen manufactures of this kingdom; and occaſioned ſeveral riots among the weavers of London. It was therefore thought neceſſary to redreſs a grievance by which ſo many thouſands of families were affected; and a bill was brought into parliament for their relief. Some delay in the paſſing the bill giving the weavers to apprehend a rejection of it, they aſſembled about the parliament houſe in a very tumultuous manner, and tore the callico gowns off the backs of all the women they met: they threatened deſtruction to the Eaſt India houſe and that of a French weaver, nor were they totally quelled but by the horſe and foot guards, aſſiſted by the city trained bands. The bill paſſed into a law abſolutely prohibiting the wear of printed Indian callicoes, under the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence on the wearer, and 20*l.* on the ſeller ‡. We are told that the increaſe of the ſilk manufacture at this time, amounted to the annual value of 700,000*l.* more than it was at the time of the Revolution; and that till then we had uſed to import wrought ſilks from France to the amount of 500,000*l. per annum* §. The ſilk trade was now ſtill farther encouraged by bounties on the exportation of certain articles of ſilk manufacture ‖.

The plague raging this year in the ſouthern parts of France, particularly at Marſeilles, a proclamation was publiſhed, forbidding any perſon to come into England from any part of France, between the bay of Biſcay and Dunkirk, without certificates of health. The ſtreets of London were ordered to be paved and kept clean, and an act of parliament was paſſed for the performance of quarantine **, for preventing infection, by building peſt houſes for the reception of infected perſons, and for ordering trenches or lines to be drawn round any city town or place infected, in order to cut off all communication with them. Sufficient guards were to be appointed for preventing eſcapes, and all perſons endeavouring to eſcape without the obſervance of quarantine, were to ſuffer as felons convict.

The

* Tindal. vol. IV. 646.
† Idem. 649.
‡ Stat. 7 Geo. I. c. 7.
§ Anderſon vol. II. p. 305.
‖ Stat. 8 Geo. I. c. 15.
** 8 Geo. I. c. 8.

A. D. 1721. The citizens of London deeming the powers of inforcing theſe regulations, injurious to their corporation rights, and inconſiſtent with the lenity of a free government; a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, was preſented to the houſe of lords, for relief againſt it: but though the lords rejected this petition, ſo much of the act as related to removing perſons to peſt houſes, and to drawing lines round any infected town or city, was repealed.

The increaſe of the weſtern ſuburbs requiring a greater ſupply of water than the preſent works could furniſh, an act of parliament was obtained to authoriſe a new company for a ſupply of water from Chelſea *, where there is a creek from the Thames. The water is conveyed by a ſteam engine to a reſervoir in Hyde park, from whence it is by pipes again conveyed and diſtributed to the houſes of ſubſcribers in the adjacent parts of the town.

1722. The South Sea tranſaction had occaſioned much diſcontent in the nation among the ſufferers, which was induſtriouſly fomented by the tory and jacobitical enemies to the preſent government. The king had ſome intimations that a plot was forming which he hinted in his ſpeech March 7th, 1722, at the diſmiſſion of parliament; but in the beginning of May he had full information of a conſpiracy in favour of the pretender, the firſt notice of which came from the duke of Orleans. Upon this intelligence a camp was formed in Hyde park, all military officers were ordered to repair to their reſpective commands, ſome troops were called over from Ireland, and the Dutch ſtates were deſired to keep in readineſs the guarantee troops in order to be ſent into England in caſe of neceſſity. To authorize theſe precautions and to ſound the temper of the people, lord Townſhend writ the following letter to the lord-mayor of London.

" My Lord, Whitehall May, 8th 1722.

" His majeſty, having nothing more at heart than the peace and ſafety of his " good city of London, the protection of its inhabitants, and the ſupport of " public credit, has commanded me to acquaint your lordſhip, that he has re- " ceived repeated and unqueſtionable advices, that ſeveral of his ſubjects, for- " getting the allegiance they owe to his majeſty, as well as the natural love they " ought to bear to their country, have entered into a wicked conſpiracy, in " concert with traitors abroad, for raiſing a rebellion in this kingdom in favour " of a popiſh pretender, with a traiterous deſign to overthrow our excellent con- " ſtitution both in church and ſtate, and to ſubject a proteſtant free people to " tyranny and ſuperſtition. But I am perſuaded that it will be a great ſatisfaction " to your lordſhip and the city to find, that at the ſame time I am ordered to in- " form you of this deſign, I am likewiſe commanded by his majeſty to let you know, " that he is firmly aſſured, that the authors of it neither are nor will be ſupported, " nor even countenanced, by any foreign power. And as his majeſty has had timely " notice of their wicked machinations, and has made the proper diſpoſitions " for defeating them, has no reaſon to doubt but, by the continuance of the " bleſſing of Almighty God, and the ready aſſiſtance of his faithful ſubjects, " this effort of the malice of his enemies will be turned to their own confuſion.

" His

* Stat. 8 George I. c. 26.

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" His majeſty makes no doubt but your lordſhip, purſuant to the truſt repoſed " in you, will, in conjunction with the other magiſtrates of his good city of " London, exert, with the utmoſt care and vigilance, your authority at ſo " important a conjuncture, for the preſervation of the public peace, and the ſe- " curity of the city."

" I am &c. TOWNSHEND."

The reception this letter met with, was very ſatisfactory to the court. An addreſs was preſented the next day by the court of aldermen to the king, thanking him for his indulgent regard to the city of London, by informing them of the deſigns of his enemies, and congratulating him upon the happy ſucceſs of his negociations which had procured aſſurances that theſe traiterous purpoſes would meet with no foreign ſupport. They added, " when we reflect on the many " bleſſings which Britons enjoy under the protection of a prince, who makes the " laws of this land his rule for the government of his people, when we conſider " that neither the civil nor religious rights of your majeſty's ſubjects have met " with the leaſt inſtance of violation ſince your majeſty's happy acceſſion to the " throne of theſe realms; when we recollect your majeſty's royal clemency and " benevolence (ſince the laſt rebellion) to numbers of thoſe who had offended in " the higheſt degree againſt their king and the laws of their country; we " cannot but expreſs the utmoſt abhorrence of thoſe vile and deteſtable perſons, " who ſhall again conſpire and attempt to bring a free and happy people under " the yoke of tyranny and ſuperſtition, and to involve this nation in a ſtate of " blood, miſery, and utmoſt confuſion."

They concluded with aſſuring his majeſty, that as they were bound in gratitude, they would exert themſelves in their ſeveral ſtations with the utmoſt care and vigilance, for the preſervation of the public peace and tranquillity, for the reſtoring public credit, for ſupporting him, and for making his reign eaſy and happy. The example of London was followed by many others cities and boroughs, who all expreſſed the ſame loyalty and zeal.

The conſpirators had made application abroad for aſſiſtance, but being diſappointed in their expectations, they nevertheleſs engaged numbers of officers from abroad, had ſecured large quantities of arms and ammunition, and confiding in their own ſtrength on preſumption of diſſatisfaction in the people, determined to attempt a revolution of government. The firſt operation was to have ſeized the Tower; then the Bank, Exchequer, and other places where the public money was lodged; afterward the king and prince of Wales; the pretender was then to have been proclaimed at the Royal-Exchange. A declaration was ſent over by the pretender, under the name of James III. in which he propoſed that if king George would deliver up the throne to him quietly, he would in return beſtow on him the title of king in his native dominions: this paper the king laid before the parliament, and they ordered it to be burnt at the Royal Exchange, and that the ſheriffs ſhould attend the execution of the order. Several perſons were apprehended for being parties in this plot; of whom, counſellor Layer was executed May 17th 1723, at Tyburn and his head placed on Temple-bar; Dr. Atterbury, 1723.

A. D. 1723. Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter was by act of parliament deprived of all his dignities, rendered incapable of any office, and baniſhed: in caſe he returned he was to ſuffer death, as were all perſons who correſponded with him *.

Under the year 1696, an act of parliament has been mentioned for taking away the pretended privileges of certain places in and about London, of ſcreening debtors from their creditors †; the Mint or Suffolk Place in Southwark was one of theſe ſanctuaries, the inhabitants of which nevertheleſs ſtill maintained their pretenſions, in open defiance of the officers of juſtice. It was therefore now thought proper to redreſs ſo pernicious an abuſe by an expreſs act of parliament ‡, by which to obſtruct the execution of any writ, rule, or order, of any court of law or equity, or of any eſcape warrant, or warrants of juſtice, in that place, was made felony: and the ſheriff of Surrey was impowered to raiſe the *poſſe comitatus* for the taking by force any debtor out of the Mint; which law has ſince anſwered the intended purpoſe.

The practice of inoculating the ſmall pox was about this time introduced into England from Turkey. Fame gives the honour of importing this happy invention for diſarming a terrible diſorder of its virulence, to lady Mary Wortley Montague, who reſided ſome time with her huſband at the Otoman court. In the letters lately publiſhed under her name, a deſcription is given of the Turkiſh method of performing this operation. This method has been ſucceſsfully improved here, and the practice received an early ſanction at the time of which we are now writing, by the inoculating prince Frederic, the two princeſſes Amelia and Caroline, the duke of Bedford and his ſiſters, with many other perſons of diſtinction, who underwent the operation with ſucceſs §.

England was now reſtored to quiet, excepting that now and then ſome ſparks of diviſion appeared, which ſhewed that the old parties were not yet extinct. At the election for ſheriffs this year, Mr. Humphry Parſons and Mr. Child the acting ſheriffs endeavoured to procure the election for Sir John Williams and Mr. Lockwood, in oppoſition to Sir Richard Hopkins and Mr. Feaſt, whoſe nomination was eſpouſed by the lord-mayor and aldermen. Hopkins and Feaſt were declared duly elected by the lord-mayor and aldermen, notwithſtanding Parſons and Child had made a contrary declaration in favour of Williams and Lockwood; and the lord-mayor having diſſolved the common-hall, after the court had declared Hopkins and Feaſt duly choſen, the old ſheriffs were prevented from proceeding farther. Feaſt oppoſed Williams in an election for alderman of Cripplegate ward, which being alſo conteſted, the court of aldermen decided then in favour of Williams; on this the rabble in that ward committed many outrages, for which the ringleaders were committed to Newgate ||.

Such

* Tindal, 659—670.
† See p 284, *ante*.
‡ Stat. 9 Geo. I. c. 28.
§ Tindal. Smollet's Hiſt. vol. 10. p. 298. The advantages of this practice have already been incidentally conſidered in this work, p. 136, *note*.
|| Tindal, 675.

A. D. 1725.

Such diſputes dictated the neceſſity of aſcertaining the rights and modes of elections in the city of London, more clearly than they were at preſent underſtood; and a bill was in 1725 brought into parliament to effect this ſalutary purpoſe. The citizens however viewed the bill in an evil light, and therefore oppoſed it; the court of common-council on March 22d preſented formal thanks to Francis Child, Richard Lockwood, and John Barnard Eſqrs. for their ſtrenuous oppoſition to it, which was preſented to them by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners. Under this ſanction a great ferment enſued, and printed ſummons were diſperſed inviting the citizens to aſſemble on the 25th at Guildhall, to conſider the merits of depending bill; but the lord-mayor and aldermen reſenting this meaſure, ordered the gates of Guildhall to be ſhut up at the appointed time, and ſent information of what had paſſed to the miniſtry. Upon this, the guards at St. James's, Leiceſter-houſe, and Somerſet houſe were doubled, and ſuch other precautions taken. as kept all things quiet; the heads of the bill were alſo printed that the citizens might be better informed of the nature of the intended law.

This produced a petition from great numbers of the citizens to the houſe of lords, againſt the bill, as injurious to their liberties; principally with regard to the privilege thereby granted to the court of aldermen, of impoſing a negative upon the proceedings of the court of common-council, however unanimous they might be excluſive of their concurrence, or however reaſonable or neceſſary the propoſed meaſures may be. When we advert to the true nature of popular repreſentation; when we conſider how few the aldermen are, compared with the commoners in the corporation aſſembly; and the motives that generally diſpoſe the aldermen to favour the deſigns of a miniſtry regardleſs of the popular intereſts of the citizens they have the *honour* to preſide over; the objection made to the undue power thus conferred on them, will appear to be very cogent, though it was then, for obvious reaſons, diſregarded.

At the third reading of the bill in the houſe of lords, a motion was made for aſking the opinions of the judges, how far this bill affected the privileges reſtored to the citizens at the reverſal of the judgment on the *Quo warranto*, by the act of 2 W. & M. c. 8. But on a debate, it was ſtrangely reſolved that the judges ſhould not deliver their opinions on the propoſed queſtion! The bill therefore paſſed into a law *, and as it is under this ſtatute that all elections in the city are now conducted, it is copied at large in the Appendix to this volume, No. LIII. The negative power granted to the aldermen by the 15th clauſe was afterward repealed, as will appear in due time.

There is an irregularity obſervable in the frame of the corporation of London, that may be incidentally hinted while we are on this ſubject. At firſt view it is natural to think that every citizen, being a houſeholder, ought to enjoy all the privileges under the corporation; but time has introduced a diſtinction in which this equity appears to be warped. The citizens at large, do indeed, as houſeholders elect their aldermen and common-council men; but have no ſhare in the

* Stat. 11 Geo. I. c. 18.

A. D. 1725. choice of mayor, ſheriffs, or members of parliament: nor can the city be *ſtrictly* ſaid to be repreſented in parliament. Were the members ſent by the city, either elected by the citizens at large, or, if that was thought impracticable, by the corporate body deputed by them, and out of that body; the plan would be conſiſtent and perfect: whereas, the members of parliament, the chief magiſtrate, ſheriffs, and other ſubordinate officers, are choſen by a ſelect few of the ſeveral city companies, whether houſeholders or not, who are often inferior in point of conſideration to thoſe freemen who do not take up a privilege, which may be obtained in many companies for a very trifling purchaſe. (This want of regular gradation might be cured, if the freemen of the ſeveral companies being houſeholders, arrived at the qualification of liverymen by ſeniority; as for inſtance, after having been freemen for ſeven years.) Hence the citizens collectively are repreſented in common-council, but not in parliament; nor are the mayor, ſheriffs, &c. city officers in this point of view, but act for, or by commiſſion from, the livery only of *thoſe* city companies, that have livery-men *among* them: which livery-men however, unleſs as houſeholders, have no voice in the election of aldermen or common-council-men, notwithſtanding their peculiar privileges in other reſpects. From this want of orderly gradation ariſes a confuſion of powers and a diviſion of intereſts, which though they may be ſo far corrected in idea as to operate uniformly in general; are nevertheleſs founded in defect, and at critical times are liable to produce diſagreeable conteſts.

By the new buildings after the great fire, people had acquired more juſt ideas of the requiſites for ſafety againſt the ſpreading of fires, for conveniency and elegance both within and without doors. An act was therefore obtained to put a ſtop to diſputes about party-walls and water-ſpouts; wherein among other things it was enacted, that if any perſon refuſed or neglected to build his ſhare of a party-wall, after due notice given him, his next neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the perſon ſo neglecting to pay the charges of rebuilding it. The water falling from the tops of houſes, balconies, and penthouſes, was alſo directed to be conveyed into the channels by pipes down the ſides of houſes, under 20*l.* penalty *.

1726. The weſtern ſuburbs ſtill increaſing, and chiefly by the town houſes of perſons of quality and diſtinction, the legiſlature by a clauſe in an act for laying a duty on victuallers, impowered the commiſſioners for regulating hackney coaches and chairs, to licenſe 100 more ſedan chairs, which augmented the number to 400; their licences being continued at 10*s.* a year as before †.

A ſeparate treaty of peace and friendſhip had been entered into by Germany and Spain, on the laſt day of April; and ſtrong ſuſpicions were entertained that beſide the avowed treaty, a private one had been negociated, for the recovery of Gibraltar and Portmahon, and for aſſerting the pretender's claim to the Engliſh crown. The citizens of London on this occaſion preſented an addreſs to the king containing the warmeſt profeſſions of attachment, and aſſurances of ſupport againſt the deſigns of their common enemies; which his majeſty returned them thanks

* Stat. 11 Geo. I. c. 28. † Stat. 12 Geo. I. c. 12.

thanks for, with corresponding promises of his protection and favour. As a present testimony of his kind intentions, he invited the lord-mayor, aldermen, and the whole body of common-council to dinner at St. James's; where they were entertained by the principal ministers of state, with great appearance of cordiality and friendship. A. D. 1726.

On the 3d of June 1727, the king embarked for Hanover, where he had not been for two years before; but being taken ill on the road, he died at Osnabrug on the 11th and was buried at Hanover, among his ancestors. 1727. King James, instead of giving the laws their proper force, by a due exertion of his regal power, had employed it to dispense with them; queen Anne, educated under these prejudices, was flattered afterward into a persuasion that the supream authority was unlimited; but king George on the contrary desired no power beyond what enabled him to promote the welfare of his subjects *. This is true power, the affections of a people fill up the measure of it, and fix it in security; as appeared by the success with which George I. disconcerted all the attempts made by the infatuated adherents of tyranny to disturb his reign. Happy is that king who has sense enough to cultivate his true interest, which consists in gaining the hearts of his people; and George I. was too wise to deem those his friends who would have paid their court to him by professions of obedience, which have always proved fatal to those princes who have given credit to them.

The great enlargement of ministerial power in the administration of our government, has indeed since his time, been found very injurious to the nation; who see all the evils of late complained of, originate from this cause. Under such a plan, the virtues of a king cannot operate so freely for the advantage of his people, as his vices can to their prejudice: for those who possess his confidence do not find the former so favourable to their private purposes as the latter. Hence any patriotic intentions of a good king, are checked by continual obstructions, while the pernicious views of a misguided one, are industriously forwarded; and that king must be obstinately virtuous, and possessed of very keen talents indeed, who is not misled by the insidious arts of bosom counsellors.

The national debt at the close of this reign, amounted to 50,261,206 *l.* † but it is believed that few will impute the accumulation to *the king's* management.

CHAP. XX.

History of London from the accession of George II. *to the rebellion in the year* 1745.

THE news of the death of king George I. being brought to London June 14th, the prince of Wales was proclaimed the next day with the customary forms; and addresses from the city of London were on the 16th presented

* Tindal. 713. † Smollet's Hist. of Engl. 8vo. 1759. vol. 10. p. 325.

A. D. 1727. ſented to the new king and queen. At a common-council held October 6th, it was reſolved to invite their majeſties with the duke of Cumberland, and the three eldeſt princeſſes, to Guildhall on the next lord mayor's day: as alſo to deſire permiſſion for putting up the king and queen's pictures in Guildhall; both which requeſts were conſented to. The royal family viewed the proceſſion as uſual on ſuch occaſions, from Cheapſide; were afterward ſuperbly treated at dinner, honoured the ball with their preſence; and the king ordered the payment of 1000 *l.* for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

A daring project had been formed to rob the queen, on her return at night from the city, as was afterward confeſſed by one of the gang that formed the plan, when under ſentence of death; but though the queen luckily paſſed by, while they were engaged in robbing alderman Heathcote on his return from the houſe of commons, a letter was ſent from the ſecretary of ſtate to exhort the magiſtrates to ſuppreſs ſuch villainies.

1728. In the beginning of December, 1728, his majeſty's eldeſt ſon prince Frederic, who had hitherto reſided in Hanover, arrived at St. James's; where he was waited on by the lord-mayor, and aldermen with a complimentary addreſs from the city of London: he was created prince of Wales, and took his place at the privy-council.

Mr. Oglethorpe, having been informed of ſhocking cruelties and oppreſſions exerciſed by goalers upon their priſoners, moved the houſe of commons for an examination into theſe iniquitous practices, and was choſen chairman of a committee appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the goals in this kingdom. They began with the Fleet priſon, which they viſited in a body; where they found Sir William Rich baronet loaded with irons, by order of Bambridge the warden, to whom he had given ſome ſlight cauſe of offence. They made a diſcovery of many inhumanities exerciſed by the warden, and detected a moſt wicked ſyſtem of extortion, fraud, and villainy. When the report was made by the committee, the houſe unanimouſly reſolved that Thomas Bambridge acting warden of the Fleet, had wilfully permitted ſeveral debtors to eſcape; had been guilty of the moſt notorious breaches of truſt, great extortions, and the higheſt crimes and miſdemeanors in the execution of his office; that he had arbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with irons, put into dungeons and deſtroyed, priſoners for debt under his charge; treating them in the moſt barbarous and cruel manner, in high violation and contempt of the laws of the kingdom. A reſolution of the ſame nature paſſed againſt John Huggins Eſq; who had been warden of the Fleet priſon. The houſe preſented an addreſs to the king, that he would direct his attorney general to proſecute theſe perſons and their accomplices, who were accordingly committed priſoners to Newgate *. A bill was brought in to diſable Bambridge from executing the office of warden, for the better regulating the priſon of the Fleet, and for more effectually preventing and puniſhing arbitrary and illegal practices of the warden of the ſaid priſon †.

It

* Smollet. vol. 10. p. 348. For a detail of the abuſes exerciſed in the Fleet priſon, ſee Hiſt. Reg. 1729. p. 157. &c. For thoſe in the Marſhalſea, idem p. 194.

† Stat. 2 Geo. II. c. 32.

It may be hinted on this occaſion, that the laws reſpecting debtors, are no leſs impolitic than cruel. That the fraudulent debtor ought to be puniſhed, is too evident a truth to be conteſted; but the general power of creditors ought not in equity to extend farther than the property of debtors: and if this limitation ſhould operate to reſtrain the facility of obtaining exceſſive credit, it might be better for the fair trader on both ſides. This would certainly check the ſchemes of intentional fraud; and if it ſhould hinder a few enterprizing geniuſſes from accumulating rapid fortunes, it would ſave many from as quick ruin on the failure of raſh adventures; without impeding the progreſſive gains of honeſt induſtry. When a debtor ſurrenders his all, he ought to remain free in his perſon to apply himſelf to his future maintenance; but to confine his body to gratify revenge, which is all that then remains to be ſatisfied, is a degree of cruelty repugnant to the principle of chriſtian remiſſion, which we all pray for conditionally on the plea of conforming to it ourſelves: it is puniſhing a man for his misfortunes. It is as inconſiſtent with ſound policy; and however ſevere the laws of the early Romans might be reſpecting debtors, yet when the caſe of Publilius came before the ſenate in the year of Rome 427, that auguſt body paſſed a law which was afterward confirmed by the people, "that creditors ſhould "have a right to attach the goods only, and not the perſons of their debtors *." But it is needleſs to ſearch hiſtory on a ſubject which is compleatly before us in preſent view. When an unhappy man is caſt into priſon, he loſes all his connexions in life; and whatever may be his diſpoſition when he enters, his continuance there deadens all induſtrious emulation, and depraves his morals: ſo that if he ever obtains a diſcharge, he comes out deſtitute of property or friends, and indiſpoſed to reſume his former employments even if an opportunity appears of reinſtating himſelf, which does not often offer to his choice. Many hundreds of uſeful members of the community, are thus continually, with their families, thrown a dead weight upon ſociety for an unprofitable ſubſiſtence, which is a truly important object for legiſlative attention. A. D. 1728.

The grand jury of the county of Middleſex, on the 12th of February, 1729, taking into conſideration the great miſchiefs ariſing from the number of ſhops or houſes, in which, at that time, a liquor called Geneva was ſold, in and about this city; preſented them to the court of King's Bench as public nuiſances, to be ranked amongſt the moſt diſorderly houſes: it being notorious, that they not only harboured the vileſt of both ſexes among the meaneſt of the people, but by inuring them to a habit of lazineſs and debauchery, brought them to want and miſery; and, when intoxicated with pernicious ſpirits, they were hardened enough to attempt the greateſt villainies, ſuch as were formerly ſcarcely known to any other nation: they therefore prayed that honourable court would uſe their endeavours to obtain a remedy equal to ſo great a miſchief. They likewiſe prayed that the laws might be vigorouſly executed againſt beggars, and to prevent begging in the ſtreets, which was become an intolerable nuiſance, burden, and diſgrace, to the metropolis, and its environs: and they alſo preſented the faſhion- 1729.

* Hooke's Rom. Hiſt. 4to. vol. 1. p. 534.

A. D. 1729. able and wicked diverſion, called maſquerades, and particularly the contriver and carrier on of maſquerades at the king's theatre, in the Hay-market, in order to be puniſhed according to law.

As the great conſumption of ſpirituous liquors by the poor, afforded an opportunity to add to the revenue, this opportunity was not neglected *; what became of the complaint againſt maſquerades, which as an article of *genteel* licentiouſneſs, came home to the perſons of our legiſlators themſelves, will appear from theſe nocturnal ſcenes of promiſcuous revelry being ſtill carried on with impunity; and the members of both houſes frequently reap the juſt fruits of them.

This year an act was paſſed for the regulation of watermen, wherrymen, and lightermen rowing on the river Thames †, principally relating to the manner of their taking apprentices, which being their particular concern, it need only be mentioned that no waterman's apprentice is, between Graveſend and Windſor, to be truſted with the ſole care of a boat, until he is 16 years of age, if he is a waterman's ſon; or if a landman's ſon, until he is 17 years old; under penalty of 10*s.* on the maſter.

The increaſe of the eaſtern ſuburbs of London, occaſioned ſome new pariſhes to be now erected. The hamlet of Spitalfields was vaſtly enlarged by the number of ſilk manufacturers, and was therefore made a diſtinct pariſh by the name of Chriſt-church ‡; the hamlet of Wapping Stepney, from the like cauſe, became a ſeparate pariſh, by the name of St. George in the Eaſt §; and, to connect matters ſo near in point of time, it may be added, that the next year the hamlet of Limehouſe was made independent by the name of the pariſh of St. Ann's Limehouſe ‖; that Deptford, by means of the dock yard was grown too large for the old pariſh church to contain the inhabitants, ſo that it was divided into two pariſhes, the new one being that neareſt to London; which was named St. Paul's Deptford **. The pariſh of St. George Bloomſbury was alſo erected at the ſame time ††.

1730. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the ſubjects of Great Britain from advancing money to any foreign prince or ſtate, without licenſe from the king under his privy ſeal ‡‡; the plea for which was to hinder the emperor from borrowing money from Engliſh merchants, for raiſing troops to diſturb the peace of Europe. The bill contained a clauſe impowering the king to prohibit by proclamation all ſuch loans, and the attorney general to compel the diſcovery upon oath of any ſuch loans; and in default of anſwer, that the court of Exchequer ſhould decree a limited ſum againſt the perſon ſo refuſing. This meaſure was ſtrongly oppoſed by Sir John Barnard, Sir William Wyndham, and Mr. Pulteney, as a reſtraint upon trade, that would render Holland the market of Europe, and the mart of money to all the nations of the continent: that we were thus diſabled from aſſiſting our beſt allies, and while the licenſing power remained in the crown

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* See ſtat. 2 Geo. II. c. 17. and c. 28.
† 2 Geo. II. c. 26.
‡ 2 Geo. II. c. 10.
§ 2 Geo. II. c. 30.
‖ 3 Geo. II. c. 17.
** 3 Geo. II. c. 33.
†† 3 Geo. II. c. 19.
‡‡ 3 Geo. II. c. 5.

crown, the miniſter through whoſe hands they iſſued, might by this new trade gain 20, 30, or 40,000*l.* a year; and that it would render the Exchequer a court of inquiſition. But notwithſtanding theſe and many other objections, the bill being vindicated by Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Pelham, Sir Philip Yorke, the attorney general, and ſupported by the whole weight of miniſterial influence, it paſſed into a law *. A. D. 1730.

We are informed that in and during the year 1731, the whole exports of London conſiſted of 105 different ſpecies of merchandize; of which thoſe in the woollen manufacture, are thus ſpecified: 894 ſuits of apparel, 2216 pairs of blankets, 3847 dozens of caps, 10,437 dozens of caſtors and felts, 4822 cloths long and ſhort, 385 coverlets, 48,436 yards of flannel, 1577 garments, 827Cwt. of haberdaſhery, 7773 dozens of hoſe, 2319 kerſies and dozens, 1995 perpets, 9640 goads of plains, 713 rugs, 38,915 pieces of ſtuffs and baize. Beſide large quantities of grain, biſcuit, flour, cheeſe, and bacon; Eaſt India goods, linen, thread, tapes, ſail-cloth, iron, copper and braſs ware, lead, tin, &c. Of imports there were 85 different ſpecies of merchandize, conſiſting of many ſorts of drugs, ſpices, cotton, deer ſkins, goat ſkins, ivory, indico, gums, iron, many kinds of dying woods and oils, naval ſtores, rice, rum, turpentine, wine, wool, &c. There were re-exported from the port of London alone, in only two commodities imported from the Britiſh American colonies, viz. tobacco 15,787,155*lb.* avoirdupois; and of ſugar 58,446 Ct. of 112*lb.* or 6,545,952*lb.* which equally demonſtrated the extenſive foreign trade of London at this time, and the great improvement of the Engliſh plantations †. 1731.

It is worth noting, that this year an act of parliament ordered that all pleadings and writings in courts of juſtice in England, and in the court of Exchequer in Scotland, ſhall be in the Engliſh language ‡. As we had long been allowed to underſtand our prayers, it was indeed high time to underſtand how the deciſions of law were conducted in this world; though the knowledge only enables us to perceive that a reformation is now as much wanted at the bar, as it ever was in the church.

On the 26th of February, 1733, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons by the ſheriffs of London, from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, ſetting forth, that by an act of parliament, made in the 22d of Charles II. intitled, "An additional act for the rebuilding of the "city of London, uniting of pariſhes, and rebuilding of the cathedral and pa-"rochial churches within the ſaid city;" the channel of Bridewell-dock, from the river Thames to Holborn-bridge, was directed to be ſunk to a ſufficient level, to make it navigable, under ſuch limitations as are preſcribed by the ſaid act: and in purſuance of the ſaid act, the channel was ſoon after made navigable from the Thames to Holborn-bridge; but that the profits ariſing by the navigation had not anſwered the charge of making: that part of the ſaid channel, from Fleet-bridge to Holborn-bridge, inſtead of being uſeful to trade, as was in- 1733.

* Smollet vol. 10. p. 362. Stat. 3 Geo. II. c. 5.
† Anderſon's Hiſt. Comm. vol. II. p. 334.
‡ Stat. 4 Geo. II. 26. This was extended to Wales by 6 Geo. II. c. 14.

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tended, is filled up with mud, and become a common nuſance, and that ſeveral perſons have loſt their lives by falling into it: that the expence of cleanſing and repairing the ſame will be very great, that a greater annual charge will be required to keep it in repair, without anſwering the intent of the ſaid act. They therefore prayed that a bill might be brought in to repeal ſo much of that act, as relates to the ſaid channel; and to impower the petitioners to fill up that part of it from Fleet-bridge to Holborn-bridge, and to convert the ground to ſuch uſes as they ſhall think fit and convenient.

Leave was given to introduce a bill, according to the prayer of this petition; which Sir John Eyles, Sir John Barnard, Mr. alderman Perry, and Sir John Williams, were ordered to bring in; and it paſſed into an act *.

By this act, the fee-ſimple of the ground and ditch is veſted in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London for ever: with a proviſo that ſufficient drains ſhall be made in and through the ſaid channel or ditch, and that no houſes or ſheds ſhall be erected thereon, exceeding 15 feet in height.

The ditch was accordingly arched over with a double arch as common ſewers, from Holborn to Fleet-bridge, and converted into a market. In the middle a long building was covered in, containing two rows of ſhops, with a proper paſſage between, into which light is conveyed by windows along the roof. Over the centre is placed a neat turret with a clock in it. From the ſouth end of this market houſe, piazzas extend on each ſide of the middle walk to Fleet-bridge, for the conveniency of fruiterers. At the north end are two rows of butcher's ſhops, and from thence to Holborn-bridge, a ſpacious opening is left for gardeners and herb ſtalls. The whole market was well paved, and was opened September 30th, 1737.

The miniſtry ever watchful to enſlave the people, had concerted an artful ſcheme to extend a general exciſe over the nation; which was this year diſconcerted principally by the noble oppoſition of the citizens of London.

The court leaders of the houſe of commons, began by amuſing the members with plauſible hints of an intention to eaſe the nation of ſome heavy taxes, by a new and advantageous ſcheme, which would be more equitably borne by the people in general, and prove more profitable to the fair trader in particular. No ſooner however were ſuſpicions entertained of the nature of the project, than the friends of liberty in the houſe gave the miniſter ſufficient hints of their being prepared to guard againſt it. On the 14th of March, the houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee to deliberate upon the moſt proper methods for the better ſecurity and improvement of the duties charged upon tobacco and wines, all the papers relating to theſe duties were ſubmitted to the peruſal of the members; the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and exciſe were ordered to attend the houſe, the avenues to which were crouded with multitudes of people; and the members in the oppoſition, waited impatiently for a propoſal in which the liberties of their country appeared ſo deeply intereſted. In a word, there had been a call of the houſe on the preceding day.

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* Stat. 6 Geo. II. c. 22.

In the mean time, a common-council being ſummoned, they unanimouſly agreed to recommend it to the city members, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to defeat the deſign; and the reaſons were ſet forth in the following repreſentation which was delivered to them. A. D. 1733.

" This court doth apprehend, from the experience of the laws of exciſe now " in being, that extending thoſe laws to any commodities not yet exciſed, muſt " neceſſarily be very prejudicial to trade, both as it will probably diminiſh the " conſumption of the commodity to be exciſed, and ſubject the fair trader to the " frequent and arbitrary viſitation of officers, and judicial determination of com- " miſſioners, removeable at pleaſure, and from whom there is no appeal.

" That the extenſion of ſuch laws muſt neceſſarily increaſe the number and " power of officers; which will be inconſiſtent with thoſe principles of liberty " on which our happy conſtitution is founded; and will farther deprive the " ſubjects of England of ſome of thoſe valuable privileges, which have hitherto " diſtinguiſhed them from the neighbouring nations.

" Wherefore, this court doth earneſtly recommend it to you, their repreſen- " tatives, to uſe your utmoſt diligence in oppoſing a ſcheme of this nature, " ſhould any ſuch be offered in parliament, in any ſhape, or however limited in " its firſt appearance; being fully convinced that an inland duty upon goods " now rated at the cuſtom-houſe cannot be effectually collected, even with the " extenſion of the powers, or the ſevereſt exerciſe of all the rigours of the pre- " ſent laws of exciſe."

The ſeſſion was very full, and both ſides appeared ready for the conteſt, when Sir Robert Walpole opened his deſign in an elaborate ſpeech. He took notice of the arts which had been uſed to prejudice the people againſt his plan before it was known. He affirmed that the clamours occaſioned by theſe prejudices, had originally ariſen from ſmugglers and fraudulent dealers, who enriched themſelves by cheating the public; and that theſe had been ſtrenuouſly ſupported by another ſet of men fond of every opportunity to ſtir up the people to ſedition. He expatiated on the frauds committed in that branch of the revenue ariſing from the duties on tobacco; upon the hardſhips to which the American planters were ſubjected by the heavy duties payable on importation, as well as by the ill uſage they received from their factors and correſpondents in England, who from being their ſervants were now become their maſters; upon the injury done to the fair trader, and the loſs ſuſtained by the public with reſpect to the revenue. He aſſerted that the ſcheme he was about to propoſe, would remove all theſe inconveniencies, prevent numberleſs frauds, perjuries, and falſe entries, and add two or 300,000 *l.* per annum to the public revenue. He entered into a long detail of the frauds practiſed by knaviſh dealers in thoſe commodities; recited the ſeveral acts of parliament that related to the duties on wine and tobacco, and declared he had no intention to promote a general exciſe: he endeavoured to obviate ſome objections that might be made to his plan, the nature of which he at length explained.

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He propoſed to join the laws of exciſe to thoſe of the cuſtoms; that the farther ſubſidy of three farthings *per* pound charged upon tobacco, ſhould be ſtill levied at the cuſtom-houſe, and payable to his majeſty's civil liſt as heretofore: that then the tobacco ſhould be lodged in warehouſes appointed by the commiſſioners of exciſe; that the keeper of each warehouſe appointed likewiſe by the commiſſioners, ſhould have one lock and key, and the merchant importer another: and that the tobacco ſhould be thus ſecured until the merchant found a vent for it either by exportation or by home conſumption. The part deſigned for exportation, he ſaid, ſhould be weighed at the cuſtom-houſe, diſcharged of the three farthings *per* pound paid on its firſt arrival, and then exported without farther trouble: that the portion deſtined for home conſumption ſhould, in the preſence of the warehouſe keeper, be delivered to the purchaſer upon his paying the inland duty of 4*d. per* pound to the proper officer appointed to receive it. By this means he added the merchant would be eaſed of the inconvenience of paying the duty upon importation, or of granting bonds and finding ſureties for the payment, before he had found a market for the commodity; that all penalties and forfeitures ſo far as they belonged to the crown, ſhould for the future be applied to the uſe of the public. To obviate the objection of the ſubject being thus liable to trial in multitudes of caſes before the commiſſioners of exciſe, from whom there is no appeal but to commiſſioners of appeal, or to juſtices of peace in the country, from whom nevertheleſs he thought no man ever had juſt reaſon to ſay he had ſuffered wrong; he propoſed that appeals in this, as well as in all other caſes relating to the exciſe, ſhould be heard and determined by two or three of the judges to be named by his majeſty; and in the country, by the judge of aſſize upon the next circuit, who ſhould hear and determine ſuch appeals in the moſt ſummary manner, without the formality of proceedings in courts of law or equity.

Such was the ſubſtance of the famous exciſe ſcheme, in favour of which Sir Robert Walpole moved, that the duties and ſubſidies on tobacco ſhould from the 24th of June ceaſe and determine. The debate that enſued was maintained by all the able ſpeakers on both ſides the queſtion. Sir Robert was anſwered by alderman Perry member for London; Sir Paul Methuen joined the oppoſition. Sir John Barnard diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſame cauſe, and was ſupported by Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Pulteney, Sir William Wyndham, and other patriots. The ſcheme was eſpouſed by Sir Philip Yorke, Sir Joſeph Jekyl, lord Hervey, Sir Thomas Robinſon, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Pelham, and Mr. Winnington. In the courſe of the debate, Sir Robert Walpole took notice of the multitudes that beſet the houſe, and an imprudent expreſſion he made uſe of, was long remembered.—"Gentlemen, ſaid he, may give them what names they think "fit; it may be ſaid, that they came hither as humble ſupplicants; but I "know whom the law calls ſturdy beggars, and thoſe who brought them "hither could not be certain, but that they might have behaved in the ſame "manner."

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This reflection produced ſome confuſion, but order being reſtored, Sir John Bernard made the following reply to it. " Sir, I know of no irregular or unfair " methods that were uſed to call people from the city to your door; it is cer- " tain, that any ſet of gentlemen or merchants may lawfully deſire their friends, " they may even write letters, and they may ſend thoſe letters by whom they " pleaſe, to deſire the merchants of figure and character to come down to the " court of requeſts and to our lobby, in order to ſolicit their friends and ac- " quaintances againſt any ſcheme or project which they think may be prejudicial " to them. This, Sir, is the undoubted right of the ſubject, and what has " been always practiſed upon all occaſions. The honourable gentleman talks " of ſturdy beggars; I do not know what ſort of people may be now at our " door, becauſe I have not lately been out of the houſe, but I believe they are " the ſame ſort of people that were there when I came laſt into the houſe; and " then, Sir, I can aſſure you, that I ſaw none but ſuch as deſerve the name of " ſturdy beggars as little as the honourable gentleman himſelf, or any gentleman " whatever. It is well known, that the city of London was ſufficiently appriſed " of what we were this day to be about; where they got their information I do " not know; but I am very certain, that they had a very right notion of the " ſcheme which has been now opened to us, and they were ſo generally and " zealouſly bent againſt it, that whatever methods may have been uſed to call " them hither, I am ſure it would have been impoſſible to have found any legal " methods to have prevented their coming hither."

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Had the miniſter encountered no oppoſition but what he met within doors, he would certainly have carried his project into execution; for when the houſe divided upon the queſtion, the numbers appeared, for the exciſe 266, againſt it 205: but the whole nation was alarmed, and clamoured loudly againſt the bill. The populace ſtill crouded round Weſtminſter hall, blocking up all the paſſages to the houſe of commons; they even inſulted thoſe members who had voted for the miniſtry on this occaſion, and Sir Robert Walpole began to be apprehenſive of his life.

Sir John Barber, lord-mayor at this juncture, ſummoned a common-council to deliberate upon meaſures to prevent paſſing this obnoxious bill; of which his lordſhip had obtained a copy. At the opening of the court he addreſſed himſelf thus to the whole body.

" Gentlemen,

" There is a bill depending in the houſe of commons (a copy of which I " have procured) for laying an inland duty on tobacco; which duty, it is uni- " verſally agreed, will prove extreamly detrimental to the trade and commerce " of this great city, as well as to that of the whole nation. And as the high " ſtation, I have the honour to be in, obliges me to be watchful over every " thing that may affect the intereſt of my fellow-citizens, I ſhould think my- " ſelf wanting in my duty, if I neglected to call you together on this extraor- " dinary occaſion, that you might have an opportunity to deliberate on an af- " fair of ſo much importance, wherein our liberty and property are ſo much

A. D. 1733. "concerned." The bill being laid before the common-council, they agreed to petition againſt it, and ordered it to be preſented to the houſe of commons on the 16th of April: in which, after delivering the ſentiments of the citizens of London upon the bill depending in that houſe, and expreſſing the bad apprehenſions they conceived of its effects, they prayed to be heard by their council againſt the ſaid bill.

The city of London has always enjoyed this privilege, that any petition preſented to the houſe by their ſheriffs, and brought up by the clerk of the houſe, is read at the table, without aſking leave of the houſe for that purpoſe; whereas all other petitions muſt be preſented by a member of the houſe, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the table by the clerk, till leave be firſt granted. Accordingly this petition was brought up and read at the table; and, as ſoon as it was read, Sir John Barnard got up, and ſhewed how much the city and citizens of London, as well as all the other trading part of the nation, were to be affected by the bill for altering the method of raiſing the duties payable on tobacco, and how juſt reaſons they had to inſiſt upon being heard by their council againſt it; and concluded with a motion for granting them leave to be heard by their council. This revived the debates, but on the queſtion being put for the petitioners being heard by council againſt the bill, it was carried in the negative by 214 againſt 197.

The oppoſition of the people in general, had nevertheleſs ſo good an effect, that the ſecond reading of the bill was put off to the 12th of June, in order to drop it decently; and the houſe being adjourned for that day, ſuch was the end of the famous exciſe bill.

Complaint was made to the houſe by ſeveral members of the court party of ill treatment from the populace; which produced ſeveral reſolutions relative to the privilege of parliament, that were communicated by order of the houſe to the lord-mayor of London, the ſheriff of Middleſex, and the high bailiff of Weſtminſter. The miſcarriage of the bill was celebrated by public rejoicing throughout London and Weſtminſter, and the miniſter who projected it was burnt in effigy by the populace.

It was at this time computed that within the compaſs of one year paſt, 800,000 quarters of corn had been exported to France, Portugal, Spain and Italy; for which thoſe nations paid us, the freight of our ſhips included, at leaſt a million ſterling *. In this fact we ſee the united effects of agriculture and commerce, and the happy change produced by the bounty on the exportation of grain!

1734. On the 14th of March, 1734, the princeſs royal of England was married to the prince of Orange with a portion of 80,000*l.* and a cuſtomary addreſs of congratulation was preſented to the king by the corporation of London, on the occaſion.

In the year 1708, great complaints being made againſt the London pawnbrokers for taking extravagant uſury on pledges, from 30 to 60 *per cent.* application

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 349.

plication had been made to the crown for a charter to incorporate a number of persons of credit, under the name of the *Charitable Corporation*; for lending money to the induſtrious but neceſſitous poor at moderate intereſt upon ſmall pledges, and to perſons in better ſituations upon ſufficient ſecurities of goods impawned. Yet as their firſt capital was but 30,000*l.* their ſcheme was not ſufficiently extended until the year 1719, when ſeveral gentlemen of fortune came into it, though their charter was never confirmed by parliament. Their conditions for lending money were at 10 *per cent.* intereſt, viz. 5 *per cent.* as legal intereſt, and 5 more for ſupporting the expences of the corporation. In 1725 they obtained liberty from the crown to extend their capital, and afterward made another application for that purpoſe; the directors borrowing large ſums for the ſupport of their ſcheme. In October 1731, George Robinſon Eſq; member of parliament for Marlow, the caſhier, and John Thompſon warehouſe keeper of the corporation, both diſappeared in one day, which alarming the proprietors, a committee was appointed to inſpect the ſtate of their affairs. They reported that for a capital of 487,895*l.* no equivalent was to be found, as their money and effects did not amount to more in value than 34,150*l.* the remainder having been embezzled by means they could not diſcover: they therefore petitioned the parliament to inquire into the conduct of the managers, and to afford them ſuch relief as the caſe in their opinion ſhould require. A ſecret committee was accordingly formed, who ſoon detected a moſt iniquitous ſcene of fraud concerted by Robinſon and Thompſon, with ſome of the directors; many perſons of rank and quality being concerned in this infamous tranſaction. Sir Robert Sutton, with Sir Archibald Grant, were expelled the houſe of commons for their ſhare in it; and an act was paſſed to reſtrain them and other delinquents from alienating their effects or leaving the kingdom *. In the mean time the committee received a letter from John Angelo Belloni an eminent banker at Rome, adviſing that Thompſon was ſeized in that city with all his papers, and confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo; that the papers were tranſmitted to his correſpondent at Paris who ſhould deliver them up on ſtipulated conditions in favour of the priſoner. But it appearing that the Pretender aſſumed the merit of ſecuring Thompſon from his affection to the Engliſh people, the letter was ordered to be burnt at the Royal Exchange by the common hangman. In 1733, the parliament granted a lottery for the relief of the ſufferers †, which was this year 1734 diſtributed to them, amounting to 9*s.* 9*d.* in the pound ‡; and this ill conducted corporation has retained nothing but its empty name ſince.

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The frauds practiſed in ſtock-jobbing, and its injurious conſequences to trade, were alſo now thought to require legal reſtriction; an act of parliament was therefore paſſed to prevent bargains for ſtock bought or ſold for a future time, by perſons on one hand not poſſeſſed of ſuch ſtock, and on the other, by perſons not being in circumſtances or ability to pay for ſuch ſtock §. By this ſtatute

* Stat. 5 Geo. II. c. 3. See alſo c. 32. and 6 Geo. II. 2.

† Stat. 5 Geo. II. c. 31. 6 Geo. II. c. 35 & 36. 7 Geo. II. c. 11.

‡ Anderſon vol. II. p. 247. Smollet vol. X. p. 386.

§ Stat. 7 Geo. II. c. 8. See alſo 10 Geo. II. c. 8.

A. D. 1734. ſtock ſold for a certain day and not paid for according to agreement, may be ſold to any other perſon, and the ſeller may recover damages; the buyer likewiſe, when the ſeller refuſes to transfer the ſtock according to contract, may recover damages: all perſons who ſell ſtock of which they are not poſſeſſed, are ſubject to the penalty of 500*l.* and brokers who negociate ſuch contracts are liable to the penalty of 100*l.*

To allow any contracts for ſtock other than for preſent delivery, appears to be a defect in this act, as it ſuffers a pernicious ſpecies of gaming to be ingrafted on the ſimple act of fairly buying and ſelling; which the circumſtances of families continually require, and to which this ſpecies of traffic ſhould be ſtrictly confined. But it is needleſs to enter into the merits of a law, which the licentious bargains ſtill carried on by the adventurers in Exchange-alley, ſhews to be ſo inſufficient.

1735. The inhabitants of the precinct of Blackfriars had pretended to a privilege of exemption from the juriſdiction of the city of London ever ſince the diſſolution of the monaſtery in 1539; but the right of the corporation was determined by trial in the court of King's bench on July 10th, 1735, when Daniel Watſon a dealer in druggets and ſhalloons, was ſued for opening a ſhop there without being a freeman of London. The cauſe was tried by a ſpecial jury of non-freemen whoſe verdict was in favour of the city; and this diſtrict now ſends two members to the court of common-council, as a precinct of the ward of Farringdon within.

1736. On the marriage of the prince of Wales with the princeſs of Saxe Gotha, April 27th, 1736, the lord-mayor and aldermen preſented ſeparate congratulatory addreſſes to the king, queen, and their royal highneſſes, as did alſo the court of common-council, the citizens ſoliciting a call of the court for that purpoſe. Some time before, the prince had accepted the freedom of the company of Sadlers, and he was pleaſed afterward to receive the freedom of the city, which was preſented to him in form.

The method of lighting the ſtreets of London at night, according to the plan now followed, was found to be very inadequate and ill-managed. The contractors paid the city 600*l. per annum*, for the bargain, and thus according to the practice of the preſent age, a public buſineſs was converted into a job: and the limited times during which the ſtreets were lighted, were found to expoſe the citizens to the depredations of ſtreet robbers and houſe breakers. It was therefore thought needful to apply to parliament for powers to light the ſtreets in a more effectual manner, and an act was obtained with that intent *; but as this ſtatute has been ſince ſuperſeded, and the lamps put under another regulation, it is needleſs to enter into the particulars of it.

It was not until this time, that the old abſurd laws againſt witchcraft and conjuration were repealed †; it is but juſtice however to remark that they had lain dormant for ſome time, and probably would not have been honoured with a formal repeal, had not a ſtupid jury in a neighbouring county attempted to make

* 9 Geo. II. c. 20. † Stat. 9 Geo. II. c. 5.

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make a cruel uſe of it. It would be well worth the labour to reviſe our ſtatutes and repeal all thoſe which are become obſolete or unſuitable to preſent circumſtances.

Under every improvement, it is remarkable that for ſuch a ſeries of years a ſingle bridge only had been built over the Thames from London to the Surrey ſhore; but the great enlargement of the metropolis pointed out at laſt the inconvenience of having but one bridge of communication with the borough of Southwark and the country on that ſide of the river: an act was therefore obtained for building a bridge acroſs the river Thames, from New Palace-yard, or the Wool Staple, in the city of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Surrey *. An uniform and beautiful bridge was planned in conſequence of this power, and compleated by the bounty of parliament, as will be farther mentioned in proper time; and ſeveral ſtatutes were afterward made for laying out regular and open avenues to it in Weſtminſter, inſtead of the former narrow dirty ſtreets, conſiſting of old and decayed houſes; which ſoon gave an air of grandeur to one of the worſt parts of the town.

The drinking ſpirituous liquors, geneva eſpecially, was ſtill carried on by the inferior claſſes of people in London to an immoderate and even alarming degree, as dangerous to their health as deſtructive to their morals; the petty ſhops where they were ſupplied with theſe intoxicating liquors being receptacles for the moſt abandoned of the human ſpecies. The retailers of this poiſonous compound called gin, ſet up painted boards, promiſing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, dead drunk for two-pence, and have ſtraw for nothing. Accordingly cellars with ſtraw were provided, for the repoſe of thoſe who took the benefit of the invitation †. An act of parliament was therefore paſſed, prohibiting any perſon from ſelling ſpirits in leſs quantities than two gallons, without taking out a licence for retailing them; under certain penalties ‡.

The maſter and wardens of the company of bakers, in behalf of themſelves and the other bakers within the bills of mortality, had preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, objecting to the methods uſed for forming the aſſize of bread, as erroneous, and injurious to their profeſſion; againſt which they prayed for relief. A committee was appointed to enquire into the complaint, and a bill ordered to be brought in to rectify it; but later regulations render it unneceſſary to enter into the particulars.

The quakers alſo in a petition pleaded their conſcientious objections to the payment of tythes and other eccleſiaſtical dues, and repreſented their ſufferings by proſecutions on that account; againſt which they begged relief. A bill was introduced accordingly, but the clergy of the county of Middleſex and other places, alarmed that conſcience ſhould be allowed to interfere with the laws in their favour, applied to be heard by counſel againſt the bill; which being granted, it was caſt out by the houſe of lords, though it paſſed the commons.

* Stat. 9 Geo. II. c. 29. and ſubſequent acts. The firſt pile for the new bridge was driven September 13th, 1738.

† Smollet. vol. XI. p. 139.

‡ 10 Geo. II. c. 17. See alſo 11 Geo. II c. 26. 16 Geo. II. c. 8. 24 Geo. II. c. 40.

A. D. 1736. The powers enjoyed by the corporation of appointing the nightly watch of the city, not being thought ample enough for the ſecurity of the peace of the citizens, they at this time obtained an act * to empower the common-council of London, from year to year, to appoint ſuch a number of beadles and watchmen, for the ſeveral wards of the city and liberties, as they ſhall judge neceſſary; to order the arming of them, with the times they are to watch, to aſcertain their wages, to appoint the number of conſtables that ſhall attend in each of the ſaid wards; and to aſſeſs the inhabitants by the aldermen and common-council men in each ward. That the ſaid rate ſhall be paid quarterly; that whoever ſhall neglect or refuſe payment when demanded, or deſires to be excuſed from paying the watch-rate, ſhall be diſqualified to vote at elections in London: and that houſes let into tenements, ſhall be aſſeſſed on the owners of ſuch houſes, but paid by ſome one or more of the occupiers. It was farther enacted by this act, that the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, may impoſe any reaſonable tax upon tenants and occupiers, and upon owners of houſes, *&c.* where there is no preſent occupier; to be levied by diſtreſs; and to order ſuch places before houſes, ſhops, *&c.* untenanted, to be well and ſufficiently paved and amended, as often as need ſhall be; to be paid for by the owner, under pain of diſtreſs. But this act has lately undergone ſuch great alterations, that it is not neceſſary to follow it any farther.

We have already ſeen what a general alarm and diſguſt aroſe from the attempt of the miniſter, Sir Robert Walpole, to impoſe a general exciſe on the nation; all the blemiſhes of his adminiſtration, with the myſtery of that corruption, which he had ſo ſucceſsfully reduced to a ſyſtem, had been expoſed and ridiculed, not only in periodical writings, but in theatrical compoſitions, which met with uncommon ſucceſs among the people. He engaged writers in his defence, but whether it was that he was unhappy in his choice, that he could get no men of diſtinguiſhed genius to employ their pens in his ſervice, or laſtly that his meaſures were not capable of being juſtified; all the advantages in point of argument were on the ſide of his antagoniſts, and he ſaw himſelf expoſed to the contempt of the whole nation. He reſolved therefore to ſeize the firſt opportunity of choaking thoſe channels through which the torrents of cenſure flowed upon his character. A manager of one of the playhouſes communicated to him a manuſcript farce intitled "The Golden Rump," calculated to abuſe the government, and which had been offered to the ſtage for exhibition. This performance Sir Robert Walpole produced in the houſe of commons, and repreſented the inſolence, malice, immorality, and ſeditious calumny, which had been of late propagated in theatrical performances. A bill was in conſequence brought in to limit the number of playhouſes, and to ſubject all dramatic writings to the inſpection of the lord chamberlain, without whoſe licence no production ſhould be acted. This bill was puſhed through both houſes with extraordinary diſpatch, notwithſtanding a vigorous oppoſition, in which the earl of Cheſterfield diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an excellent ſpeech againſt it; he repreſented

* Stat. 10 Geo. II. c. 22.

ſented the laws in being as ſufficient to puniſh any licentiouſneſs of the ſtage, without impoſing new ſhackles upon the liberty of the ſubject: "if, ſaid "he, poets and players are to be reſtrained, let them be reſtrained as other ſub- "jects are, by the known laws of their country; if they offend let them be "tried as every Engliſhman ought to be, by God and their country. Do not let "us ſubject them to the arbitrary will and pleaſure of any one man. A power "lodged in the hands of a ſingle man to judge and determine without limita- "tion, controul, or appeal, is a ſort of power unknown to our laws, and in- "conſiſtent with our conſtitution. It is a higher, a more abſolute power than "we truſt even to the king himſelf; and therefore I muſt think we ought not "to veſt any ſuch power in his majeſty's lord chamberlain *." It fared in this as in moſt other intereſting occaſions; the friends of the people in parliament may amuſe themſelves with urging the moſt convincing arguments againſt any miniſterial meaſure, and when they have exhauſted their powers of reaſoning, find that a ſufficient number of their otherwiſe inſtructed auditors might as well have been abſent as within the hearing of them. The playhouſe bill paſſed into a law †, and hence mummery and pageantry have proved potent rivals to the compoſitions that under this blight have ſince found their way to the ſtage. A.D. 1736.

Queen Caroline died November 20th, 1737, of a mortification in her bowels, and was regretted as a princeſs of uncommon ſagacity, and a pattern of conjugal virtue. 1737.

No particular manſion had hitherto been provided for the lord-mayor of London, who during this high office reſided in one of the moſt convenient of the company's-halls; but this expedient being thought unbecoming the chief magiſtrate of the firſt corporation in the kingdom, it was determined to erect an edifice more ſuitable to his dignity. Out of ſeveral propoſed ſituations, one was pitched upon, the moſt confined, and leaſt advantageous in point of view; for Stocks market being removed to Fleet ditch, it was determined by the common-council to place their manſion houſe on that ſpot, which in February 1738, began to be cleared and prepared for the building. The heavineſs aſcribed to this edifice is principally owing to the ſpectator not being able to ſee it at a due diſtance, a misfortune common to moſt of our city buildings: a ſuitable area, would have been more favourable to the reputation of the architect ‡. 1738.

* Smollet, vol. XI. p. 8. 9. 10.

† Stat. 10 Geo. II. c. 28.

‡ The firſt ſtone of this building was laid by the lord-mayor October 25th, 1739, and on it was cut the following inſcription.

The chief corner-ſtone
Was laid the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year
of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.
And in the thirteenth year of the reign of our
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,
King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,
By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Eſq;
LORD-MAYOR of the City of LONDON,
ALDERMEN
Sir Francis Child, Knt. Sir John Barnard, Knt.
Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt. John Barber, Eſq;
Sir John Williams, Knt. Sir Robert Godſchall, Knt.
COMMONERS.
Mr. Deputy John Snart, Mr. Deputy James Danſie,
Mr. William Tims, Mr. Dep. Tho. Sandford,
Mr. John Everett, Mr. Deputy John Ayliffe,
Mr. Deputy R. Farrington, Mr. Deputy Benj. Hodges,
Mr. Deputy Samuel Tatem, Mr. Deputy Thomas Naſh.
Mr. Robert Evans. Mr. Charles Hartley.
Being the committee appointed by order of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city, in common-council aſſembled, to erect this fabric for a manſion-houſe, for the uſe of the lord-mayor of this city, for the time being.
George Heathcote, Eſq: } Aldermen, being ſheriffs.
Sir John Lequeſne, Knt. }
George Dance, Architect.

A. D. 1738. Great complaints were at this time made by the mercantile part of the nation, of their commerce being obſtructed by the Spaniards. They diſputed the right of the Engliſh to cut logwood in the bay of Campeachy, and to gather ſalt on the iſland of Tortuga; the captains of their armed veſſels, known by the name of *guarda coſtas*, made a practice of boarding and plundering Britiſh ſhips, on pretence of ſearching for contraband commodities and on theſe occaſions behaved with the utmoſt inſolence, rapine, and cruelty. Many veſſels had been ſeized, their cargoes confiſcated, and their crews impriſoned in violation of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two nations. Repeated memorials had been preſented to the court of Spain, to which only vague and evaſive anſwers were returned; the orders they pretended to ſend to their American governors not being complied with, nor any of them queſtioned for diſobedience: and though the Spaniards might in return have ſome plea of recrimination for the illicit commerce carried on with their ſubjects by ſome of our American iſlands, yet this could by no means juſtify the mode of redreſs which they purſued.

Alderman Perry, on the 3d of March brought into the houſe of commons a petition from the merchants, planters, and others, intereſted in the American trade, ſpecifying theſe articles of complaint, which they recommended to the conſideration of the houſe. This petition with others of a like nature, which produced warm debates, were referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and an order was made to admit the petitioners to be heard by themſelves or by counſel. Sir John Barnard moved for an addreſs to the king, that all the memorials and papers relating to the Spaniſh depredations, ſhould be laid before the houſe, which with ſome alteration propoſed by Sir Robert Walpole, was actually preſented, and a favourable anſwer was returned.

On the 24th of May, the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a prince at Norfolk-houſe, in St. James's-ſquare, who was immediately chriſtened by the name of George, and is now our preſent ſovereign king George III. On which occaſion, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen firſt, and then the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, addreſſed his majeſty. After the publication of the young prince's baptiſm, the lord-mayor, aldermen, the officers of the city and common-council, in a numerous train of coaches, waited on their royal highneſſes with a loyal addreſs.

Several public ſpirited gentlemen ever ſince the reign of queen Anne, had in contemplation the erection of an hoſpital for deſerted young children, wherein thoſe children, which by the inattention or inhumanity of pariſh officers were either loſt to ſociety, or for want of due education ſurvived to the prejudice of the community; might be carefully bred to laborious and uſeful employments. This humane and political ſcheme was however obſtructed by the narrow views of thoſe who urged that ſuch an inſtitution would only operate as an encouragement to vice: as if the meer maintenance of ſpurious offſpring was the only obſtacle to a departure from virtue; and that it was an object of no importance

to

to ſnatch numbers of innocent children from deſtruction, and educate them to honeſt induſtry. The honour of carrying this noble deſign into execution, is due to Thomas Coram, captain of a trading veſſel, who with unwearied diligence ſolicited the patronage of perſons of quality and diſtinction; and at length obtained a royal charter for erecting an hoſpital for foundlings, dated October 17th 1738 *. The firſt ſtone of the hoſpital was laid in Lamb's conduit fields at the bottom of Red lion ſtreet Holborn, September 16th 1742, a houſe being hired in the mean time in Hatton-Garden for the commencement of the charity; and the firſt wing being finiſhed in October 1745, the children were then removed into it. The charity is carried on by voluntary benefactions and has been occaſionally aſſiſted by parliament; but it remains to be wiſhed that it could be rendered as extenſive as the utility of the foundation deſerves. A. D. 1738.

The ſeſſion of parliament opened February 1ſt 1739, when the king in his ſpeech to both houſes gave them to underſtand that a convention was concluded with the king of Spain, who had agreed to make reparation to the Britiſh ſubjects for their loſſes by certain ſtipulated payments: and that plenipotentiaries were appointed for ſettling the matters in diſpute in ſuch a manner as might remove all future cauſes of complaint. The particulars of the convention were not as yet known, and therefore the motion for an addreſs in approbation of it was diſputed, although Sir Robert Walpole who was unwilling to have his plan of domeſtic management diſturbed by foreign conteſts, extolled the convention with the moſt extravagant encomiums. When the convention was publiſhed, it was far from ſatisfying the people, who diſcovered that the Spaniards appeared to claim a right of ſearching Britiſh ſhips failing to and from the plantations; by having inſiſted that the differences which had ariſen concerning it, ſhould be referred to plenipotentiaries, without promiſing to abſtain from ſuch uſurped power, during the diſcuſſion of the diſpute. On the 20th of February the common-council of London agreed upon a petition to both houſes of parliament againſt the convention as unſatisfactory; which was followed by petitions from the merchants of Briſtol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glaſgow &c. who all prayed to be heard by counſel on the merits of their objections. 1739.

The eyes of all the kingdom were now turned toward the houſe of commons, where the two contending parties for and againſt the Spaniſh convention, collected their whole force for the important diſpute. The debates were very long, the ſubject of them obſtinately conteſted † and after all the dexterity of

* Confirmed by 13 Geo. II. c. 29.

† Captain Jenkins the maſter of a Scots merchant man, was examined at the bar of the houſe; he had been boarded by a Spaniſh guarda coſta, the crew of which, after having rummaged his veſſel in vain for contraband commodities, inſulted him with the moſt opprobrious language, and brutal treatment; threatening him with inſtant death: they tore off one of his ears, bidding him carry it to his king, and tell him they would ſerve him in the ſame manner, ſhould an opportunity offer. Being aſked by a member in the houſe, what he thought when he found himſelf in the hands of ſuch barbarians? he replied, he recommended his ſoul to God, and his cauſe to his country.

A. D. 1739. of the miniſter, he carried the reſolution for an addreſs of approbation and thanks for the convention, only by 262 againſt 235: out of which 262 it was remarked that 234 were placemen, whoſe annual wages amounted to 2129,56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a pregnant ſpecimen of what kind of men now obtained the management of national affairs! The animoſity thus excited was followed by a ſeceſſion of the moſt eminent members of the minority, who ſhewed their diſguſt by retiring from parliament.

The diſpute was maintained in the houſe of lords with equal warmth, where the victory was hard won, by a majority of 21; at the head of the minority appeared the prince of Wales *, and a ſpirited proteſt was ſubſcribed and entered by 39 peers, the moſt eminent for their virtue and talents in the nation.

The miniſtry endeavoured to ridicule the interpoſition of the city of London in matters of national concern, by an artifice as inſignificant as it was mean and illiberal; printed liſts of the common-council were diſtributed in all the avenues to the houſes of parliament, with the addition of their trades and companies, to which a portion of ſcripture, *Eccleſiaſticus* XXXVIII. 27,31,32,33. was ſneeringly applied. What worthy divine aſſiſted them with a quotation from the bible on this occaſion is not material; but Sir Robert might have been told, and ſo may all his ſucceſſors, that the London common-council at all times contains as many heads capable of conducting national affairs, as the ſuperior councils do heads clear and ſteady enough to conduct a private trade or manufacture: common ſenſe is equally ſufficient for both, and the myſteries in either are ſeldom of an honourable kind.

Sir George Champion member for Ayleſbury, who was the alderman next the chair, and who had hitherto been much reſpected by the citizens; experienced their reſentment for voting in favour of the convention, by being ſet aſide in favour of Sir John Salter and Sir Robert Godſchall, who were returned to the court of aldermen for the choice of lord-mayor. The court made choice of the former. Mr. Sheriff Heathcote at the common-hall for this election, moved that inſtructions might be given to the four city members, to endeavour at a repeal of that clauſe in the act for regulating city elections, which impowered the aldermen to impoſe a negative on proceedings of the common-council: but the lord-mayor † prevailed to have the preſent putting of the queſtion waved; promiſing that the requeſt ſhould be conſidered in a ſhort time and in a more proper place.

As the court of Spain did not pay the money ſtipulated by the convention within the limited time, letters of marque and repriſal were granted againſt the Spaniards; and as the king of Spain by a manifeſto excuſed the non-payment of the money on the plea that the Britiſh court had broke through the treaty by preparations for war; a war became inevitable and was declared October 23d with

country. This relation, with the ſight of his ear, which was produced, filled the houſe with indignation. Jenkins was afterward employed by the East-India company, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a long engagement with Angria the pirate. *Smollet, vol.* II. p. 35.

* Smollet, vol. II. p. 44.

† Micajah Perry Eſq.

with the cuſtomary formalities. Upon the declaration of war, the ſeceding members returned to their ſeats in the houſe of commons; deeming this meaſure a juſtification of their conduct in that affair *. A. D. 1739.

During the debates on the Spaniſh depredations, admiral Vernon who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the houſe of commons by loudly condemning the meaſures of the miniſtry, which he did with all the bluntneſs of a ſeaman; affirmed that Porto Bello on the iſthmus of Darien, might be eaſily taken; he even undertook to reduce it with ſix ſhips *only*. This offer was ecchoed by all the members of the oppoſition, who extolled Vernon as another Drake or Raleigh; and the miniſter pleaſed with an opportunity of removing ſo troubleſome a cenſor, took him at his word, not without hopes, as was imagined, that he would diſgrace himſelf and his party by failing in the attempt. March 13th 1740, however, 1740. a veſſel diſpatched by Vernon arrived, with intelligence of his having taken and demoliſhed all the fortifications of Porto Bello †. The nation was greatly elated by this exploit; both houſes of parliament joined in an addreſs of congratulation to his majeſty on the ſucceſs of his arms, which was followed by another from the city of London; and in theſe addreſſes, the circumſtance of Porto Bello being taken *by ſix ſhips only*, was not forgot. Admiral Vernon was alſo preſented with the freedom of London in a gold box.

This winter was a ſeaſon of great diſtreſs to the poor, in conſequence of a ſevere froſt, which ſet in at Chriſtmas and held until the end of February. The river Thames was ſo faſt frozen, that multitudes of people dwelt upon it in tents, and variety of booths were erected on it for the entertainment of the populace. The ſtoppage of the navigation, diſabled watermen and fiſhermen from earning their livelihood, as well as the lower claſſes of labourers who work in the open air; and the calamity was rendered more ſevere, by coals and other neceſſaries advancing in price, proportionably to the intenſeneſs and continuance of the froſt: even water was ſold in the ſtreets of London. Nothing can more redound to the honour of the Engliſh nation, than did the many inſtances of benevolence and well conducted charity, which were then exhibited: for had not thoſe of opulent fortunes been inſpired with a ſeaſonable ſpirit of compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of the poor, many wretched families muſt have periſhed by cold and hunger.

On the 18th of May this year the princeſs Mary was eſpouſed by proxy to the prince of Heſſe, who was repreſented by the duke of Cumberland; and in June ſhe embarked for the continent. The cuſtomary compliments were paid to the king and princeſs by the city on the occaſion. Her portion was 40,000 *l*‡.

A place bill having been revived in parliament in the former ſeſſion, the court of common-council on June 18th agreed upon an addreſs of thanks to their four repreſentatives for their diligence in ſupporting it; and begged them to renew their endeavours in procuring a bill for reducing and limiting the number of placemen in the houſe of commons. The faint attempts of this nature which have

* Smollet, vol. II. p. 54. † Idem, p. 58. ‡ Idem, ibid.

A.D. 1740. have been repeatedly made, demonſtrate the gradual diminution even of our pretenſions to a free parliament: former bills for this ſalutary purpoſe were brought in to *exclude* placemen from parliament, we are now content to *limit* the number, and yet even this abatement will not procure any regard to the requeſts of the people.

At the election of the lord-mayor on Michaelmas-day, the common-hall returned Sir Robert Godſchall, and George Heathcote, Eſq; the two ſenior aldermen, (Sir George Champion being ſet aſide) to the court of aldermen, who in their turn ſet aſide Godſchall, and choſe Heathcote the junior alderman of the two. On this alderman Heathcote thankfully declined the office, which occaſioned great conteſts in the court of common-council who were for compelling him to ſerve; the queſtion was however carried in the negative. Another common-hall was ſummoned on October 14th, when Sir Robert Godſchall, and Humphry Parſons Eſq; who had already ſerved the office in 1731, were returned to the court of aldermen; by whom Godſchall was once more rejected, and Parſons appointed to the office. At a common-council on the 22d called by the deſire of alderman Parſons, he declared his readineſs to accept the office; for which a motion for the thanks of the court was made, but an amendment being propoſed to the form of the thanks, gave riſe to great debates. Several of the aldermen were for putting their negative upon this propoſal; but Sir John Barnard with thoſe of the aldermen who had voted for Godſchall, and a great majority of the commoners, withdrew from the court, proteſting, that the aldermen had no right to vote ſeparately, or to put a negative on the forming a queſtion. The remaining few, then returned thanks to Sir John Salter the lord-mayor, for his wiſe and impartial conduct in his mayoralty; and alſo to the lord-mayor elect, for his accepting the office a ſecond time.

On the 29th, the right honourable Humphry Parſons entered into his ſecond mayoralty, and this proceſſion was the firſt in which the lord-mayor rode in a coach drawn by ſix horſes *.

The animoſities raiſed by this conteſted election did not ſoon ſubſide; for at a common-council on the 11th of November, the extent of the aldermen's negative was revived, and the queſtion put, "That the court of aldermen have "the power of putting a negative upon the framing of a queſtion," which paſſed in the negative in the council: and alſo in the court of aldermen, by a majority of ten to four. After this a motion was made, "that the court of alder-"men have *not* the power of putting a negative upon the framing of a queſtion," which paſſed in the affirmative in the council; and alſo in the court of aldermen, by a majority of eleven to four.

There is not a more uſeful body of men than the Engliſh ſailors, and it is a cruel degree of oppreſſion, that while all other orders of men in the nation have acquired freedom, the very merit of theſe men ſhould exclude them from a participation in thoſe benefits they ſo materially contribute to preſerve to the reſt of their

* A violent hurricane on the 1ſt. of November at night did great damage to the houſes in London, and much more to the ſhipping.

their countrymen. That due means ought to be taken for manning the royal navy, is what no one will conteſt; nor is the diſcovery of the proper method, a point of abſtruſe inveſtigation. The Britiſh ſeamen always ſhew a particular degree of courage in action, though they have a reluctance to entering on board ſhips of war. To ſeize them by violence, is a manifeſt violation of their rights as Britiſh ſubjects, under whatever ſanction it may be practiſed *; and to offer them high bounties is a great and needleſs expence to the nation: were they treated with that juſtice their gallantry in a life of continual danger, deſerves, the king would never want mariners in caſes of the greateſt emergency. A more equitable diſtribution of prize money would prove the beſt temptation to invite ſailors to ſerve their country: for however ignorant theſe poor men may be, they are ſenſible of the hardſhip, after a ſucceſsful exploit, of ſharing twenty or thirty ſhillings each, when their commander may receive as many thouſands of pounds! No refinements in reaſoning are required to prove that there is not ſo great a diſparity in their merit, though there may be, to juſtify ſuch amazing diſproportion in the rewards. A. D. 1740.

Theſe remarks are ſuggeſted by the conteſts at this time in the houſe of commons, on a bill brought in by the miniſtry under the ſpecious title of a bill for the encouragement and increaſe of ſeamen, and for the better and ſpeedier manning his majeſty's fleet. By this bill juſtices of peace were impowered to iſſue warrants to conſtables and headboroughs to ſearch by day or night for concealed ſeafaring men, and to force open doors in caſe of reſiſtance: a reward was offered for every ſeaman they ſhould diſcover, and the poor fellows ſo found were to be dragged to the navy-office or admiralty, where their names were to be regiſtered †. Such a plan of tyranny did not paſs unobſerved; every exceptionable clauſe was warmly debated, and Sir John Barnard introduced a petition from the merchants and traders of London againſt it; as deſtructive to the liberty of the ſubject. After the conteſt had been ſtrongly maintained on both ſides, the ſevere clauſes were dropped, and the bill paſſed with amendments ‡.

March 21ſt, 1741, the lord-mayor Humphry Parſons died, who was remarked to be the only alderman that died during his mayoralty ſince Sir John Shorter who died in 1688; when Sir John Eyles, who had not ſerved the office of ſheriff, nor was even free of the city, acted as lord-mayor for the remainder of that year. At a court of huſtings held on the 23d, for the choice of mayor for the remainder of the year, the livery once more honoured Sir Robert Godſchall with their ſuffrages, together with Sir John Barnard; but Sir John in a genteel manner begging to be excuſed, and not being obliged to accept the office, as having ſerved it in 1738, the livery returned Daniel Lambert Eſq; with Godſchall. Upon which the aldermen again thought proper to reject Godſchall, in favour of Lambert. The barons of the Exchequer being then out of town, the new lord-mayor was by antient cuſtom ſworn into his office by the conſtable of the Tower (then lord Cornwallis) in a booth erected without the gate on Tower-hill: 1741.

* Stat. 16 Car. I. c. 5. c. 23. c. 26. 2 & 3 Ann. c. 6. 4 Ann. c. 19. 6 Ann. c. 37. 13 Geo. II. c. 17. c. 28. &c.

† Smollet. vol. XI. p. 66.

‡ Stat. 14 Geo. II. c. 38.

A.D. 1741. hill: a circumſtance which had not happened ſince the time of the great plague, when the courts of law were held at Oxford.

At the general election of members of parliament, on May 12th the citizens made choice of Lambert the lord-mayor, with aldermen Barnard, Godſchall, and Heathcote for their repreſentatives. When the election was declared, a ſet of inſtructions was delivered to them from their conſtituents, requiring them vigorouſly to oppoſe the keeping up a ſtanding army in times of peace, and all attempts toward an extenſion of the exciſe laws; to endeavour at a repeal of the ſeptennial act, and the reſtoration of triennial parliaments; as alſo to procure a bill for reducing and limiting the number of placemen in the houſe of commons: that in granting all aids and ſupplies, they ſhould not deviate from the genuine form of the conſtitution, but make ſtrict examination into every account of the national expence; and laſtly to perſiſt with unwearied diligence in getting the exorbitant powers pretended to reſide in the court of aldermen reſtrained, particularly to procure a repeal or explanation of that law which had been interpreted to extend even to the formation of every queſtion that can be propoſed to the common-council of the city.

During the election for Weſtminſter, the high bailiff was guilty of ſome undue practices at the poll, and three juſtices of the peace, on the plea of preventing riots, had ſent for a party of ſoldiers to overawe the election contrary to law*; the grand jury for Weſtminſter preſented this tranſaction to the court of King's Bench, as dangerous to the liberties of the people, and as a reſtraint on the freedom of elections. The high bailiff was taken into cuſtody; the officer who ordered the ſoldiers to march, and the juſtices who ſigned the letter in conſequence of which he acted, were all reprimanded on their knees at the bar of the houſe of commons†. The members elected were lord viſcount Percival, and Charles Edwin, Eſq; who were inſtructed to inquire into the cauſe of the ill ſucceſs of the war with Spain, and upon ſuch other general points as were contained in the inſtructions of the London electors.

By the firſt charter granted to the city by king Charles I. the mayor, recorder, all the aldermen of the city, who had ſerved the office of mayor, with the three ſenior aldermen who had not paſſed the mayoralty, were conſtituted juſtices of the peace for the city and liberties‡; but under the preſent enlarged ſtate of the metropolis, it was found neceſſary for the more effectual adminiſtration of juſtice, to extend that power to the whole body of aldermen at large: which was now granted by a charter from the king, for which ſee the Appendix No. LIV.

1742. In a war with foreign powers, the natural ſtrength of England is moſt ſucceſsfully exerted on the ſea; yet ſo ſtrangely was this war conducted, that the merchants and traders of London found it neceſſary to lay their complaints before the houſe of commons in a petition preſented January 20th, 1742, in which they repreſented their great ſufferings from the Spaniſh privateers, for want of proper convoys, which was followed by a petition of the ſame nature from the

* 8 Geo. II. c. 30. † Smollet, vol. XI. p. 105. ‡ See Appendix to this vol. No. XLV.

city of London: when the diſcontents of the people gave ſuch ſtrength to the parliamentary oppoſition againſt Sir Robert Walpole that all his management could no longer withſtand, and he reſigned his employments; the common-council of London, and the electors of Weſtminſter, in February, gave freſh inſtructions to their members on the ſeveral ſubjects of popular complaint at that time. A. D. 1742.

The 2d of March was celebrated with great rejoicings in the city, on account of the change of the miniſtry, and the vigorous reſolutions taken in conſequence for the better protection of the national commerce.

The petitions from the merchants, and from the corporation of London, acquired conſideration by others preſented from Briſtol, Liverpool, Glaſgow, and many other trading towns; which making like complaints of the loſſes they ſuſtained by the negligent proſecution of the war, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee to deliberate on the allegations they contained. The articles in the London petition were well explained by Mr. Glover an eminent merchant; and ſix days were employed in examining witneſſes and peruſing papers in ſupport of it: the ſame gentleman ſummed up the evidence in a pathetic ſpeech, in which he endeavoured to demonſtrate that the commerce of Great Britain had been expoſed to the depredations of the Spaniards, not by accident or inattention, but by one uniform and continued deſign of making the merchants uneaſy with the war. This inquiry being reſumed after the adjournment, the houſe paſſed ſeveral reſolutions, and the lord-mayor and Sir John Barnard were ordered to prepare a bill for the better protecting and ſecuring the navigation of the kingdom in time of war; which made its way through that houſe but was thrown out by the lords.

Sir Robert Godſchall, who had at length obtained the mayoralty, in obedience to his truſt as member for the city, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the ſeptennial act, in which he was ſeconded by Sir John Barnard; but being warmly oppoſed by Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Sandys, men who before the late change of the miniſtry had acted the part of patriots *, but who perform-

* Mr. Pulteney and other late patriots have been ſufficiently execrated for their apoſtacy, while we invoke the ſpirits of Grecian and Roman heroes as ſo many beings who were exempt from human paſſions and frailties. But we ought to eſtimate the facts delivered down to us in antient hiſtory by our experience of the living world, which will diſpoſe us to make due allowances for hiſtorical as well as for poetic licenſe: and after all the fair ſtories of *diſintereſted* patriotiſm, it may be doubted whether an inſtance ever exiſted in human nature that truly called for *all* the devotion paid to ſome revered names of antiquity. Enthuſiaſm of a laudable kind, has ſometimes indeed carried men great lengths; but when early hiſtorians recorded extraordinary things, they have in all probability been tempted to embelliſh them by exaggeration; and when this has been done ſucceſſively, we are at laſt furniſhed with relations, rather to be admired than credited. Where collateral authorities however are to be found, heroes then come down to the human ſtandard, and with all his ſtoical virtue, Cato of Utica turns out to be a mere man. Men have ſometimes indeed ſacrificed their lives for honeſt fame, which is going as far as can well be expected; but a private gratification is in view even in ſuch exalted inſtances, which may be excuſed where public good reſults from it; as has been ſeen in the caſe of many a gallant ſoldier from the *Decii* down to the preſent age. It is to be feared the private motives of the generality of patriots we are perſonally acquainted with, are not altogether ſo refined; however be that as it may, we muſt be content with men as we find them; and a Pulteney or a Pitt, are of real uſe to their country while they ſupport their public character: if they decline from unworthy motives, it is at the expence of their fame; and we have this conſolation

A.D. 1742. ed afterward under the court managers; the queſtion paſſed in the negative *.

Sir Robert Godſchall died of a violent fever in his mayoralty on June 26th, and his place was filled by alderman Heathcote, who had generouſly refuſed that honour when conferred on him in 1740 to the prejudice of Godſchall, by the court of aldermen.

At a court of common-council held October 21ſt, a repreſentation in the nature of inſtructions, was drawn up of domeſtic grievances which was preſented to the city members. In this repreſentation the common-council complain in general terms of ſome who under the maſk of integrity, and a pretended zeal for their country, having acquired its confidence, ſhould diſgrace their former conduct, and openly conſpire with the known enemies of the public: of the dropping the committee of inquiry into the conduct of the late miniſters, of embezzelment of the public treaſure, of defrauding the troops, and of parliamentary corruption: all which were earneſtly recommended to their ſerious conſideration. Afterward thanks were returned to the lord-mayor for holding frequent common-councils &c. and for his readineſs on all occaſions to act for the good of his country, and of this great trading city in particular. A mayor derives more true honour from ſuch public teſtimonials in favour of his conduct, than from obeying cards of inſtructions from a miniſter of ſtate in oppoſition to the citizens; however much little minds may be elevated by ſuch a correſpondence.

On the 29th the Right Hon. Robert Willimot, Eſq; the new lord-mayor of London, was ſworn into that office at Weſtminſter, for the year enſuing. It was remarkable, that notwithſtanding the common notion that a lord-mayor muſt be free of one of the twelve companies, this magiſtrate broke through that cuſtom, upon the advice of council that there was no law for it. His lordſhip was of the Coopers company, and would have been tranſlated to the Clothworkers, which is one of the twelve; but his admiſſion being carried only by a ſmall majority, and they having at the ſame time refuſed him the uſe of their hall, he was reſolved to give them no farther trouble. It is now underſtood that belonging to one of the twelve companies, is neceſſary only to qualify the lord-mayor to be preſident of the Iriſh committee.

The city of Weſtminſter gave inſtructions to their members of the ſame tenor with thoſe of London; and the city of Edinburgh paid London the compliment of adopting the ſame.

In Michaelmas term was tried, in the court of Common-pleas Guildhall, a cauſe between the Weavers company and Mr. Thomas Handyſide. Handyſide was free of their company; but, not being free of the city, apprehended himſelf not eligible to the livery. The company called him upon the livery: and the court gave a verdict in their favour; that every member of a company is eligible to the livery, though not free of the city.

In

lation left, that there are always men ready to ſucceed them who muſt be of ſervice even in the ſame road of forcing themſelves into preferment. This may teach us to make uſe of public men as long as they incline to be uſeful; without repoſing implicit confidence in the integrity of any man.

* Smollet. vol. XI. p. 113.

In the year 1743, the ſuburbs of London on the ſide of the hamlet of Bethnall Green being found to conſiſt of about 1,800 houſes, and computed to contain more than 15,000 inhabitants, which is above 8 perſons in a houſe, they being moſtly the poorer ſort of manufacturers *; an act of parliament therefore paſſed † to make hat hamlet a diſtinct pariſh from St. Dunſtan's Stepney, and for erecting a pariſh church therein; which bears the name of St. Matthew Bethnal Green. A. D. 1743.

His majeſty, on February 15th, 1744, informed both houſes of parliament of his having received undoubted intelligence of the arrival of the pretender's eldeſt ſon in France; and that preparations were making there to invade his kingdom. This information from the throne produced an addreſs to the king from both houſes, and another from the city, filled with aſſurances of attachment and ſupport; that from the city was preſented on the 18th, and graciouſly received: his majeſty on this occaſion conferred the honour of knighthood on the right Hon. Robert Weſtley, lord-mayor, ſerjeant Simon Urlin, recorder, alderman Daniel Lambert, alderman Robert Willimot, ſheriff Robert Ladbroke, and ſheriff William Calvert. Addreſſes of the ſame nature were preſented from both univerſities, the principal towns in Great Britain, the clergy, diſſenting miniſters, quakers, and almoſt all the corporations and communities in the kingdom. 1744.

A proclamation was immediately publiſhed for putting the laws in execution againſt papiſts and nonjurors, commanding all papiſts, and reputed papiſts, to depart from the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and from within ten miles of them; for confining papiſts, and reputed papiſts, to their habitations, (not to remove from thence above five miles) and for putting in execution the laws againſt riots and rioters. In another addreſs from the parliament, his majeſty was exhorted to augment his forces both by ſea and land; the *Habeas corpus* act was ſuſpended for ſix months; and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction were apprehended on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices. In ſhort every precaution was taken that ſeemed neceſſary for the preſervation of public tranquillity.

The different parts that the kings of Great Britian and France had taken with regard to the affairs of Germany, where hoſtilities had already commenced between their auxiliary forces; now produced a poſitive rupture between the two crowns. War was declared at Paris againſt Great Britain on March 20th ‡, which being expected here, the duke of Newcaſtle, then ſecretary of ſtate, ſent for the lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and repreſentatives of London, on the 21ſt. to prepare them for ſuch an event; due notice of which was accordingly communicated to the merchants and traders in the city. The French declaration was anſwered by one at London on the 31ſt. which was publiſhed with the uſual forms.

The grand jury of Middleſex in the month of May made a laudable preſentment of ſeveral public places of luxury, idleneſs and ill fame, which tended to corrupt the morals of the people. Theſe were, two gaming houſes near Covent Garden, kept by the ladies Mordington and Caſtle; Sadler's-wells near the New-river

* Anderſon. vol. II. p. 372. † Stat. 16 Geo. II. c. 28. See alſo 19 Geo. II. c. 15. ‡ Smollet. vol. XI. p. 178.

A. D. 1744.

river head; the New-wells in Goodman's-fields, the New-wells near the London ſpaw in Clerkenwell; and a place called Hallam's theatre in May fair. The prediction in the preamble to this preſentment, appears to be verifying very faſt; the jury complained of "advertiſements in the daily papers, inviting and "ſeducing not only the inhabitants, but all other perſons, to ſeveral places kept "apart for the encouragement of luxury, extravagance, idleneſs, and other "wicked illegal purpoſes, which, by ſuch means, go on with impunity, to "the deſtruction of many families, to the great diſhonour of the kingdom in "general, and this county in particular, eſpecially at a time when we are en-"gaged in an expenſive war, and ſo much overburdened with taxes of all ſorts, "both parliamentary and parochial, that it is as much as a prudent man can do, "without a taſte to extravagant and illegal pleaſures, to ſupport himſelf and "family according to his degree and ſtation in life, under the moſt regular "oeconomy: and unleſs ſome ſtop be, by authority much ſuperior to ours, ſoon "put to extravagant luxury, we fear the progreſs thereof, in this county, will "ſoon prove of ſuch an evil tendency, as by its example, may in time lead to "the ruin and deſtruction not only of this county in particular, but of this hap-"py and flouriſhing nation in general."

The many riotous breaches of the peace, and robberies in the metropolis, induced the lord-mayor and aldermen of London to petition his majeſty for "a ſpeedy, rigorous, and exemplary execution of the laws upon the perſons of "offenders, as they ſhall fall into the hands of juſtice:" which produced ſome time afterward a proclamation offering 100*l.* reward over and above all other rewards, for apprehending robbers and murderers.

The licentiouſneſs of the populace, which diſcovered itſelf in ſeveral riots upon different occaſions this year, points out the tendency of ſuch places of public diverſion too plainly to be contradicted; but the conſequences of alluring the people from their induſtry are not ſo much conſidered by thoſe who ought to conſider them, as the increaſe of the public revenue by licences and the conſumption of liquors in all places of public reſort. The application of this revenue is by no means calculated to atone for thus debauching the people, it rather correſponds too nearly with it.

The daring inſolence of public robbers with which the accounts of this time abound, and which we have not by all the ſeverities of the criminal law been ſince able to ſuppreſs, evidently ſprings from this unheeded cauſe. Diſſipation produces diſtreſs, which under this circumſtance is naturally relieved by fraud and rapine; and while the people are encouraged in idle expenſive amuſements, it is ridiculous, it is cruel, to think of ſuppreſſing the crimes to which they lead, by ſanguinary penalties. The frightful increaſe of capital felonies in our ſtatutes, only puts the inventions of evil minded perſons to work in finding out evaſions to elude them; thus we are continually patching up our former laws to no better purpoſe than to augment the deſtruction of lives. True policy will not confine itſelf to the mere puniſhment of crimes, but rather extend its views to the prevention of them.

While

A. D. 1744.

While we indulge this digreſſion, which it is hoped the reader will not think impertinent, it may be added that our laws do not ſufficiently attend to the degrees of criminality: and though it may ſound like a parodox, the aſſertion is hazarded, that death is too ſevere for many offences, while it is too light for the prevention of the greateſt. Robbers ſhould not be hanged, becauſe though the puniſhment is too much under many circumſtances, it fails of effect in all. Prudent men are apt to think death the ſevereſt exertion of penal law; but deſperate men think otherwiſe, and brave a puniſhment which ſo quickly terminates all their cares: nor is there an execution exhibited, at which acts of theft are not committed in ſight of the very gallows. Murderers alſo, ſhould never be hanged, and for this plain reaſon, becauſe though it is juſtifiable by the *lex talionis*, it nevertheleſs fails of preventing murders.

In a political view it appears abſurd to laviſh the lives of men, who are generally young, and who may be applied to make ſome recompence for the injuries they do to ſociety. By offences againſt laws, men forfeit all claim to protection from them, and ought to be condemned to works of atonement to the offended public. A ſtate of ſlaviſh labour for life, or for other terms proportioned to the crimes of which they are convicted, would be the ſevereſt puniſhment the profligate could be doomed to. When men are hanged their ſufferings are momentary and they are quickly forgotten; but when condemned to hard, unwholeſome, or dangerous labour, unfit for innocent men to exerciſe; they live ſtriking examples of the conſequences of doing evil to others.

The writer may perhaps expoſe himſelf to cenſure for the liberty ſo often taken of introducing his own opinion on affairs that may in general be deemed too far removed from his private ſtation of life, unleſs offered with great modeſty and diffidence. He would be ſorry to appear dogmatical; but there are conſtitutional habits of thinking and writing, which, like the bodily features diſtinguiſh one man from another; and there is a guarded mode of writing which ſometimes conceals more policy and latent ſufficiency, than he yet poſſeſſes: his remarks though they may ſeem deciſively expreſſed, are by no means delivered as axioms; but when occaſion offers, and while the happy freedom of writing *remains*, he is willing to ſnatch the opportunity, and will conſider even his errors as of ſervice, if the diſcovery of them ſhould lead to clearer inveſtigations of points intereſting to the public welfare. Before the ſubject of criminal law is diſmiſſed, it may be added, that when laws appear, or become, injurious, *that* is a ſufficient reaſon for altering them; but before ſuch alterations take place, and while they continue laws, they ought to be duly enforced and executed: as *habitual diſpenſations* only weaken the reverence due to laws in general, expoſe the authority of civil magiſtrates to contempt, render the objects of miſapplied mercy more audacious; and of conſequence the public peace more liable to violation.

A ſmall ſquadron of ſhips, conſiſting of one of 60 guns, two of 50 guns, one of 40, one of 20, a ſloop, and two victuallers, had been equipped under the command of commodore George Anſon, which ſailed September 18th, 1740, for

A. D. 1744. for the South ſeas to act againſt the Spaniards on the coaſts of Chili and Peru; and to co-operate occaſionally with admiral Vernon acroſs the iſthmus of Darien. The ſcheme was well laid, but was ruined by unneceſſary delays, as he ſuffered greatly by going round cape Horn at a wrong ſeaſon of the year, where two of his large ſhips were finally ſeparated from him: the Spaniards had fitted out an armament to oppoſe him which was deſtroyed in the ſame dangerous paſſage. One of Anſon's frigates was wrecked on a deſolate iſland in the South ſea, but with the remainder he took ſome prizes, and ſailing to the coaſt of Peru, he plundered and burned the town of Payta; but as the Spaniſh ſettlements were now alarmed he underſtood that the Manilla ſhip which was the preſent object of his attention would not ſail that ſeaſon. He therefore ſteered acroſs for the Philippine iſlands, and having by ſtorms and the ſcurvy loſt ſo many men as not to have enough left to navigate his only two remaining veſſels; he burned the Glouceſter, and confined himſelf to the Centurion, which yet was but indifferently manned. At Macao in China he repaired his ſhip, procured ſome ſtores and a ſmall reinforcement of ſailors; when he returned back to the ſtreights of Manilla, to wait for this rich annual veſſel, expecting he might now find two, as the Spaniards had loſt the former ſeaſon. In the month of June 1743 he luckily met with the Neuſtra Senora del Cabadonga bound from Acapulco to Manilla; a ſhip much ſuperior in ſtrength to the Centurion, and with more than double the number of men on board. The commodore however who had carefully exerciſed his ſlender crew for the expected action, made an oſtentatious ſhew of his ſmall numbers and gallantly maſtered her. He then carried his prize back to China, where he ſold it, and returned home with his treaſure round the cape of Good Hope, and thus compleated a circum navigation of the globe.

Though the few ſurvivors only, reaped an accidental advantage from this enterprize, yet they owed even the preſervation of their treaſure to another accident, when they might reaſonably ſuppoſe all their dangers ſurmounted. The Centurion anchored at Spithead on June 15th this year, after an abſence of three years and nine months; and Mr. Anſon who knew nothing of a French war till he came near the Lizard, learned on his arrival that a French fleet was then cruiſing in the channel, which from the account of their poſition, he found the Centurion had paſſed through concealed by a fog *. The treaſure conſiſting of 298 cheſts of ſilver, 18 of gold, and 20 barrels of gold duſt, was triumphantly carried through the city of London on the 4th of July, in 32 waggons decorated with the Spaniſh colours, and lodged in the Tower: being preceded by a kettle drum, trumpets and French horns, and guarded by the captors commanded by their officers †.

A more ample ſtatute was at this time paſſed to check the commiſſion of night robberies by better enlightning the ſtreets of London; but as the powers granted by

* Vid. the Voyage at large publiſhed from the commodore's papers by the rev. Mr. Walter chaplain of the Centurion. Mr. Anſon in 1747 was created lord Anſon; and firſt lord of the Admiralty in 1751. In 1761 he commanded the ſquadron that brought over our preſent queen, which was the laſt ſervice his lordſhip performed. He died June 6th, 1762.

† Lond. Mag. for 1744, p. 360.

by this act have ſince been put under another regulation, it is ſufficient to refer to it *. A. D. 1744.

The great improvement in the art of healing ſince the ſurgeons were incorporated with the barbers †, now cauſed the former to conſider the latter as unſuitable aſſociates. At a general meeting of the company therefore on February 22d 1745, they came to a reſolution to divide; but the barbers being the majority retained the property of their hall in Monkwell-ſtreet, and made an order that the ſurgeons ſhould pay them 100 guineas annually ſo long as they continued to make uſe of it ‡. An act of parliament was accordingly obtained to diſſolve the united company and to incorporate each fraternity ſeparately §; the company of ſurgeons ſoon after built a convenient hall for themſelves in the Old-Bailey.

CHAP. XXI.

From the rebellion in the year 1745, to the commencement of the war with France in 1755.

THE uſe which the French court had meditated to make of the Pretender's claims, inſpired his ſon with a reſolution to make an effort in favour of them; to which he was undoubtedly ſtimulated by the Scots refugees who maintained an attachment to his family. The ſeaſon flattered his intentions; at the beginning of the war, a regiment of highlanders had been formed, and tranſported with the reſt of the Britiſh troops to Flanders; after having been decoyed into the ſervice under aſſurances that they ſhould not be ſent abroad. Before they embarked a number of them finding themſelves deceived, deſerted with their arms and marched regularly homeward; but being overtaken by a party of horſe, they were perſuaded to ſubmit, and were brought back pinioned like malefactors: they were tried for deſertion, three of them ſhot *in terrorem*, and the reſt ſent to the plantations. This unworthy treatment was conſidered by the clans to which they belonged, as a national outrage; and as the highlanders are naturally vindictive, their diſſaffection was thus heightened by a deſire of revenge. To this may be added that Scotland was quite unfurniſhed with troops, and that the king was in Germany. 1745.

Charles furniſhed with a ſum of money and a ſupply of arms by France, and accompanied by a few Iriſh and Scots adventurers on board a ſmall frigate, landed on the coaſt of Lochaber in Scotland; depending on the ſtrength of the clans in his intereſt. Had the government acted with proper vigour on the firſt notice of his arrival, the attempt might have been cruſhed before his adherents could have collected under his ſtandard; but the lords of the regency ſeemed to ſlight the information, and to ſuſpect the integrity of thoſe by whom it was conveyed;

* Stat. 17 Geo. II. 29.
† Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42.
‡ Lond. Mag. for 1745. p. 150.
§ Stat. 18 Geo. II. c. 15.

A.D. 1745. veyed; until by his improving the time that they loſt, they were convinced of their miſtake. They then iſſued a proclamation offering a reward of 30,000*l.* to any perſon who ſhould apprehend him; a courier was diſpatched to Holland to haſten the king's return; a requiſition was made of the 6000 Dutch auxiliaries; and ſeveral Britiſh regiments were recalled from the Netherlands *.

The lord-mayor received a letter from the duke of Newcaſtle, in his majeſty's name, September 5th, informing him that one of the Pretender's ſons had erected his ſtandard in Scotland, and that ſeveral perſons had aſſembled there in open rebellion; the quiet of the city was therefore recommended to his care and vigilance. Addreſſes were preſented to his majeſty from the lord-mayor and aldermen, from the court of common-council, from the lieutenancy, and from the merchants of London; alſo from the clergy of the dioceſe of London, the diſſenting miniſters, and in ſhort from moſt of the public bodies in the kingdom: all containing the warmeſt profeſſions of attachment, and promiſes of aſſiſtance in cruſhing this rebellion. Nor were theſe profeſſions confined to words, for under this general alarm, the merchants for the ſupport of public credit, entered into an agreement to receive and pay bank notes as uſual in their dealings; and reſolved to raiſe two regiments at their own expence. Orders were iſſued to keep the trained bands in readineſs, to array the militia of Weſtminſter, and inſtructions to the ſame effect were ſent to all the lords lieutenants of the counties throughout the kingdom. The principal noblemen made tenders of their ſervices to the king, and ſome of them received commiſſions to levy regiments for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion. Bodies of volunteers were incorporated in London; and among the reſt at a meeting in the Middle-Temple-hall, an aſſociation was ſubſcribed by ſeveral gentlemen of the law, who agreed to form themſelves into a regiment, under the command of the lord chief Juſtice Willes, to be denominated, "the aſſociated regiment "of the law, for the defence of the royal family, and the preſervation of the "conſtitution in church and ſtate." The lord Chief Juſtice received his commiſſion as colonel of the ſaid regiment.

On the third of December, at a court of common-council, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſubſcribe 1000*l.* out of the chamber of London, toward the ſupport, and encouragement, of ſuch ſoldiers as ſhould be employed during the winter ſeaſon, toward the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion. The companies of Stationers, Coopers, Drapers, Goldſmiths, and other fraternities paid ſeveral ſums into the chamber of London, for the ſame good purpoſe. The lord Chief Juſtice Lee, the maſter of the rolls, and the judges, ſubſcribed 1200*l.* on the ſame account. In purſuance of this laudable ſcheme, the committee of the Guildhall ſubſcription contracted for 12000 pairs of breeches, 12000 Shirts, 10000 woollen caps, 10000 pairs of woollen ſtockings, 1000 blankets, 12000 pairs of woollen gloves, and 9000 pairs of woollen ſpatterdaſhes, to be immediately provided for the uſe of the army. Even the Quakers reconciled it to their

* Smollet, vol. XI. p. 212—215.

their pacific tenets to furniſh warm woollen waiſtcoats for the ſoldiers to wear under their uniforms while they kept the field in winter. So general was the ſpirit in ſupport of the eſtabliſhed government againſt this popiſh pretender that many of the moſt conſiderable citizens, eſpecially young gentlemen of fortune, merchants and tradeſmen, entered into voluntary aſſociations, learned military exerciſe, and provided themſelves with proper accoutrements and arms; to ſupport the operations of the army, in caſe of need. The London trained bands were reviewed by his majeſty, the county regiments were compleated, volunteers in different parts of the kingdom formed and trained themſelves to arms, and the whole nation ſeemed to riſe as one man againſt this formidable invader. A. D. 1745.

The rebels mean while got poſſeſſion of Edinburgh; the young pretender lodged himſelf in Holy Rood houſe, and cauſed his father to be proclaimed at the market croſs, and a manifeſto to be read in which the chevalier de St. George declared his ſon Charles, regent of his dominions, promiſed to diſſolve the union, and to redreſs the grievances of Scotland. His being in poſſeſſion of that capital gave reputation to his arms and increaſed the number of his adherents; but though he propoſed to ſeize the treaſure in the two banks of that kingdom, he was in this reſpect diſappointed, as it had been previouſly conveyed into the caſtle, which was too ſtrong and too well defended for him to maſter *.

After defeating the royal army under Sir John Cope, by which he gained a train of artillery, arms for his men, and an addition of honour, the young chevalier ventured to make an irruption into England. General Wade lay inactive at Newcaſtle with another army, but Charles entering by the weſtern border, took the city of Carliſle in three days, and by forced marches penetrated as far as Derby, which town he entered on the 4th of December. Wade lingered in Yorkſhire, the duke of Cumberland had taken the command of another army aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Litchfield; but the rebel army had gained a march between him and London, and the metropolis was filled with conſternation †.

On this ſucceſs of the rebels, as alarming as it was unexpected, orders were given for forming a camp on Finchley-common, where the king reſolved to take the field in perſon to cover the metropolis: the volunteers in the city were incorporated into a regiment, the weavers in Spital-Fields and other communities immediately formed, and even the managers of the theatres offered to raiſe a body of their dependents for the ſervice of government. But all this commendable ardour was far from quieting the apprehenſions of the thoughtful, while report intimated an intended invaſion from Calais and Dunkirk, and while they dreaded an inſurrection of the catholics among themſelves. The jacobites on the other hand were elevated by the preſent poſture of their affairs to a degree of inſolent exultation which they were at no pains to

* Smollet, vol. XI. p. 218. † Idem, p. 224. 225.

A. D. 1745. conceal: in brief at this critical point of time, all was hurry, confuſion, and uncertainty *.

Happily however, this ſtate of anxious ſuſpence was but ſhort; the young adventurer had boldly puſhed into the middle of England, in hopes of receiving conſiderable reinforcements from the friends of his family; but thoſe friends were at leaſt one generation removed from the jacobites of the laſt century, and though they derived enough of the principles of their parents to drink his health in private upon their knees, yet excepting a few who joined him at Mancheſter, he met with no encouragement where he moſt wanted and expected aſſiſtance. The French made no attempts in his favour, his travelling court was divided by faction, his highland chiefs began to murmur, and their clans to be unruly: he found himſelf in the middle of winter, with a handful of men, between two conſiderable armies; and in a country diſaffected to his cauſe. To hazard a battle under theſe circumſtances, promiſed inevitable deſtruction to them all; ſo having called a council at Derby, it was determined after violent diſputes, to return to Scotland with all poſſible expedition †. On the whole, it was perhaps better that he waſted his ſtrength and exhauſted the attachment of his followers by feeling this diſappointment, than if more vigorous meaſures had been taken againſt him while he continued in England.

The rebel army abandoned Derby on the 6th of December early in the morning, and marched northward with great ſpeed; they left a garriſon at Carliſle and entered Scotland: Wade made ſome attempt to intercept them, but as they paſſed him, he returned to his old quiet ſtation at Newcaſtle; the duke of Cumberland took Carliſle the 31ſt, after inveſting it ten days, and then
1746. returned to London. The citizens had by this time recovered their apprehenſions of impending danger, and at a court of common-council on January 23d 1746, it was unanimouſly reſolved to preſent the duke with the freedom of London in a gold box. The ſame court alſo agreed to petition the parliament for taking away the negative power of the court of aldermen in common-council; and a committee was named to draw up a petition for that purpoſe. The clauſe 11 Geo. II. c. 18. ſec. 15 ‡, which gave the aldermen this undue privilege in the aſſembly of the corporation, was accordingly repealed §.

General Hawley who commanded the forces now aſſembled at Edinburgh, had boaſted that with two regiments of dragoons he would drive the rebel army from one end of the kingdom to the other; he was nevertheleſs eaſily defeated by the young pretender at Falkirk on the 17th of January: it was therefore judged proper to give the command of the Scots forces to a general in whom the ſoldiers ſhould have ſome confidence; and as a prince of the blood might have a favourable influence over the minds of the people in Scotland, the duke of Cumberland was appointed to the command. Not to enter into a circumſtantial detail of the military operations there, it will ſuffice to mention that the ſons of the reigning king, and of the pretender, met on the field of Culloden on the 16th

* Smollet, vol. XI. p. 226. 227. † Idem. ibid. ‡ See Appendix No. LIII. § Stat. 19 Geo. II. c. 8.

16th of April, where the duke of Cumberland gained ſo compleat a victory, that thoſe of the rebels who ſurvived, were either totally diſperſed or taken priſoners. The vanquiſhed chevalier diſmiſſing his few followers, for their mutual ſafety, wandered about among the mountains and iſles a ſolitary fugitive for five months variouſly diſtreſſed, and often in great hazard of his life: at length a privateer of St. Malo, hired by his friends, took him on board September 17th, and landed him at Roſeau near Morlaix in Britanny *. A. D. 1746.

This happy event which reſcued the nation once more from the violent attacks of deſpotiſm and popery, produced congratulatory addreſſes to the king from the parliament, the city of London, and other bodies of the people who had before diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their loyalty in the hour of danger; and the houſe of commons in gratitude to the duke of Cumberland, added 25,000*l.* *per annum* to his former revenue †. Sir Richard Hoare who was lord-mayor in this troubleſome year received the particular thanks of the court of common-council and court of lieutenancy, for his diligent attendance, and ſteady attachment to his country, during this time of imminent danger; and for his conſtant readineſs to call thoſe courts together.

The earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, with the lord Balmerino, who were taken in this rebellion, were tried by their peers in Weſtminſter-hall on July 28th, when the two former pleaded guilty: Balmerino pleaded not guilty, and denied his being at Carliſle at the time ſpecified in the indictment; but this being plainly proved againſt him, he waved his plea, and ſubmitted to the court who voted him guilty. Favourable circumſtances in the caſe of the earl of Cromartie ‡, induced the king to ſpare his life, but Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower-hill Auguſt 18th. Seventeen officers of the rebel army were condemned and executed on Kennington common in Surrey, nine at Carliſle, ſix at Brumpton, ſeven at Penrith, eleven at York; ſome few obtained pardons, and a conſiderable number were tranſported to the plantations §.

November 21ſt Mr. Charles Ratcliffe, titular earl of Derwentwater, who had been condemned for his concern in the rebellion of 1715, but who then eſcaped out of Newgate, and was now taken on board a French ſhip bound for Scotland; was arraigned at the King's-Bench bar on his former ſentence: when the identity of his perſon being proved, a rule was made for his execution; and he was accordingly on December 8th, beheaded on Tower-hill, thirty years after his former ſentence and eſcape ||.

But the moſt extraordinary perſonage executed for this rebellion, was old Simon Frazer lord Lovat. In 1692, he was a captain in Tullibardine's regiment, and in 1695, he with the aſſiſtance of his clan, violently forced the lady dowager of Lovat to marry him, for which rape and treaſon he was tried and condemned: but though king William pardoned the latter, he fled to France for the former crime, and turning papiſt, accepted a commiſſion under the late king

* Smollet, vol. XI. p. 231—238.
† Idem. ibid.
‡ Lond. Mag. for 1746. p. 466.
§ Smollet. vol. XI. p. 246—248.
|| Idem. Lond. Mag. for 1746. p. 546. 643.

A. D. 1746. king James. For acting a double part between the two crowns of England and France, he was confined for ſome years in the Baſtile, and at length took prieſt's orders to gain his liberty. He officiated as a jeſuit prieſt at St. Omers until the rebellion in the year 1715, when coming over, he eſpouſed the cauſe of government, and aſſiſted in recovering Inverneſs from the rebels; for which he got the title of Lovat, and obtained a highland company, with other favours *. In this rebellion, aged as he was, he again fluctuated in his conduct if not in his principles, and while he endeavoured to preſerve appearances himſelf, he ſent his ſon with the beſt part of his clan to join the Pretender, as appears by an expoſtulatory letter ſent to him by the lord preſident †. In his anſwer he endeavoured to exculpate himſelf, and was baſe enough to reproach his ſon in very ſevere terms ‡; and in a letter to the duke of Cumberland uſed much hypocritical flattery to convince him of his innocence §. He was apprehended by lord Loudon, from whom he found means to make his eſcape; but was at laſt taken concealed in a hollow tree, while he was preparing to go abroad: he was condemned by the houſe of peers: his defence was filled with ſatirical turns, and he preſerved a jocoſe behaviour to the laſt ‖. Among the preparations for his execution, a quantity of powder intended for the detachment of ſoldiers appointed to guard him, and which was lodged in the ſuttling houſe under the Tilt-yard coffee-houſe Whitehall; by ſome accident took fire: by this exploſion the front wall of the room, with that of the coffee-houſe over it, were blown into the ſtreet, ſeveral people were hurt, but as there happened to be no company in the coffee-room, no lives were loſt. On the day of his execution, April 9th, 1747, one of the largeſt ſcaffolds on Tower-hill, computed to have contained above 400 ſpectators, fell down; by which accident about 20 perſons were killed, and a much greater number maimed by broken limbs and bruiſes. Lord Lovat's ſon was afterward releaſed from confinement, and the circumſtances of his caſe being conſidered, he was provided for in the army.

Though the detail of theſe particulars relating to this laſt attempt in favour of the deſcendants of James II. which could not well be ſeparated, have led the reader into another year; yet it is to be obſerved that in 1746, an hoſpital was founded by ſubſcription between London and Iſlington, for relieving poor people afflicted with the ſmall-pox, and for inoculation. This is ſaid to be the firſt foundation of the kind in Europe, and conſiſted of three houſes; one in Old-ſtreet, for preparing patients for inoculation; another in Iſlington, when the diſeaſe appeared; and the third in Cold Bath fields for patients in the natural way **.

1747. Two attempts were made in 1747, to revive a law for the naturalization of foreign proteſtants, but the city of London petitioned each time againſt the bill ††.

In

* Lond. Mag. for 1746. p. 343.
† Idem. p. 340.
‡ Idem. p. 342.
§ Idem. p. 339.
‖ Idem. p. 36. 360. 645.
** The biſhop of Worceſter preached an excellent ſermon March 5th, 1752, for the benefit of this commendable inſtitution, in which, and in the preface and notes when it was publiſhed, he clearly ſtated the public utility of inoculation; as has already been hinted in this work, p. 136.
†† Lond. Mag. for 1747, p. 98. 578.

In the month of May a perpetuity paſſed the great ſeal, incorporating the biſhop of London, &c. into one body politic, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children within the dioceſe of London, and to hold in mortmain lands to the annual value of 1500*l.* *. A. D. 1747.

The parliament had now ſat ſix years, and had voted money to the government with a very liberal hand, great part of which was injudiciouſly diſſipated in continental ſubſidies: the uſual time for a new election was not far diſtant, and it being doubted whether another ſet of members might be procured equally agreeable to the preſent train of meaſures, the miniſtry reſolved to ſurprize the kingdom with an unexpected election, before any means could be concerted to oppoſe them †. The parliament was accordingly diſmiſſed June 18th, and the 30th, was appointed for the election of repreſentatives in the city of London. After a ſharp conteſt between a liſt ſet up by the corporation, and another by the merchants of London, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Slingſby Bethel, and Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſqrs; were declared to have a majority of hands; and carried their election by a great majority upon the poll.

Under the year 1693 was given a ſhort account of the act paſſed for the relief of the orphans of London, and the ſupport of their fund ‡; the court of common-council, on October 22d. reſolved to raiſe 2000*l.* on the perſonal eſtates of the citizens from midſummer 1747 to midſummer 1748, for the ſervice of the fund, purſuant to the powers of the ſaid act: and as the duty of 6*d.* per chaldron impoſed on coals by that act was to expire at Michaelmas 1750; they agreed on the 18th of December to petition the parliament for its farther continuance. A bill was accordingly introduced and paſſed §, which continued the duty of 6*d.* per chaldron or ton on coal and culm for 35 years longer, for the following purpoſes. Firſt for raiſing 3000*l.* yearly to the Mercers company, for payment of annuities and other debts; and ſecondly that the reſidue ſhould be applied to the orphans fund: for the benefit of which all the city manors, lands, &c. ſhall ſtand charged with the yearly ſum of 2,000*l.* over and above the 8,000*l.* applied by the former ſtatute. It was likewiſe enacted, that as the fund for raiſing the 4 *per cent.* intereſt on the orphans capital ſtock had produced a very large ſurplus, (including the ſum of 21,735*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* due from the citizens to the ſaid fund,) to make good the yearly ſum of 2000*l.* which ought to have been raiſed on their perſonal eſtates; this ſurplus ſhould be applied to pay off the principal ſum of the orphans debt. Provided that no orphan under age ſhall be paid paid off, ſo long as there ſhall be any perſon not an orphan, or not under age, proprietor of any part of the ſaid principal debt. The chamberlain of London was alſo ordered yearly to lay the ſtate of this fund before each houſe of parliament, from midſummer to midſummer.

To connect the ſubject, it is to be obſerved that upon obtaining this act, a committee was appointed in September following to deliberate on the diſcharge of the orphans debt, and to conſider what ſavings might be neceſſary to enable the

* Lond. Mag. for 1757. p. 241. Smollet. vol. XI. p. 269.

‡ Stat. 5 W. & M. c. 10. See p. 279, *ante*.

§ Stat. 21 Geo. II. c. 29.

A. D. 1747. the citizens to pay the additional 2,000*l. per annum* to the fund, which was to commence at Michaelmas 1750. This committee on the 6th of November in that year, reported, that it would be neceſſary to borrow 25,000*l.* for the purpoſe of diſcharging the orphans debt; which was agreed to by the court of common-council, who impowered the committee to treat for the loan at 3*l.* 6*s.* *per cent.* intereſt. Out of this ſum the chamberlain was ordered, June 20th 1751 to diſcharge the ſum of 21,735*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* due to the fund from the city, and place it to the credit of the orphans fund in diſcharge of the debt. From that time 2000*l.* *per annum.* has been conſtantly raiſed by the corporation, in conformity to the terms of the above mentioned ſtatute *.

1748. On January 28th, 1748, the ſubſcribers to the Guildhall ſubſcription for the encouragement of the ſoldiers employed in ſuppreſſing the late rebellion, held a general meeting; and finding a ſurplus of 3300*l.* in the hands of the committee, they generouſly applied it to the following public charities.

	l.
To St. Bartholomew's hoſpital	1000
St. Thomas's hoſpital	1000
Hoſpital at Bath	1000
London infirmary	100
Weſtminſter infirmary	100
Infirmary at Hyde-park-corner	100
	3300

Since the fatal year 1666, many precautions have been taken by the legiſlature in the rebuilding of houſes, to guard againſt fires; yet careleſſneſs in ſo populous a city will ſometimes occaſion accidents of that nature, which to enumerate would ſwell the hiſtory unneceſſarily: the burning down of a houſe or two, however diſtreſsful to individuals, being trivial in a general view, except we remark that on ſuch unhappy events, the houſes are ſoon reſtored in an improved ſtate; and that by ſtrong party walls, and by employing leſs timber in them than formerly, fires are leſs liable to ſpread. The chief complaint at preſent is of the bad compoſition of bricks, the great conſumption of which, has given opportunity to ſome ſhameful abuſes in this very important article: ſo that before a wall has ſtood many years, the face of it is ſo injured by the weather, that the preſſure of a finger will often cruſh the ſubſtance of the bricks to powder; and the fronts of houſes are continually patching up with freſh bricks and mortar to preſerve a decent appearance. This is an affair that certainly merits conſideration, and if the dimenſions of bricks were altered more conformable to the Roman ſize, (ſee p. 10) broader and thinner, our walls would bind the better, and conſequently have more independent ſtrength in them than they have at preſent.

A terrible fire happened however in the centre of the city early in the morning on March 25th, that calls for particular mention. It began at one Eld-

 ridge's

* This fund will be again mentioned under the year 1767.

A. D. 1748.

ridge's houſe, a peruke maker in Exchange-alley Cornhill, oppoſite to the Royal Exchange; the whole family were burnt, and Mr. Cook, a merchant who lodged in the houſe, broke his leg by jumping out of the window and died ſoon after. The flames in a few minutes ſpread themſelves three different ways, and before noon conſumed, according to the beſt computation, near 100 houſes; about twenty of which fronted Cornhill, the reſt were in Birchin-lane, Exchange-alley, George-yard, and all the avenues thereabout: notwithſtanding all poſſible means were uſed to ſtop them, there being upward of fifty engines, which were in general well ſupplied with water. The wind being S. S. W. the banker's houſes in Lombard-ſtreet, and their effects, were all ſafe; and no public office was burnt, except the London Aſſurance, but the company had time to ſave theireffects, and ſuffered only in the loſs of their houſe.

So deſtructive a diſaſter had not happened in the city ſince that emphatically diſtinguiſhed as the great fire of London; and it was obſerved that it was extended from houſe to houſe by the roofs over the party walls, which were not built high enough to cut off the communication of the rafters. By the care of the magiſtrates who opened the Royal Exchange to receive the goods of the ſufferers; by the vigilance of the firemen, and the aſſiſtance of parties of ſoldiers ſent from the Tower and St. James's, the chief effects of the ſufferers were preſerved as well from theft as from the flames *. The court of common-council on the 29th, for the greater expedition in rebuilding the houſes, agreed to permit the employment of as many non-freemen as ſhould be found neceſſary, in the building way. A ſubſcription was opened for the relief of ſuch of the ſufferers who ſhould be found objects of charity; for the management of which a committee was appointed, and Stephen Theodore Janſſen Eſq; one of the city members was choſen chairman.

As there are ſeveral companies eſtabliſhed in London, who inſure houſes and goods from fire, at very trifling annual payments *per cent.* no perſon of property is to be pitied who wilfully omits availing himſelf of a ſecurity by which the many unite to alleviate the diſtreſſes of individuals, on ſuch ſudden unforeſeen caſualties.

The common-council on the 7th of April, paſſed an act for repealing all former acts, orders and ordinances, relating to the nomination and election of ſheriffs of the city of London; and for regulating and enforcing ſuch nominations and elections for the future. For which ſee Appendix No. LV.

Preliminaries for a general peace having been ſigned on the 19th of April at Aix la Chapelle, by the plenipotentiaries of the contending powers, a ceſſation of arms was proclaimed May 9th, at the Royal Exchange and other uſual places in London and Weſtminſter.

Poland and Hungary had this ſummer been greatly peſtered with locuſts, a large ſpecies of graſshopper about the ſize of a man's little finger, which coming in vaſt clouds, ſettled on the ground and devoured all the fruits of the earth: at length they reached Scotland, Ireland, and England; and on the 4th of

* Lond. Mag. for 1748. p. 139.

A. D. 1748. Auguſt in the evening many ſwarms of them were ſeen in the air near St. James's. The next day great numbers of them were found in St. James's park, St. James's-ſtreet, and Pall-mall *. But happily the decline of the ſummer and the unſuitableneſs of our climate for them, proved our protection; and rendered this tranſient viſit rather an amuſement to exerciſe our curioſity, than a preſage of danger from them.

The definitive treaty of peace was ſigned October 7th, and to the diſgrace of this nation, the miniſtry agreed to ſend two noblemen to France as hoſtages for the reſtitution of Cape Breton and other conqueſts in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies †. On the king's return from Germany, he was addreſſed on November by the lord-mayor and aldermen on his ſafe arrival, and incidentally only, on the reſtoration of public peace. This peace was celebrated in England, France, and Holland, by fireworks, illuminations, and other evidences of joy, in which they ſeemed to exert themſelves with a ſpirit of emulation in point of magnificence: and in all probability the three powers were ſincerely pleaſed with the termination of the war. England obtained a reſpite from intolerable ſupplies, exorbitant inſurance, and interruptions of commerce: Holland was delivered from the brink of a French invaſion; and France gained a breathing time for re-eſtabliſhing her naval power, for exerting that ſpirit of intrigue by which ſhe ſo often embroils her neighbours; and for executing plans of gradual encroachment in America, which might be more ſecurely proſecuted than open hoſtilities ‡. We ſhall ſoon have opportunity to remark how well the French court improved the leiſure afforded by this peace.

1749. On January 10th, 1749, the lord-mayor received a letter from alderman Heathcote then at Bath, deſiring leave to reſign his gown; his reaſons for deſerting the corporation, were expreſſed in ſtrong terms, and may juſtify an old man in retiring from, much better than an young one in renouncing, the ſervice of the public; which ſervice whatever the times are, becomes an indiſpenſable duty on all who live in them. As this letter may gratify the reader it is given in the note §. The thanks of the court of common-council were ſoon after voted to him for his public ſpirited independent behaviour during his magiſtracy.

The

* Lond. Mag. for 1748. p. 379. &c.

† Smollet. vol. XI. p. 302.

‡ Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 44.

§ "My Lord Mayor,

"The general corruption of the age I have the misfortune to live in, and the frequent deteſtable inſtances of apoſtacy from every principle of honour, integrity, and public ſpirit of many of my countrymen, both of my own and a ſuperior rank, having fully convinced me, that the endeavours of the few determined to live and die honeſt men, are fruitleſs and vain; I have reſolved to ſeek that ſmall ſhare of happineſs, which is to be acquired in this venal country, in privacy and retirement, where I am ſure it is only to be found; and, therefore, I am determined to return no more to London, unleſs my own private concerns call me thither. I cannot think it in any reſpect right to hold an office I ſhall never attend: this obliges me to apply to your lordſhip and court of aldermen for leave to reſign my gown, and beg the court will accept of this my reſignation, and that your lordſhip will be pleaſed to iſſue out a precept for the election of ſome other perſon to ſerve inſtead of me for the Ward of Walbrook. I moſt ſincerely wiſh health and felicity to my brethren the aldermen, and the moſt flouriſhing commerce, with the full enjoyments of liberty, to the citizens of London, to whom I am inexpreſſibly obliged for the many honours and truſts they have repoſed in me; all which I can, with a ſafe conſcience, ſay I have faithfully diſcharged, without ever having once betrayed or deceived.

"George Heathcote."

A. D. 1749.

The people in general were far from being ſatisfied with the peace, and an humourous incident which happened at this time, has been aſcribed to a contrivance of the then duke of Montagu to ridicule the public credulity. About the middle of January the following advertiſement appeared in the news papers.

"At the New Theatre in the Hay Market, on Monday next, the 16th inſt. "to be ſeen a perſon who performs the ſeveral moſt ſurprizing things following, "*viz.* firſt, he takes a common walking-cane from any of the ſpectators, and "thereon plays the muſic of every inſtrument now in uſe, and likewiſe ſings to "ſurprizing perfection. Secondly, he preſents you with a common wine-bot- "tle, which any of the ſpectators may firſt examine; this bottle is placed on a "table in the middle of the ſtage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into "it in ſight of all the ſpectators, and ſings in it; during his ſtay in the bottle, "any perſon may handle it, and ſee plainly that it does not exceed a common "tavern bottle. Thoſe on the ſtage or in the boxes may come in maſked habits, "if agreeable to them, and the performer, if deſired, will inform them who "they are.

"Stage 7*s.* 6*d.* Boxes 5*s.* Pit 3*s.* Gallery 2*s.*

"To begin at half an hour after ſix o'clock.

"☞ Tickets to be had at the theatre.

"*** The performance continues about two hours and a half.

"N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies, after the above performance (either ſing- "ly or in company, in or out of maſk) are deſirous of ſeeing a repreſentation of "any deceaſed perſon, ſuch as huſband or wife, ſiſter or brother, or any inti- "mate friend of either ſex, (upon making a gratuity to the performer) ſhall "be gratified by ſeeing and converſing with them for ſome minutes as if alive: "likewiſe (if deſired) he will tell you your moſt ſecret thoughts in your paſt "life; and give you a full view of perſons who have injured you, whether dead "or alive. For thoſe gentlemen and ladies who are deſirous of ſeeing this laſt "part, there is a private room provided. Theſe performances have been ſeen "by moſt of the crowned heads of Aſia, Africa and Europe, and never appear- "ed public any where but once; but will wait of any at their houſes, and per- "form as above, for five pounds each time.

"☞ There will be a proper guard to keep the houſe in due decorum."

It could hardly be imagined that ſo groſs an attempt to impoſe on the common ſenſe of mankind, would be ſeriouſly attended to. Yet ſo it was, and on Monday the 16th the houſe was crouded with nobility and gentry, male as well as female. About ſeven the theatre being lighted up, but without ſo much as a ſingle fiddle to keep the audience in good humour, many grew impatient. Immediately followed a chorus of catcalls, heightened by loud vociferations, and beating with ſticks; when a fellow came from behind the curtain, and bowing, ſaid, that if the performer did not appear, the money ſhould be returned: at the ſame time a wag called out from the pit, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjurer would get into a pint bottle: preſently a young gentleman in one of the boxes ſeized a lighted candle, and

A. D. 1749.

threw it on the ſtage. This ſerved as the ſignal for battle. The greateſt part of the audience made the beſt of their way out of the theatre; with the loſs of cloaks, hats, wigs, and ſwords. A party however ſtaid in the houſe, in order to demoliſh the inſide, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke to pieces the ſcenes, pulled down the boxes, in ſhort diſmantled the theatre entirely, carrying away the materials into the ſtreet, where they made a mighty bonfire; the curtain being hoiſted on a pole by way of flag. A large party of guards were ſent for, but came time enough only to warm themſelves round the fire.—Such is the hiſtory of the famous bottle conjurer.

A court of aldermen was held January 17th for the choice of a recorder in the room of Sir John Stracey deceaſed; the candidates were Mr. Adams and Mr. Morton, each of whom having eleven votes, the lord-mayor gave the caſting vote in favour of Mr. Adams, who was declared elected accordingly. The ſettled ſalary of the recorder was 120*l. per annum*, which was augmented to 200*l.* by a common-council on the 26th of the ſame month. On February 2d, the peace was ſolemnly proclaimed with the cuſtomary formalities. On the 15th, the lord-mayor and the reſt of the court of lieutenancy addreſſed his majeſty jointly on the peace and on his ſafe return from his German dominions; and at laſt, on the birth day of the princeſs Louiſa Anne, when the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council in their full corporate capacity, addreſſed his majeſty on that event, March 21ſt, they introduced a congratulation on the peace in it *. As no expreſs addreſs was preſented on account of this peace, the occaſional dragging it in to fill up addreſſes framed on other occaſions, was a ſure indication that it was not generally agreeable.

After ſix months preparation, and great miſapplied expence, the Engliſh fireworks were played off in the Green park oppoſite the royal library, on the 27th of April in the evening: the machine conſiſted of a magnificent Doric temple, from which extended two wings, terminated by pavilions; it was 410 feet long, the ornaments were all in relief, and it was decorated with frets, gildings, luſtres, artificial flowers, inſcriptions, ſtatues, allegorical pictures, &c. Over the centre were placed the royal arms, behind which on a pole 50 feet high, ſtood a grand ſun, compoſed of three circles of rays, whoſe diameter of fire was 70 feet; and in its centre appeared VIVAT REX in bright fire. After a grand overture of warlike inſtruments compoſed by Mr. Handel, the fireworks commenced with a royal ſalute of 101 braſs ordinance †. The pavilions at each extremity

* Lond. Mag. for 1749. p. 44. 94. 95. 142.

† Abſtract of the number of pieces fired on this occaſion.

Sky-rockets	
Honorary	482
Caduceus	48
Girandole	48
In flights	10072
Total from 4 oz. to 6 lb. weight	10,650
Air ballons	87
Tourbillons	88
Regulated pieces	21
Figured pieces	30
Pots d'aigrettes	180
Pots de brins	12,200
Caſcades	21
Vertical ſuns and wheels	136
Fixed ſuns	71
Fountains	160
Gerbes	260
Lances	3700
Marrons	5000

extremity ſerved as ſtorehouſes for the engineers, and between the hours of nine and ten the fire they made ſo free with, got the better of them, and diſconcerted their operations by burning down one of the pavilions *. A.D. 1749.

Thomas Wallis, Eſq; elected one of the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, this year, having ſworn off, and Thomas Corbet, Eſq; the other ſheriff-elect, having been choſen under the denomination of ſalter, when he was a grocer; a new election came on September 8th, when Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; alderman and ſtationer, member for the city, and Thomas Corbet, Eſq; citizen and grocer, were choſen by a majority of hands. A poll was demanded and granted in favour of William Whitaker, Eſq. alderman and clothworker, againſt Mr. Corbet, which began the next day, and ended on the 16th, when Mr. Alderman Whitaker was declared duly elected.

Mr. Sheriff Janſſen diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſupporting his civil authority with becoming dignity during his office; and clearly ſhewed that the deciſions of the law could be carried into execution without military aid, an aſſiſtance as unſuitable and unneceſſary, as it is odious in ſuch caſes. On the 18th of October he conducted 15 criminals to execution, one of whom Boſavern Penlez a young ſailor was convicted for a riot at a houſe of ill fame in the Strand, where he and others had been ill uſed; and whoſe caſe made a great noiſe at the time. A reſcue of this convict was apprehended, and a party of the foot guards attended at Holborn-bars, to guard the priſoners to Tyburn; but Mr. Janſſen, who to his honour attended the duty of his office in perſon, and had provided a ſufficient guard of the civil power, diſmiſſed the officer and his men genteelly, and the malefactors were executed without obſtruction. A body of armed ſailors indeed attended the execution, and began to be clamorous; but it appearing that they only wanted to preſerve the body from the ſurgeons, the ſheriff pacified them by promiſing to comply with ſo reaſonable a deſire. A laudable precedent was thus afforded to magiſtrates in general of executing the laws without military interpoſition; and it had been well, if the example had been duly copied in all caſes. To uſe ſoldiers in quieting every trifling diſturbance, ſhews great want of judgment in magiſtrates, who thus betray their own conſtitutional authority, for the puerile ſatisfaction of a temporary command over men whoſe preſence only aggravates the populace. Few tumults will ever really require a military force to ſuppreſs, but thoſe that ariſe from real grievances: if ſuch unhappy times arrive, and if the people are thus dragooned into ſubmiſſion; we may and muſt ceaſe to talk of liberty, except it be in the ſtile that we ſigh over the memory of a departed friend.

A public ſpirited citizen and member of the common-council †, Mr. Richard Holland, knowing that by an antient franchiſe of the citizens of London, they were exempted from all toll, &c. for their goods throughout England; aſſerted his claim to this immunity, and obtained of the lord-mayor and court of

* Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 191. † Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 512.

A. D. 1749. of aldermen a formal certificate as a declaration of his right of exemption which extends to every freeman of the corporation. See the note *.

The ferment and commotions raiſed at the cloſe of this year by the election of a member for Weſtminſter, ſhewed that the people were by no means ſatisfied with the preſent meaſures of the miniſtry. By the 4 and 5 Anne a member of the houſe of commons who accepts a place of profit under the king, thereby vacates his ſeat; but he is artfully left free for a new election: however, thoſe electors who rechooſe a man that thus ſells his independency, pay very little regard to their own, and give up all right of finding any fault with his conduct afterward. Lord Trentham, eldeſt ſon of earl Gower, and member for Weſtminſter, had vacated his ſeat by accepting a place at the board of Admiralty; and under that circumſtance ſolicited a re-election. The independant part of the Weſtminſter electors, who reſented the tergiverſation of the earl, formerly one of the moſt reſpected leaders of the oppoſition, determined to uſe their utmoſt efforts to diſappoint the intentions of the court in this inſtance. In this diſpoſition and under the countenance of the prince of Wales, they ſet up a private gentleman Sir George Vandeput, as a competitor of lord Trentham, and engaged to ſupport his pretenſions at their own expence. The oppoſition was laudable, but in ſuch times, it could not be maintained without matching the antagoniſt at his own weapons,

* "To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come. We "Sir William Calvert, Knt. lord-mayor of the city of "London, and the aldermen of the ſame city, ſend "greeting. Know ye, that amongſt other, the liber-"ties, free cuſtoms, and privileges, by the charters "of the late kings, Henry II. Henry III. Edward III. "and other kings of England, to the citizens of the "city aforeſaid granted, and by the authority of divers "parliaments, ratified, approved and confirmed, it "appeareth, that all the citizensof London, and their "goods are, and ought to be quit and free from all "tolls, laſtage, paſſage, package, pontage, pavage, "and murage through the whole realm of England, and "the ports of the ſea, and through the whole dominions "of the ſame, as well on this ſide, as beyond the ſeas; "and that if any man ſhall take any toll or cuſtom of "the citizens of London, the citizens of London may "take of the borough or town, where any toll or other "cuſtom ſhall be ſo taken, as much as the ſaid citizens "have given for toll, and are thereby indemnified; and "that if any man within the realm of England, or in any "of the dominions of the ſaid kings,on this ſide, or be-"yond the ſeas, or in any of the ports of the ſea, on this "ſide, or beyond the ſeas, ſhall take anytoll orother cuſtom "of the citizens of London, the ſheriffs of the ſaid city "of London, for default of juſtice in that behalf, their "goods may take at London, and alſo that the ſaid citi-"zens through the whole realm and dominions afore-"ſaid, freely and without any lett of the ſaid kings, or "any of their officers or miniſters, as well by ſea as by "land, concerning their goods and merchandizes, in "any place or port, may traffick and do their buſineſs "as to them ſhall ſeem good, quit of all cuſtom, toll or "pavage, and alſo may abide in any place within the "ſaid realm for doing their ſaid buſineſs, as in time "paſt they have been accuſtomed to do; and farther "it is forbidden upon forfeiture, that none ſhould pre-"ſume from thenceforth to moleſt, or otherwiſe diſ-"quiet or vex the ſaid citizens, contrary to the liber-"ties to them as aforeſaid granted; wherefore we pray "and friendly intreat you on the behalf of Richard "Holland, who is a citizen and freeman of this city, "that you will not in any wiſe moleſt him in his per-"ſon, nor in his goods, nor, in as much as in you "is, ſuffer the ſame to be done by any others, and "that if you have taken any thing from the ſaid Ri-"chard Holland, his atorney, factor, or aſſignee, or "any of them, you make thereof reſtitution unto "him, his attorney, factor, aſſignee, or ſome of them, "without delay, according to juſtice, leſt we, for "want of juſtice on your part to be performed, "ſhould be urged to inflict the penalties of the char-"ters aforeſaid on you, or ſome of you, or to proſe-"cute ſome other hard courſe againſt you, which "we hope you will in your wiſdoms prevent. In "witneſs whereof, we, the lord-mayor and alder-"men of the city of London have cauſed the great "ſeal of the office of the mayoralty of the ſaid city to "be affixed to theſe preſents.

"Dated at London, the 10th day of October, in "the 23d year of the reign of our ſovereign lord "George the Second, by the grace of God, "king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defen-"der of the faith, and in the year of our Lord 1749.

M A N."

In July 1754, Mr. Holland obtained a verdict in the King's-bench againſt the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew fair, on 15 iſſues, with coſts of ſuit; no perſon appearing on the other ſide. *Lond. Mag. for* 1754, p. 331.

weapons, however contrary to reaſon and to poſitive laws *. Houſes of entertainment were opened by both parties; for whatever the profeſſions of a candidate may now be, he is ſeldom, if ever, ſucceſsful without he waſhes them down with liquor, and furniſhes his worthy electors with the means of continual intoxication, gratis: votes were ſolicited, ſerious remonſtrances circulated, and every ſpecies of ludicrous abuſe propagated with ſurprizing ſpirit and perſeverance, againſt the whole intereſt of St. James's. Mobs were hired and tumultuary proceſſions formed by both parties, and the whole city of Weſtminſter was filled with noiſe and uproar †. The poll began November 22d, but the tradeſmen of Weſtminſter, who are chiefly retail dealers, are ſo much under the influence of the nobility and gentry among whom they live, and who are their principal cuſtomers, that the public motives of the majority gave way to their private intereſts; and when the poll cloſed on the 8th of December, the numbers on the books appeared to be, for lord Trentham 4811, and for Sir George Vandeput 4654 ‡. A ſcrutiny was demanded for Vandeput, and above 700 unqualified votes were found on each ſide; but the reſult terminated in a majority of 170 in favour of Trentham §. A. D. 1749.

An act of parliament paſſed this year for erecting a court of conſcience for the recovery of ſmall debts in the borough of Southwark ‖; and ſoon after two other acts of the ſame nature took place, the one for the city of Weſtminſter and the dutchy of Lancaſter adjoining **; and the other for the Tower hamlets ††.

On the 8th of February 1750, between the hours of twelve and one at noon, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt all over the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent, the chairs ſhaking in the houſes, and the pewter rattling on the ſhelves. A chimney in Leaden-hall-ſtreet was thrown down, another in Billeter ſquare, ſeveral chimneys and part of a houſe near Horſleydown; and a ſlaughter-houſe with a hay-loft over it, was overturned in Southwark ‡‡. The counſellors in Weſtminſter-hall, were ſo alarmed, that they expected the building would be demoliſhed. At Hampſtead, Highgate, and all round, within ſix miles of London, it was felt very ſenſibly, but at thoſe two places more particularly. It was felt on both ſides the river Thames, from Greenwich almoſt to Richmond; and the inhabitants were ſtruck with ſo great a panic, that they left their houſes, and ran into the ſtreets, being apprehenſive that the houſes were falling. Even the veſſels at their moorings in the river perceived the ſhock, as did the inhabitants of Graveſend and Hertford. 1750.

March 8th, at half an hour after five in the morning, the town was again alarmed with another ſhock, more violent, and of longer continuance than the former; as it threw down ſeveral chimneys, and damaged ſome houſes. It was

* Stat. 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 4. 2 Geo. II. c. 24.
† Smollet's Contin, vol. I. p. 75.
‡ Lond. Mag. for 1749 p. 527. 575.
§ Gent. Mag. for 1750. p. 233.
‖ Stat. 22 Geo. II. c. 47. See alſo 24 Geo. II. c. 42. and 32 Geo. II. c. 6.
** 23 Geo. II. c. 27. See alſo 24 Geo. II. c. 42.
†† 23 Geo. II. c. 30.
‡‡ Idem, p. 89.

A. D. 1750. accompanied with a rumbling noiſe, which ſeemed to break three times. In the high grounds by Groſvenor-ſquare, &c. it was ſaid to have been felt more than in other parts, the braſſes and Pewters of ſeveral kitchens being thrown down. In St. James's Park, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and it was obſerved, about five o'clock, that there was a continual, though confuſed lightning, till within a minute or two of the ſhock, which darted very low. It was reported by a many people, that there was a ſmall ſhock between one and two the ſame morning. The great ſhock at firſt mentioned was felt at Copt-hall, at Loughton, and in the ſkirts of Epping next to London, but not in Epping-ſtreet; likewiſe at Thegdon-Mount and Nettſwell; at Cheſhunt, Ware, and Hertford, and very violently at Waltham; alſo at Bromley, Beckenham, and Croydon, in Kent, at which two laſt places it occaſioned the hammers of the clocks to ſtrike upon the bells.

On occaſion of theſe two earthquakes, the biſhop of London publiſhed an excellent letter to the clergy and inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter; wherein he took notice, that it is every man's duty to give attention to all the warnings, which God in his mercy affords to a ſinful people, and lamented the general depravity of the times, the horrid oaths and blaſphemies, and the deteſtable lewdneſs and impiety, luxury and lov of pleaſure, that prevailed among us. This repreſentation of the immorality the people had but too much foundation in truth, whatever may be ſaid of the uſe to which his lordſhip converted the earthquakes. Pious remonſtrances againſt vice, are ſeaſonable at all times, though moſt likely to be liſtened to by the ignorant when under a temporary alarm; but the truth is, that there is more depravity among the rich than among the poor, and that if a reformation does not begin with the former, it will never extend to the latter. In this view, as it will do neither good nor hurt, ſo it is not worth while, to ſcrutinize too nicely how far it is juſtifiable to ſupport the doctrine of judgments from the indiſcriminate convulſions of nature, when the ſcripture fails * in ſuch aſſiſtance. Theſe events are much better underſtood on other principles; though it were well if no worſe advantage had ever been taken of the fears of mankind. On the 20th of March, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen voted their thanks to the biſhop of London for this letter, which were preſented to his lordſhip two days after by the common crier †.

A fanatical crazy lifeguard man went greater lengths than the biſhop; for as the ſecond earthquake happened exactly four weeks after the firſt, he terrified the town by predicting a third and more fatal earthquake to happen at the end of four weeks after the ſecond. On the evening therefore preceding the dreaded 5th of April, incredible numbers of people left their houſes and paſſed the night with fearful ſuſpence in the fields, or lay in boats on the river; the roads were ſo thronged with the carriages of perſons of faſhion, that lodgings were hardly to be procured even at Windſor ‡. Many were ſaid to have ſat during the night

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* Eccleſiaſtes ix. 2. Luke xiii. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The advocates for judgments will gain nothing *on the whole* by ſetting up other paſſages in oppoſition to theſe.

† Gent. Mag. for 1753 p. 137.

‡ Idem, p. 184.

night in their coaches in Hyde Park; and as coaches will hold four, ſcandalous whiſpers circulated that they diſſipated their apprehenſions by the help of cards and wax candles. A. D. 1750.

Though London ſtood unmoved over the fourth week, the terror of the people did not altogether abate until the 8th of the month was paſt, becauſe the earthquakes had happened on the 8th of the two former months. The wiſeſt thing done on this ridiculous occaſion, was the ſending the prophet to a madhouſe.

The reduction of the army at the late peace, had diſperſed over the nation ſuch numbers of diſſolute ſoldiers, that the priſons were all now crouded with felons for variety of crimes which immorality, idleneſs, and indigence give riſe to. Newgate was rendered ſo infectious by an uncommon number of priſoners, confined together in cloſe unwholeſome apartments, that the very air they breathed acquired a peſtilential degree of putrefaction. This contagion brought by the foul cloaths and infected bodies of the criminals into the court of the Old-Bailey at the ſeſſion in May; produced a peſtilential fever among the audience, that proved fatal to Sir Samuel Pennant the lord-mayor, Sir Daniel Lambert alderman, baron Clark of the exchequer, judge Abney of the court of Common Pleas, Mr. Cox under ſheriff, moſt of the Middleſex jury, and ſeveral of the ſpectators. In conſequence of this diſaſter, and a repreſentation from lord Chief Juſtice Lee, to the court of aldermen, Newgate and other gaols were at laſt taken into conſideration, were well cleanſed; accommodated with ventilators to ſupply a circulation of freſh air; with other humane precautions to preſerve the health of the priſoners *. Evils that affect the people in general are ſeldom thought worthy of notice, until they begin to be felt by thoſe from whom redreſs is juſtly to be expected: and to digreſs to a familiar inſtance, when ſome ill treated ox ſhall happen to toſs an alderman of London, member of parliament or peer of the realm, over his head; we may hope to have our perſons ſecured from theſe enraged animals, and our humanity relieved, from ſeeing the ſhocking brutality with which they are ſo continually and wantonly treated in all the ſtreets of the metropolis.

A ſociety was this year incorporated by virtue of act of parliament for the encouragement of the Britiſh white herring and cod fiſheries †; and on the 25th of October, Frederic prince of Wales went in ſtate to Fiſhmongers-hall, to accept the charter as governor of the new company. Here he was received by the preſident, vice preſident, with others of the ſociety, and afterward by the maſter and court of aſſiſtants of the Fiſhmongers company in their gowns; who all waited on him into the parlour. The charter of the new fiſhery being read, his royal highneſs wiſhed all ſucceſs to this national undertaking; and being requeſted to accept the freedom of the Fiſhmongers company, he was pleaſed to ſignify his conſent. The table was then ſpread with a large quantity of Shetland pickled herrings, of which the prince ate heartily, as did the whole

* Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 80. Gent. Mag. for 1750. p. 233. 236, 237.

† Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 24. See alſo 26 Geo. II. c. 9. and 28 Geo. II. c. 14.

A.D. 1750. company preſent; and there was a great concourſe of ladies and gentlemen to ſee this ceremony *.

The act for building a bridge over the Thames at Weſtminſter, has already been mentioned in its proper place †, under the year 1736; the firſt ſtone was laid January 29th, 1739, and it was now finiſhed in a ſimple uniform ſtile, which ſtrikes the ſpectator with its beauty at the firſt view. It had been 11¾ years in building, being ſomewhat retarded by the ſinking of one of its piers, which was at laſt ſettled by loading it with an immenſe weight of iron cannon. On November 17th at midnight it was opened by a proceſſion of ſeveral gentlemen of Weſtminſter, the chief artificers of the work, with a croud of ſpectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. and guns firing during the ceremony. The next day being Sunday, Weſtminſter was like a fair by the throngs which came to view ſo uſeful and magnificent a ſtructure. This bridge will be more particularly deſcribed under the ſurvey of Weſtminſter.

The many diſputes that aroſe from the employment of foreigners or non-freemen in the city, had occaſioned a committee of aldermen and commoners to be appointed to examine into the merits of the complaints on both ſides between maſters, and journeymen freemen; and from their report, the court of common-council on November 22d paſſed a good act for the occaſional licenſing foreigners to work in the city, under the reſtrictions that appear in the Appendix No LVI.

1751. At a court of common-council held February 7th, 1751, it was agreed that the addition of 80*l.* made to the recorder's ſalary in 1749 ‡, ſhould be altered to 280*l.* which augmented Mr. Adams's income to 400*l.* to commence from the preceding Chriſtmas; and to continue until he ſhould be removed by preferment. The recorder being then called in, he returned his thanks for ſo diſtinguiſhing a teſtimony of the city's approbation of his conduct.

During the paſſage of a private bill for the naturalization of John Meyboehm through parliament, a conſiderable number of the merchants of London took the opportunity to preſent a petition to the houſe of commons, on March 11th, repreſenting that ſeveral foreigners have, of late years, been induced to come over into England, in order to obtain private acts of parliament for their naturalization, with a view to gain advantages to themſelves in point of trade; and in particular to avoid the payment of aliens duties on the goods and merchandizes, which they tranſport from foreign parts into this kingdom: but having obtained ſuch acts, they return back to their own country, where they reſide, and conſequently bear no part of the public taxes, nor in any manner contribute toward the ſupport of the ſtate, or anſwer the intention of the legiſlature: that theſe perſons, ſo naturalized and returning to foreign countries, out of the juriſdiction of the crown of Great-Britain, frequently cover, under their names, the goods of aliens imported into this kingdom; and, not being anſwerable to the proceſs of the courts of juſtice here, are in no danger of incurring the penalties, to which the ſubjects reſiding within this kingdom are liable for ſuch offences.

* Gent. Mag. for 1750. p. 474. † See p. 337 *ante*. ‡ See p. 364 *ante*.

offences. On theſe facts they prayed the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to make proviſion for preventing this abuſe of the favour of parliament, by reſtraining, for the future, the benefit of naturalization to the time during which foreigners ſhall reſide within this realm, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch limitations, as to the houſe ſhould appear fitting. The petition appeared ſo reaſonable, that it was complied with, and a clauſe was added to the bill for the purpoſe mentioned. A. D. 1751.

The nation was ſenſibly affected by the death of Frederic prince of Wales, on March 20th, in the 45th year of his age. This prince was ſeized with a pleuretic diſorder in conſequence of a cold caught in his gardens at Kew; but had been in a declining ſtate of health for ſome time, which ſome aſcribed to a hurt received by a fall about two years before, and others to the ſtroke of a ball at cricket, a diverſion of which he was very fond. His character was univerſally eſteemed *, and the nation could not but be much afflicted at ſeeing a prince of ſuch expectations ſnatched away ſo prematurely, as the king his father had attained to an advanced age, and as prince George his eldeſt ſon, our preſent ſovereign was then a minor.

Sir John Boſworth chamberlain of London, who found himſelf in an ill ſtate of health, reſigned his office April 16th; and of five candidates that put up for the place, the poll decided in favour of Mr. Deputy Harriſon; who was therefore May 7th declared duly elected.

On May 22d was paſſed that memorable act for regulating the commencement of the year, and correcting the calendar then in uſe †; or in other words for aboliſhing the old ſtile, and eſtabliſhing the new ſtile, which had been adopted by moſt other nations of Europe. The Julian year or old ſtile, had been in general uſe until pope Gregory XIII. in the year 1582, by the aſſiſtance of the beſt aſtronomers, diſcovered the errors of the Julian computation. It is well known that the mean tropical ſolar year, wherein the ſun or earth departing from any point in the ecliptic, returns to the ſame point again, conſiſts of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 55 ſeconds; which being leſs by 11 minutes 5 ſeconds, than the mean Julian year, the Julian calendar was then ſo far erroneous ‡. Hence in 129 years and $337\frac{1}{2}$ days, it altered one whole day, which error, from the time of the council of Nice, in the year of our Lord 325, to this time, amounted to 11 days. Pope Gregory's principal view in his alteration of the calendar, was to regulate the time of celebrating the feaſt of Eaſter, but more important conſiderations led us at length to adopt it; as beſide its being more correct, the correſpondence between Engliſh merchants and thoſe of foreign countries was much facilitated, miſtakes in buſineſs removed, and errors in chronology obviated for the future. For as the year did not commence by the Julian calendar until March 25th, a whole year was frequently miſtaken in dates between January 1ſt and Lady-day. It is hoped however that few ſuch miſtakes

* Smollet's Cont. vol. I. p. 95. Gent. Mag. for 1751, p. 140.

† Stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 23. amended by 25 Geo. II. c. 30.

‡ Vid. Dr. Halley's tables; Ferguſon's Aſtronomy, &c.

A. D. 1751. will be found in this hiſtory, where January has been underſtood throughout as the firſt month of the year.

By this law it was decreed that the new year ſhould begin on the firſt day of January; and to allow time for the whole nation to be apprized of the alteration, that eleven nominal days following September 2d 1752, ſhould be dropped, and the next day inſtead of being called the 3d ſhould be accounted the 14th, to which regulation all acts, writings, and proceedings in law were to be conformed, excepting courts uſually held with fairs or marts. But this act was not to accelerate the opening, incloſing or ſhutting up grounds, common of paſture, or the times on which a temporary and diſtinct property and right in any ſuch lands or grounds commenced: nor the payment of rents, annuities; or other monies, under uſages, deeds, contracts, or agreements then ſubſiſting. The annual admiſſion and ſwearing in of the lord-mayor of London at Guildhall, was by this act, for the future to be on November 8th and the ſolemnity of ſwearing him in at the court of exchequer in Weſtminſter to be on the 9th. By this eſtabliſhment of the Gregorian, or new ſtile, the equinoxes and ſolſtices, happen nearly on the times they did at the above-mentioned council of Nice.

The animoſities excited by the Weſtminſter election did not ſubſide by the ſucceſs of lord Trentham; the independent electors chagrined at the victory of the court party, complained to the houſe of commons of an undue return, and the high bailiff of Weſtminſter was ordered to attend the houſe, to be examined as to the proceedings. The honourable Alexander Murray, brother to lord Elibank, and two others who had been very active in the intereſt of Sir George Vandeput, being by way of recrimination accuſed by the high bailiff of impeding the ſcrutiny and of treating him ill, they were brought to the bar of the houſe. The other two made their ſubmiſſions and were releaſed, but as the conſideration of the affair was adjourned for ſome days, Mr. Murray was after warm debates committed to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms, but gave bail for his appearance. When the conſideration of his conduct was reſumed, the reſult was a reſolution that he ſhould be committed cloſe priſoner to Newgate, and that he ſhould receive this ſentence on his knees. When he appeared and was ordered by the ſpeaker to kneel, he conſidered the command as an oppreſſive exertion of unjuſt power and nobly refuſed obedience. He knew the limits of their authority, though they hoped no one would venture to know them, and he determined to go to Newgate without kneeling for that favour, rather than make ſubmiſſions unbecoming the dignity of a man. Upon this refuſal the whole houſe was in commotion; and he was no ſooner removed, than they reſolved that his having in a moſt inſolent and audacious manner, refuſed to be on his knees at the bar of the houſe, was a high and moſt dangerous contempt of the authority and privilege of the commons: he was therefore ordered to be committed cloſe priſoner to Newgate, to be debarred the uſe of pen ink and paper; and that no perſon ſhould have acceſs to him without leave of the houſe. A committee was finally appointed to conſider what methods might be proper

to

A. D. 1751.

to be taken by them, in relation to this inſtance of contempt. In the mean time the petitioners againſt the return by the high bailiff, perceiving the temper and complexion of the houſe, withdrew their petition, and the order for hearing the merits of the election was diſcharged.

Mr. Murray was taken dangerouſly ill in Newgate, and application was made to the commons that he might be removed to a more commodious place; in order to which his phyſician being examined, gave it as his opinion that he was affected with the gaol diſtemper. The houſe then agreed that the ſpeaker ſhould iſſue a warrant for removing him from Newgate to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms: but Mr. Murray mortified them again by refuſing to accept their favour, and expreſſed a reſentment againſt his relations for their application in his behalf *.

The Britiſh houſe of commons, reſpectable as they may appear, *if* conſidered as the repreſentatives of the people, have often been charged with aſſuming privileges not defined or juſtified by any authority beyond their own votes; which may declare any privilege. But as the preſent writer has no ambition to acquire popularity under ſuch hands, he deſires to be underſtood as calculating his obſervations for the year of which he is now writing.

The 25th of June put an end to the ſeſſion of parliament; and with that to Mr. Murray's extrajudicial captivity. On the firſt firing of the guns for the king's going to the houſe, his friends prepared to receive him; on the ſecond firing for his majeſty's return, he ſtepped into a coach accompanied by lord Carpenter, and Sir George Vandeput in whoſe cauſe he ſuffered; with the ſheriffs of London in a chariot, and other gentlemen whoſe carriages formed a proceſſion. A flag was carried before him with MURRAY AND LIBERTY on it, and thus attended he went from Newgate to the houſe of his brother lord Elibank through a vaſt concourſe of the ſhouting populace †. His caſe was publiſhed in a ſpirited pamphlet, which reviving the reſentment of the houſe at their next aſſembling, an order was once more made to ſend Mr. Murray back to Newgate, and that he ſhould receive the ſentence on his knees; but as he perceived his own country afforded him no protection againſt oppreſſion, he very prudently withdrew from it in proper time. Smaller game was then to be purſued; and a proſecution was commenced againſt the publiſher of his caſe for a libel: but the facts contained in it were ſo notoriouſly true, that the houſe of commons were again baffled by the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal ‡.

It often happens that when houſes in obſcure parts of London belong to indigent or avaritious perſons, when clear titles cannot be made out to them, or while ſuch titles are in a courſe of tedious litigation; they are ſuffered to ſtand in a ruinous condition, to the great hazard of thoſe who are tempted by trifling rents to venture their lives in them. On July 27th, the inſides of two houſes in Brewhouſe-yard Shoe-lane, fell in, and killed ſeven of the inhabitants, beſide breaking the limbs of three more. Such accidents frequently happen, and a temporary

* Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 101—107.
† Gent. Mag. for 1751. p. 283.
‡ Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 118—120.

temporary pity for the ſufferers, is all the notice taken of them. The Romans had their Ædiles, maſters of public works or ſurveyors; part of whoſe charge was to ſee that buildings were kept in good repair; and an incident in Scotland this very year, affords a good hint for the magiſtrates of London to copy, when they become ſenſible of the reproach of ſuffering their neighbours to ſurpaſs them in their civil inſtitutions. The dean of guild and council of Edinburgh, alarmed by the falling of a houſe, which cruſhed *one* perſon to death, condemned ſeven tenements in which were above 700 inhabitants, (the houſes or lands as they are called, being there very large and high) to be pulled down, their condition being deemed hazardous *.

A. D. 1751.

The antiquarian ſociety obtained a charter of incorporation October 26th this year.

1752. Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq. the lord-mayor, died of a fever June 4th 1752; whoſe death occaſioning a vacancy of alderman for Billingſgate-ward, the inhabitants of that ward to ſhew their eſteem for Sir Peter Warren, who had been preſented with the freedom of the city and of the Goldſmiths company, for his gallant behaviour at ſea; elected him for their alderman. But the admiral who viewed this tranſaction in a proper light, declined the office in a genteel letter, as being inconſiſtent with his military employment: he preſented them at the ſame time with 200 guineas, the one half for a dinner, and the other moiety to the poor of the ward. The deputy and common-council-men of the ward then waited on him to intreat his acceptance of the office, but without ſucceſs; for he ſent a meſſage to the court of aldermen, deſiring to be excuſed taking the office of alderman on him, and paid the fine of 500*l.* to that intent. A new election then took place on the 24th, when William Beckford Eſq. an eminent Weſt-India merchant, and member for Shafteſbury, was choſen in his room. Robert Alſop Eſq. was elected mayor for the remainder of the year.

The tranſactions of mankind are ever intermixed with ſtrange and ridiculous inſtances of popular credulity; ſome notable facts of this nature have already been noticed in the courſe of this hiſtory, and more are yet behind, which though they originate from molehills, theſe ſoon ſwell to the ſize of mountains when the eyes of the public are directed to them. Which was the miſtaken party in the caſe of Elizabeth Canning will perhaps appear, now the frenzy ſhe excited is cooled, from the following ſtate of the affair which has been carefully collected from the beſt relations of it.

1753. In the Daily Advertiſer of January 4th 1753, the following advertiſement appeared.

" Loſt, a girl about eighteen years of age, dreſſed in a purple maſquerade " ſtuff gown, a white handkerchief and apron, a black quilted petticoat, a " green under-coat, black ſhoes, blue ſtockings, a white ſhaving hat, with " green ribbons, and had a *very freſh colour*. She was left on Monday laſt " near Houndſditch, and has not been heard of ſince. Whoever informs Mrs.

* Gent. Mag. for 1751. p. 474.

" Canning a Scowrer *, at Aldermanbury-Poſtern, concerning her, ſhall be " handſomely rewarded for their trouble." A.D. 1753.

This girl whoſe character was well reported, had lived as ſervant with one Lyon a carpenter in the neighbourhood of her mother for about ten weeks before her being miſſed. On New Years-day ſhe had leave to make a holiday, and went to ſee an uncle and aunt who lived at Salt Petre Bank near Roſemary Lane; they walked as far as Houndſditch with her on her way home, and there parting with her, no intelligence was heard of her afterward until the cloſe of the month. The above advertiſement was repeated on the 6th with the addition of her name, and ſome other particulars, eſpecially that it was ſuppoſed ſhe was forcibly taken away by ſome evil diſpoſed perſon, as ſhe was heard to ſhriek out in a hackney coach in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. Her mother was of a fanatical turn of mind, and public prayers were offered up for her daughter in churches, meeting-houſes, and at Weſley's Tabernacle, " that her " return might be ſpeedy, that ſhe might not be led into temptation, but " delivered from all evil." Even a fortune-teller was conſulted, who gave Mrs. Canning aſſurance that ſhe would ſoon ſee her daughter again, though ſhe was then under the keeping of an old black woman. This may appear a leading circumſtance to what followed; which was, that on the evening of the 29th of the ſame month, Mrs. Canning ſummoned her little family to prayers, and Heaven was implored for a ſight of her daughter dead or alive: when lo! on a ſudden the object of her wiſhes entered! ſhe entered indeed, but far different was her appearance from that ſhe wore when ſhe was firſt miſſed; ſhe was now pale, meagre, almoſt naked, and exhibiting all the marks of wretchedneſs. Curioſity and compaſſion drew the neighbours about her; to whom ſhe related, that on the night ſhe was miſſed, ſhe was attacked under the wall of Bedlam by two fellows, who pulled off her cap, gown, and apron, gagged her, and threatened to cut her throat if ſhe cried out: that they then forcibly carried her along Moorfields, where one of the men giving her a violent blow on the right temple ſhe fell into a fit, ſhe being ſubject to fits: that when ſhe came again to herſelf, ſhe found them pulling her along a road, and they at length brought her to a houſe which they reached by 4 in the morning: that here a woman cut off her ſtays and drove her into a room, where her only ſuſtenance had been about a quartern loaf in quantity of ſtale cruſts, and a gallon of water. This uſage ſhe ſaid was to bring her to proſtitution and thieving, to which ſeveral young creatures in the houſe had been induced to comply, by the like ſeverities: but that at laſt ſhe found means to break through a window almoſt naked and come home.

The novelty as well as cruelty of this treatment, could not but excite the utmoſt aſtoniſhment and reſentment in the auditors; and a reſolution to bring the authors of ſuch barbarity to juſtice, was but the natural conſequence of theſe paſſions: but the mother's poverty diſabling her to ſeek juſtice for her daughter's

* This was a miſtake in the paper, her father had been a *ſawyer*, but was then dead; and her mother was left with five children, of whom this was the eldeſt.

A.D. 1753. daughter's ſufferings, a ſubſcription was negociated for this purpoſe. The place where ſhe had been ſo ill treated, remained yet to be found; but as the girl ſaid that through the crevices of the boards where ſhe was confined, ſhe ſaw at a diſtance the Hertford ſtage coach paſs by, it was determined that the houſe ſtood on the Hertford road; and a notorious houſe kept by a woman that went by the name of mother Wells, between Endfield waſh and Waltham-Croſs, was immediately ſuſpected. On the 31ſt ſhe was taken before alderman Chitty at Guildhall, where ſhe made oath of the robbery in Moorfields, and of the confinement and ill treatment ſhe received at Endfield waſh; the alderman accordingly granted a warrant to apprehend mother Wells. A numerous body of her friends accompanied her on the 1ſt of February to Endfield waſh, and when they examined the houſe, though the majority of the company were perfectly well ſatisfied with the truth of her ſtory, there were not wanting ſome who remarked that the ſituation and other circumſtances relating to the room they ſuppoſed to be that of her confinement, did not in any reſpect correſpond with her depoſition before the ſitting alderman. The bad character of the houſe however over ruled all ſcruples, and ſtrengthened the prepoſſeſſions in favour of the girls ſtory; which grew more circumſtantial after a view of the premiſes. From eight other perſons then in the houſe, Elizabeth Canning, ſingled out an old gypſy woman Mary Squires, of a very remarkably unfavourable phyſiognomy, as the perſon, who uſed her ill, and cut off her ſtays; upon which they were all ſecured for examination.

Mary Squires and mother Wells, were tried at the Old-Bailey ſeſſion in February, for this fact; Squires for robbing Canning of her ſtays and putting her in fear of her life, and Wells for harbouring and concealing Squires. Canning's poſitive evidence, was confirmed by Virtue Hall, a girl who lodged with Wells; (but who after the trial as peremptorily unſaid before the lord-mayor, all ſhe then depoſed:) but though two witneſſes of credit from Abbotſbury in Dorſetſhire ſwore that Squires, who was well known, was there at the time of the alleged robbery, and another from Coombe near Saliſbury depoſed that he ſaw her at that place on January 14th, yet ſo ſtrong were the evidences thought to appear againſt the priſoners, that Squires was capitally convicted, and Wells ordered to be branded, and impriſoned for ſix months. So ſtrangely were the people animated on the behalf of Canning, that inconſiſtencies in the depoſitions of her and her friends were overlooked, ſeveral of the witneſſes for Squires were intimidated from entering the court, and thoſe who did, ran the riſk of their lives from the fury of the populace.

To finiſh this odd affair in one relation, it is to be obſerved that parties are upheld by names rather than things, and all London, dividing on the ſides of Canning and Squires, ſuffered themſelves to be actuated by the bittereſt animoſity againſt each other under the denomination of Canningites or Canaanites, and Egyptians. Many pamphlets and paſquinades appeared on each ſide; but happily for the condemned gypſy thoſe in power remained uninfected; and the evidence in favour of her *alibi*, appeared ſo ſtrong, that ſhe firſt obtained

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a reprieve and then a pardon. Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne who ſucceeded Mr. Alſop in the mayoralty, exerted himſelf with that laudable courage and humanity to diſcover the truth, that ought ever to diſtinguiſh a magiſtrate: he obtained additional evidence that the gypſy was at Abbotſbury when the facts charged againſt her were ſworn to have been committed at Enfield-waſh; diſcovered ſome indirect practices of Canning's friends; received the recantation of Virtue Hall's evidence againſt Squires; and finally laid a clear ſtate of facts before the public in an addreſs to the livery of London. Indictments for perjury were preferred on both ſides; the evidences for the gypſy were tried and acquitted; Canning abſconded; but to prevent an outlawry ſhe was ſurrendered, and tried for perjury herſelf; was convicted; and on the 30th, of May 1754, was ſentenced to one month's impriſonment, and tranſportation for ſeven years. The zeal of her friends however was inflamed by her conviction; and thoſe who carried on the proſecution againſt her were inſulted to the hazard of their lives: even under this ſentence of tranſportation, public ſubſcriptions were opened *to alleviate her diſtreſſes* as the advertiſements expreſſed. While ſhe remained in Newgate, ſhe was plentifully ſupplied with the beſt proviſions from the immediate tables of ſome of her party in the neighbourhood; ſhe was tranſported in a private ſhip, furniſhed with all the poſſible accommodation and neceſſaries her ſituation admitted; and was furniſhed with ſuch recommendations as ſecured her a very agreeable reception in New England *.

As the ſecret hiſtory of this ſtrange occurrence was probably at firſt lodged in very few hands; as the eager ſpirit with which all ranks of people at London entered into the parties it gave riſe to, produced plenty of money to manage it; and as the primitive merits of the caſe, were ſoon reſolved into a conteſt for victory between the volunteers on each ſide; it is not likely the world will ever know the true hiſtory of Elizabeth Canning for the month of January 1753: to this time the hiſtory muſt now go back again.

The city of London had not only the important concerns of Elizabeth Canning to attend to, but the expediency of admitting Jews to be naturalized, to inveſtigate and decide at the ſame time. In the ſpring of 1753, a bill was brought into and paſſed the houſe of lords, intitled "An act to permit perſons "profeſſing the Jewiſh religion to be naturalized by parliament; and for "other purpoſes therein mentioned." It was ſupported by ſome petitions of merchants and manufacturers, who upon examination appeared to be Jews or their dependents; and was countenanced by the miniſtry, who thought they foreſaw in the conſequences of ſuch a naturalization, a great acceſſion to the monied intereſt, and a conſiderable increaſe of their own influence among the individuals of that community. The common-council of London however adopted different ſentiments; for on the 22d of May, they agreed to petition the houſe of commons againſt it. In this petition they expreſſed their apprehenſions

* Gent. Mag. for 1753, 1754. Sir Criſp Gaſcyne's Addreſs to the Livery of London. Smollet's Contin. vol. 1. p. 154—157. Genuine Memoirs of Elizabeth Canning, 12mo. printed for Woodfall at Charing Croſs, and ſaid to be written by the late Sir Tanfield Leman, bart.

A. D. 1753. that the bill if paſſed into a law would tend greatly to the diſhonour of the Chriſtian religion, the ſubverſion of the conſtitution of this kingdom, and the detriment of the trade of the nation in general. This application was balanced by another petition in favour of the bill, ſigned by a great number of merchants, traders, ſhipwrights and others *. The advocates for the bill pleaded that it would encourage perſons of wealth to remove with their effects from foreign parts into Britain, increaſe the commerce and credit of the kingdom, and ſet a laudable example of induſtry, temperance, and frugality. The adverſaries on the contrary affirmed that ſuch a naturalization would throng the nation with brokers, uſurers, and beggars, that the rich Jews under the ſhelter of this indulgence would purchaſe lands and in time even advowſons; ſo as not only to acquire an intereſt in the legiſlature, but alſo in the church, to which they were inveterate and profeſſed enemies: that the adoption of the lower claſſes of that people from all parts of the world, would interfere with our own induſtrious natives, rob the real ſubjects of their birthright, diſgrace the character of the nation, and be an indelible reproach on the eſtabliſhed religion of the country. Finally, as the climax of their objections, they affirmed that ſuch an act was directly flying in the face of the prophecy, which declares that the Jews ſhall be a ſcattered people without country or fixed habitation until they ſhall be converted from their infidelity, and gathered together in the land of their forefathers. To be apprehenſive of counteracting a prophecy was as odd, as it would be to do any thing that it might be fulfilled; as either conduct will make a prophecy of any thing: be this as it may, the bill paſſed into a law †, greatly to the diſſatisfaction of the people in general; which whether the meaſure proved right or wrong, was certainly an evidence of very wrong policy in the miniſtry, who were ſhortly after forced to undo it.

Another act that received the royal aſſent at the ſame time, gave equal diſguſt to the nation, though fatally for the true intereſts of the people, it ſtill remains a check to legitimate population, and to the diffuſion of property ‡. Many clergymen priſoners for debt, and little ſcrupulous in points of decency and decorum, uſed to carry on a profitable exerciſe of their function in the verge of the Fleet-priſon, by performing the ceremony of marriage at a cheap price in private rooms and alehouſes, without licence or ſtrict examination of circumſtances. Advantage was taken of theſe irregularities, to frame a law for the prevention of clandeſtine marriages, which has impoſed ſuch reſtrictions on matrimony, and veſted parents and guardians with ſuch undue powers, that mercenary matches only are encouraged at the youthful time of life, to the future ruin of domeſtic happineſs; or licentious amours, to the preſent ruin of morals and character: while the poor are likewiſe checked in their lawful deſires by the extraordinary expence, and the nature of the required forms. Clandeſtine marriages for mere love, which includes a ſuitableneſs of the parties to each other, in general promiſe much fairer for future felicity, than thoſe bargains framed by unfeeling avarice or pride; which deſtroy all regard to modeſty,

* Gent. Mag. for 1753. p. 246. † 26 Geo II. c. 26. ‡ 26 Geo. II. c. 33.

deſty, and produce open adulteries, ſeparate maintenance, and divorces. As there is not a paſſion woven into the human conſtitution, but has its wiſe purpoſe, human reaſon is to find out their uſes, and human laws to *guide* them to their true ends; but if they are injudiciouſly thwarted and obſtructed, they will burſt all bounds and exert themſelves irregularly. All that parents and guardians get by this law is, that the attachments of love ſtill elude their vigilance by trips to Edinburgh, or if young perſons cannot undertake ſo long a journey, they take a ſhorter road and gratify themſelves at home without that trouble. If there is any truth in the late aſſertions of the decreaſe of the people, we may juſtly eſteem this marriage act as a co-operating cauſe of it. A. D. 1753.

Sir Hans Sloane the celebrated phyſician and naturaliſt, had collected a curious magazine of rare productions of the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms, as well as of antiques and works of art. He was now dead, and had directed in his laſt will that his valuable Muſeum, together with his large library, ſhould be offered to the parliament at a certain ſum, for the uſe of the public. The offer was at this time accepted by the houſe of commons, who agreed for the purchaſe at 20,000*l.* and an act was paſſed "For the purchaſe of "the Muſeum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleyan collection "of manuſcripts; and for providing one general repoſitory for the better re-"ception and more convenient uſe of the ſaid collections and of the famous "Cottonian library, and of the additions made, and to be made thereto *." Truſtees and governors, conſiſting of the moſt eminent perſons in the kingdom, were appointed, and regulations eſtabliſhed for the management of this noble public Muſeum; which was afterward depoſited in Montague-houſe, one of the moſt magnificent edifices in the kingdom, for the free inſpection of all curious and ſtudious perſons, under certain prudent reſtrictions; and exhibits a glorious monument of national taſte and liberality. This repoſitory will be more particularly deſcribed in another part of the work.

At the expiration of Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne's mayoralty, he received the uſual compliment of a return of thanks from the court of common-council, in which his conduct in Canning's buſineſs was alluded to in the following words—"for "his ſteady perſeverance in the cauſe of juſtice, his generous protection of the "diſtreſſed, and his remarkable humanity." His ſucceſſor Edmund Ironſide, Eſq; was ſo dangerouſly ill of the gout, that he was carried in a ſedan chair to be ſworn into his office at the Exchequer, while alderman Benn rode in the ſtate coach and performed the honours of the day: he acted at the manſion-houſe as *locum tenens* until November 27, when the lord-mayor died, and on the next day Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſq; was elected in his ſtead. It not being term time he was ſworn in before lord Cornwallis conſtable of the Tower at the Tower-gate, where a conveniency was erected for the occaſion †.

The act permitting Jews to be naturalized, which had triumphed over all oppoſition the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, became ſuch an object of national diſguſt, and execration againſt the miniſtry; and the proſpect of what the clamour

* Stat. 26 Geo. II. c. 22. and 27 Geo. II. c. 16. † Gent. Mag. for 1753, p. 538, 587.

A. D. 1753. might produce at the approaching general election, (the ſeſſion this winter being the laſt of the parliament;) that they urged its repeal with more eagerneſs, than they ſhewed to paſs the law itſelf; it being the very firſt act of the ſeſſion. The alleged motive for this retraction was, "that occaſion had been taken "from the ſaid act to raiſe diſcontents, and to diſquiet the minds of many of his majeſty's ſubjects *."

The convenience and elegance of the new-bridge at Weſtminſter, were ſo obvious, that the citizens of London began to be apprehenſive that the ſuperiority of the weſtern end of the town might operate to the prejudice of the eaſterly parts; they therefore entertained a deſire to build a bridge between thoſe at London and Weſtminſter. At a common-council held on December 20th, a motion was made for that purpoſe and carried; at another court held February 1754. 22d, 1754, a motion was indeed made to repeal the former reſolution, which after a debate of four hours failed, 93 being for it and 95 againſt it. A committee conſiſting of the aldermen, all the deputies, and one commoner of each ward was then formed to conſider of a proper ſituation and plan; who were alſo to take into conſideration the beſt means to make the paſſage of London-bridge more ſafe and commodious.

In a valuable pamphlet publiſhed at this time and attributed to Samuel Dicker, Eſq; intitled "An Eſſay on the many advantages accruing to the "Community, from the ſuperior neatneſs, conveniencies, decorations, and "embelliſhments, of great and capital cities, &c. addreſſed to Sir John Barnard;" the author among many other judicious hints, recommended the arching over of Fleetditch, and building the new bridge from thence to the oppoſite ſhore, either all of ſtone, or of oak timber on ſtone piers. But the committee who met March 21ſt. judged it proper firſt to conſider the ſtate of London-bridge; and to that end ordered the ſeveral neceſſary particulars to be laid before them by the city ſurveyor. At their meeting in July, a motion was made for pulling down the houſes on London-bridge to widen the horſe and foot paſſage over it; and on September 26th, the common-council reſolved that the only proper place for building a new bridge, was from the end of Fleetditch to the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Surrey.

The election of repreſentatives for the city of London, came on April 30th when the ſhew of hands were in favour of Sir John Barnard, Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; Sir Richard Glynn, and William Beckford, Eſq. A poll was however demanded in favour of Sir Robert Ladbroke and Sir William Calvert; and after a ſtrong conteſt Barnard, Bethell, Ladbroke, and Beckford were declared elected: the number of the livery that polled at this election was 5931 †.

At the election of ſheriffs on Midſummer-day, the common-hall returned George Streatfield and Alexander Sheafe, Eſqrs. both of them diſſenters; but a poll being demanded for aldermen Fludyer and Beckford, the two former had ſtill greatly the majority. A ſcrutiny was demanded for the aldermen but afterward dropped; and on the 16th of July the ſheriffs elect repreſented to the court

* Stat. 27. Geo. II. c. 1. † Lond. Mag. for 1754. p. 233.

court of aldermen by their attornies, that Mr. Streatfield was in the 73d year of his age; and that both of them being proteſtant diſſenters, they had not conformed to the act of parliament which required that all perſons choſen to offices of magiſtracy or places of truſt in any city, coporation, or borough, ſhould have received the ſacrament of the lord's ſupper, within one year next before ſuch election *: and that therefore they ſhould expoſe themſelves to the cenſure of the law for uſurping an office to which by that act they could not be elected. Upon this a common-hall was ordered to be ſummoned for a new election, which being held on the 23d. Allan Evans and John Torriano, Eſqrs. were now choſen; but Mr. Evans refuſing to ſerve the office on the ſame plea of being a proteſtant diſſenter, alderman Fludyer was elected in his ſtead. The court of common-council however ordered actions to be commenced againſt all theſe gentlemen for the penalties incurred by their refuſal; though by the terms of the act pleaded in their behalf they were not eligible; a committee was appointed to manage the proſecution, and impowered to draw on the chamberlain for money to defray the expences †. A. D. 1754.

This year gave birth to a noble voluntary aſſociation for the improvement of mechanical knowledge and the trade of Great Britain, under the name of a Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. It was firſt formed by the lord Folkſtone, lord Romney, Dr. Stephen Hales, and a few other private gentlemen: and as there were already two ſocieties of a ſimilar nature in Scotland and Ireland, this limited its premiums for the exciting induſtry and ingenuity, to England and the ſeveral colonies in America, Africa, and Aſia. The ſociety immediately began to advertiſe premiums for the encouragement of young perſons of both ſexes in the arts of drawing and deſigning, and for the encouragement of our planters in America, to raiſe ſeveral valuable productions of Spaniſh and Portugueze America, as well as of Aſia and Africa. The utility of the plan was ſo quickly perceived, that the ſociety preſently conſiſted of above 1000 ſubſcribing members. Every perſon who ſolicits admiſſion, muſt be balloted in by two thirds of the members; a ſubſcribing member pays any ſum not leſs than two guineas, and the payment of 20 guineas at once conſtitutes a perſon perpetual member. They generouſly invite all mankind to propoſe ſubjects for improvement, which when agreed to by the committee, and confirmed by a general meeting, the matters propoſed, with the premiums offered, are annually advertiſed in the public papers. All poſſible impartiality is maintained in the diſtribution of theſe premiums, by concealing the names of the claimants, appointing committees for the ſtrict examination of their reſpective merits, and occaſionally by conſulting the moſt ſkilful artiſts in every branch ‡.

The laudable ſpirit of emulation which actuated the citizens to wiſh for a new bridge, was almoſt fruſtrated by a narrow illiberal jealouſy among themſelves. The inhabitants of the wards neareſt to the old-bridge, fearful of loſing the advantages they derived from their neighbourhood to the only communication between

* 13 Car. II. ſt. 2. c. 1. † Lond. Mag. for 1754. ‡ Anderſon's Hiſt. of Comm. vol. II. p. 407.

A. D. 1754. between London and Surrey, were for improving London-bridge, but urged that the building a new bridge at Blackfriars would greatly prejudice the navigation of the river: and ſo ſtrenuouſly was this objection ſupported in the common-council, that a committee was formed to inquire into the validity of it. The advocates for a new bridge, on the contrary, though they could not deny the propriety of reforming and repairing London-bridge; were ſo ſanguine, that they would not come into any meaſures for that purpoſe, before the new one was carried into execution. When therefore at a common-council held on December 20th, a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to parliament, for power to remove the ſtalls and other nuſances in the Borough-market then held in the high ſtreet; and a motion was made to repreſent the ſtate of London-bridge in that petition, and to pray for power to pull down the houſes on it, to render it more commodious and ornamental; the motion was quaſhed by a diviſion of 88 1755. againſt 84 *. The above mentioned committee reported January 15th, 1755, that "the building a new bridge, would greatly obſtruct the navigation of the "river, and be very prejudicial to the commerce of the city;" a concluſion drawn either from want of penetration or want of candour, an alternative not greatly to their credit. However upon a diviſion on the queſtion of agreeing with the report, there appeared a majority of 26 againſt it. As Mr. Torriano was now ordered by the common-council to preſent the petition for the removal of the Borough-market, the patrons of the old bridge again endeavoured to tack a clauſe to it for the alteration and repair of London-bridge; but in vain, the conſideration of it being poſtponed to their next meeting †.

The petition from the city relating to the Borough-market was taken into conſideration by the legiſlature, and an act was paſſed which repreſented that king Edward VI. did by charter ‡ grant to the corporation of London the right of having a market in the borough of Southwark; but that the high ſtreet from London-bridge to St. Margaret's-hill, where that market was kept, being the great thoroughfare from the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Suſſex; the holding the market there was found an inconvenient ſtoppage of carriages, and an obſtruction to trade: the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, being therefore deſirous of giving up the market with the profits thereof, it was enacted that no market or ſtands for the ſale of proviſions ſhould for the future be held in the ſaid high ſtreet of the borough of Southwark; and that no coaches or other carriages ſhould ſtand or ply for hire therein §. This act was followed by another on the petition of the inhabitants of Southwark, enabling the churchwardens, overſeers, and inhabitants of the pariſh of St. Saviour in the borough of Southwark, to hold a market near the former ſpot, but not interfering with the high ſtreet, in a piece of ground called the Triangle; and commiſſioners were appointed to carry it into execution ‖.

* Lond Mag. for 1754. p. 571.
† Idem for 1755, p. 41.
‡ See Appendix No. XL.
§ Stat. 28 Geo. II. c. 9.
‖ Stat. 28 Geo. II. c. 23. and 30 Geo. II. c. 31.

A. D. 1755.

CHAP. XXII.

From the commencement of hoſtilities with France in the year 1755, to the death of George II.

THE attention of government was now principally turned toward the conduct of France. Their two chief ſettlements in North America were Louiſiana, up the river Miſſiſippi in the gulph of Mexico; and Canada, up the river St. Laurence; along the extenſive ſea coaſt between which lay the Engliſh colonies. Ever ſince the peace of Aix la Chapelle, the French court had been intent on making encroachments on the back of the Engliſh colonies, with a view to a grand plan formed of extending a communication from Louiſiana to Canada by a line of forts; between which and the ſea the Engliſh were to be confined, while they were amuſing us with deluſive negociations about the limits of Nova Scotia. At Breſt and other ports in Europe they were preparing military equipments; and as their movements ſeemed to indicate an intention of ſtriking ſome important blow for the commencement of another war, it was judged proper to prepare for defenſive meaſures on our ſide.

At this critical juncture the nation were averſe to his majeſty's going to Hanover; he ſet out however at the cloſe of April, and during his abſence hoſtilities commenced with the French at ſea, and their navy was greatly diſtreſſed by the capture of about 300 of their homeward bound rich merchantmen *: by which timely vigilance 8000 of their ſeamen were brought into Engliſh ports, and their preſent ſchemes diſconcerted. On the king's return the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council in their addreſs Auguſt 19th, gave his majeſty aſſurances of a chearful ſupport in defence of the juſt rights and poſſeſſions of his crown againſt all attempts whatſoever.

A committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of Newgate made their report on November 6th, which being read, the court of common-council were of opinion that the goal ſhould be rebuilt. Apprehending alſo, that under the charters by which the city hoſpitals were eſtabliſhed, the members of that court for the time being, were governors of them; a committee was appointed to inquire into the rights of the city in the five great hoſpitals St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Chriſt-church, what part of them has either been given up or taken away, by whom, and under what pretence.

The court of aldermen received an order from the ſecretary of war on the 15th acquainting them that the motions of the French indicating an intention of invading England; the militia of the city muſt hold themſelves in readineſs to march: on which a court of lieutenancy was inſtantly ſummoned to carry the order into execution; and they directed the ſix regiments to be exerciſed in the Artillery ground, by diviſions of four companies each day.

Under theſe apprehenſions the forming a national militia began to be agitated for the internal ſtrength of the kingdom againſt any foreign attempts to diſturb us.

* Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 246. 251.

A. D. 1755 us. Every nation that pretends to freedom ought to hold their arms in their own hands, and under due regulation parochial muſters far from being a burthenſome care, might be rendered an agreeable and laudable amuſement every Sunday before or after divine worſhip *: but to ſubſtitute money for perſonal ſervice, to hire mercenaries and call them militia men, is converting the whole into a mere farce! A people are too rich to maintain their freedom long, when they purchaſe exemption in every inſtance by their money. The common-council on November 25th, even refuſed to petition for the eſtabliſhment of a national militia; though on December 18th, a ſmall majority of 34 agreed to petition for a bridge at Blackfriars.

1756. This petition was preſented January 13th, 1756, and an act was accordingly framed and paſſed for that purpoſe; directing the ſaid bridge to be ſo conſtructed, as that there ſhall remain a free and open paſſage for the water through the arches of 750 feet at leaſt, within the banks of the river; and that no buildings, except the proper gates and toll-houſes be erected upon the ſaid bridge.

The act alſo provided for the bridge being ſufficiently lighted and watched, and appointed tolls to be taken for paſſage over it, not to exceed the following rates,

	s.	*d*
For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaiſe, or calaſh, drawn by		
Six or more horſes	2	0
Four horſes	1	6
Leſs than four horſes	1	0
For every waggon, wain, carr, cart or carriage, drawn by		
Four or more horſes, or other beaſts	1	0
Leſs than four	0	6
For every horſe, mule, or aſs, laden or unladen, not drawing	0	1
For every foot paſſenger on Sunday	0	1
On every other day	0	0½

Upon the credit of theſe tolls, the mayor, *&c.* were empowered to raiſe 30,000*l. per annum*, until 160,000*l.* be raiſed in the whole, to be applied to the purpoſes of the act. They were farther impowered to fill up the channel of Bridewell-dock, between Fleet-bridge and the Thames, making ſufficient drains and ſewers into the river †.

On March 18th, the common-council reſolved to petition the parliament againſt the extenſion of the exciſe laws; a bill being then depending for a new duty on plate, which ſubjected every poſſeſſor of ſilver plate to the annual payment of 5*s.* per 100 oz. to the exciſe office, under certain penalties which expoſed them to the malice of their ſervants or other diſſolute informers. They alſo inſtructed their repreſentatives to oppoſe this bill, but without effect, for it paſſed into a law ‡. When the minds of the people are eagerly engaged on ſome other object, as they now were on the inſults the nation ſuffered from the French

* What can ſo naturally coincide with the religious duties of the day, as a due attention to the protection of our country, and the ſafeguard of our perſons and property?

† Stat. 29 Geo. II. c. 86. ‡ 29 Geo. II. c. 14.

French; advantage is generally taken to impoſe ſome odious tax injurious to the liberty of the ſubject, which would be more effectually oppoſed if attempted in calmer times. A. D. 1756.

In conſequence of a meſſage from the king to the two houſes of parliament, informing them that the repeated advices of the military preparations in the ports of France, and the language of the French miniſters in foreign courts, left little room to doubt their intention to invade Great Britain or Ireland; the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, April 6th, filled with aſſurances of the loyal affection of the citizens, and of their zeal in his defence *.

The party in the city that ſolicited a new bridge, having obtained an act of parliament for it, now exerted their influence to obſtruct the reparation of London bridge; and on May 5th, made a motion in the court of common-council to petition the parliament againſt the bill then depending for that purpoſe. The court was very full and the petition was carried after long debates by a very ſmall majority †: the drawing up this ill-judged petition was referred to the ſame committee that drew up the petition for the new bridge; but it proved no obſtruction to ſo neceſſary a work, for the bill received the royal aſſent ‡.

By this act the lord-mayor, &c. were empowered to purchaſe and remove the buildings on and contiguous to the bridge, in order to enlarge the paſſage over, and the avenues leading to it; to widen or enlarge one or more arches of the ſaid bridge; to deſign how the paſſage might be rendered more ſafe and commodious, and the bridge preſerved and kept in repair. It directed, that there ſhould be a baluſtrade on each ſide of the bridge, a paſſage of 31 feet for carriages, and ſeven feet on each ſide for foot paſſengers; with lamps, to be kept lighted from ſun ſetting to ſun riſing, and a number of able-bodied watchmen to patrole the ſame by night. That the expence of the lamps and watch, ſhall be defrayed out of the bridge eſtate. It was further enacted, that the tythes, poor's-rate, land-tax, and cuſtomary payments, due from the houſes pulled down, ſhall be charged upon the bridge-houſe lands. There were alſo additional tolls eſtabliſhed, to be paid by carriages and horſes paſſing over the bridge, and by veſſels under it; which were to continue until the repayment of the money borrowed for the purpoſes of the act; but the inconveniences attending theſe tolls, induced the parliament ſoon after to aboliſh them, and to grant 15,000*l.* to compleat the repairs §.

Another ſtatute of great public utility paſſed at the ſame time. There was as yet no ready communication between the great northern and weſtern roads, nor from either of them with the ſeveral parts of London and Weſtminſter, excepting by their proper entrances; an act was therefore paſſed for making a new road from Iſlington to Paddington ‖: by virtue of the powers thus granted a fine road was formed which led round the ſuburbs at a due diſtance, from the

* Lond. Mag. for 1756, p. 146, 187, 189.

† The numbers on the diviſion as given by the continuator of Maitland, amount to 394, which are 132 more than the whole court conſiſts of.

‡ Stat. 29 Geo. II. c. 40.

§ Stat. 31 Geo. II. c. 20.

‖ Road Act of 29 Geo. II

A. D. 1756. great Edgware road at Paddington, acroſs the north roads to Battle-bridge, and ſo to Iſlington; where it communicated with the road to Goſwell-ſtreet. In its courſe, beſide the convenience of connecting the great roads together without the neceſſity of carriages entering the ſtreets; they may from either of them enter London at Picadilly, Marybone, Portland-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, the duke of Bedford's private road, Gray's-inn-lane, Cold-bath-fields, St. John's ſtreet, and Goſwell ſtreet; as will appear by inſpecting the plan of London and Weſtminſter belonging to this work.

The object of the French preparations now appeared by a deſcent on the iſland of Minorca, in the Mediterranean ſea, the intelligence of which no ſooner arrived than war was declared againſt France at London on May 18th, in the uſual form, to the great ſatisfaction of the people; who were ſtill more animated toward a vigorous proſecution of the war, and diſcontented with the conduct of the Britiſh miniſters, by the reduction of Minorca, after an obſtinate defence; and the miſcarriage of the fleet ſent under admiral Byng for its relief. It is however a known obſervation, that after an interval of peace, when our forces have been diſbanded, and the people have returned to their commercial objects of attention; the Engliſh are ſeldom ſucceſsful at the commencement of freſh hoſtilities, until the new levies have attained ſome experience, and the ſpirit of the nation is ſufficiently rouſed to a determined exertion of that conſcious ſtrength, which is rather invigorated then depreſſed by the firſt ſucceſſes of an enemy.

Motives of humanity united with public ſpirit, now inſpired a number of merchants, gentlemen, and ladies, of London, at the head of whom appeared Mr. Jonas Hanway, a gentleman ever active in ſchemes for the public good, with the juſtices Fielding and Welch; to form themſelves into a voluntary aſſociation under the name of the Marine Society, for the cloathing and fitting out ſuch orphan, friendleſs, and deſtitute boys, as were willing to engage in the ſervice of the navy. In conſequence of this excellent and ſeaſonable plan, which was proſecuted with equal zeal and diſcretion, many hundreds were reſcued from miſery, and an abandoned courſe of life, and rendered uſeful members of ſociety, by adding a growing ſtrength to that navy which is our beſt defence when engaged in war with other powers *.

In the beginning of June the French king declared war in turn againſt his Britannic majeſty, and his declaration was conceived in terms of uncommon aſperity; immediately after, the French ſhips and cargoes which had been taken previous to theſe formal declarations, were tried and condemned as legal prizes: they were expoſed to ſale, and their produce lodged in the Bank; but in what manner the money has been diſtributed or employed is not publicly known †.

To the loſs of Minorca, the dilatory operations in America, which by no means kept pace with the eager expectations of the people at home, contributed to raiſe a general diſcontent. On the 20th of Auguſt an addreſs was preſented to

* Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 341. This ſociety was incorporated, June 24th, 1772. † Idem. p. 345. 348.

to the king by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of London, containing ſtrong inſinuations to the diſadvantage of the miniſtry, by expatiating on our loſſes, and the miſmanagement of the war: they now lamented the want of a conſtitutional and well regulated militia, and ſignified their hopes that the authors of the late loſſes and diſappointments, would be detected and brought to condign puniſhment. In anſwer to this addreſs his majeſty aſſured them, that he would not fail to do juſtice upon any perſons who ſhould have been wanting in their duty to him and their country; in order to enforce obedience and diſcipline in his fleets and armies, and ſupport the authority and reſpect due to his government. Remonſtrances of the ſame nature followed from ſeveral counties and corporations, and the populace clamoured loudly for inquiry and juſtice. A. D. 1756.

The firſt victim offered to appeaſe the enraged multitude was general Fowke, deputy governor of Gibraltar, who was tried by a court martial for diſobeying the orders he received from the ſecretary at war in three ſucceſſive letters relating to the relief of Minorca. The general pleaded that his orders were confuſed and contradictory; that they implied a diſcretionary power in him; and that had he ſent the required number of men, the fortreſs of Gibraltar muſt have been left defenceleſs at a very critical juncture, while as it afterward appeared the detachment could not have been landed on the iſland. Be this as it may, the court being divided, the preſident decided againſt the general, and his majeſty thought proper to diſmiſs him from his ſervice *.

The next ſacrifice was that of the unfortunate admiral Byng, who commanded the fleet ſent to relieve the fort of St. Philip in Minorca; and who, after an undeciſive engagement with the French fleet, failed of executing his commiſſion. He was tried by a court martial on board a ſhip in Portſmouth harbour, at the cloſe of the year; the reſult of which was that his judges unanimouſly reſolved that the admiral appeared to fall under the following part of the 12th article of the articles of war, to wit——" or ſhall not do his utmoſt to take or " deſtroy every ſhip which it ſhall be his duty to engage, and to aſſiſt and re- " lieve all and every of his majeſty's ſhips which it ſhall be his duty to aſſiſt " and relieve." They therefore farther reſolved, that as that article poſitively preſcribes death, without any alternative left to the diſcretion of the court under any variation of circumſtances; that he be adjudged to be ſhot to death at ſuch time and on board ſuch ſhip, as the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty ſhall direct. But as it appeared by evidence that he ſhewed no backwardneſs, or any marks of fear or confuſion, but ſeemed to give his orders coolly and diſtinctly; the court expreſsly added, that they did not believe his miſconduct aroſe either from cowardice or diſaffection: they therefore earneſtly recommended him as a proper object of mercy; and in a letter to the lords of the admiralty, expreſſed the diſtreſſes of their minds on the ſeverity of the articles of war, which obliged them to pronounce this ſentence.

The gloomy ſuſpicion and diſcontent apparent among the people, obſtructed the extenſion of mercy to Mr. Byng, notwithſtanding the great intereſt made

* Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 350—353.

A. D. 1756. to ſolicit his pardon; and he may be conſidered to have fallen, as he expreſſed in a paper he left behind him—"a victim deſtined to divert the indignation and "reſentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects *." His fate was undoubtedly hard; but it is to be conſidered that in warlike operations active reſolution often effects what cool deliberation would not attempt; and temerity in officers is more readily excuſed than a failure from cautious prudence: in ſuch caſes, the general outcry is too loud to afford attention to the maxims of a Fabius. The ſevere puniſhment of Mr. Byng, and the change of generals in America, gave new vigour to our operations, as advantageous to the nation, as to the reputation of William Pitt, Eſq; who was made ſecretary of ſtate, December 4th, 1756, that his known abilities and character might give ſome credit to the ſucceeding meaſures of government. It was for the ſame reaſon that Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſq; was made chancellor of the Exchequer.

1757. There appeared too much integrity in the conduct of theſe gentlemen to be agreeable to the circle in which they moved; their aſſociates were therefore ſoon diſguſted, and the king was prevailed on to remove them ſuddenly on April 9th, 1757. No ſooner however was this revolution known than the whole nation ſeemed to riſe up as one man in their favour; and they endeavoured by every ſtudied mark of eſteem to ſhew their reſpect for the men ſo abruptly thruſt out of the adminiſtration. On the 15th, the court of common-council agreed to preſent Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge with the freedom of the city in golden boxes; and the freedom of one of the city companies being previouſly requiſite for admiſſion to that of the corporation, the grocer's company the following day reſolved to receive thoſe gentlemen into their fraternity. The example was followed by a great number of the moſt reſpectable cities and corporations in the kingdom; and nothing could be more expreſſive of the confidence the nation repoſed in theſe gentlemen, and the diſpleaſure they entertained at their removal, than the public diſtinctions conferred on them under their diſgrace. It happened in this inſtance as in moſt other caſes, that the popular regard for particular men ariſes not merely from their perſonal merits, but from a co-operating diſlike of ſome others, which generally proceed to extreams, uſeful indeed at firſt, but ultimately productive of new diſquiets; a fluctuation always to be expected in worldly tranſactions, and impoſſible to be guarded againſt. Numbers of addreſſes ſolicited the king to reſtore Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge to their former employments; and to the honour of our late king be it remembered, that whatever might have influenced him to diſmiſs them, his private motives yielded to the *general* deſires of his people. On the 29th of June Mr. Pitt was reinſtated ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department, and five days after, the office of chancellor of the Exchequer was again filled by Mr. Legge †: ſome other correſponding alterations contributed to afford univerſal ſatisfaction.

There are ſeveral genteel and profitable employments under the corporation of London, which ought to be diſtributed among the moſt deſerving of the citizens, that

* Smollet's Contin. vol. I. p. 470—475. † Idem. vol. II. p. 7.

that apply for them, always regarding fitneſs and capacity in the candidates. The important and lucrative offices of town clerk, and of clerk to the commiſſioners of the land-tax for the city of London, were however now both held by Mr. Mann; but becoming vacant by his death on the 26th of April, the common-council and commiſſioners with great propriety rewarded two worthy citizens by dividing them. Mr. Dobſon, who as having been many years clerk to Mr. Mann in the land tax department, was properly qualified to ſucceed him, had his long ſervices acknowledged by being elected to that truſt: Mr. Deputy Hodges a wholeſale booſeller, and a reſpectable and active member of the court of common-council, though his pretenſions to the clerkſhip of the land-tax were not thought equal to the ſuperior claim of Mr. Dobſon; ſucceeded in his application for the office of town clerk, which he has ever ſince filled with great ability and integrity. A. D. 1757.

By a ſtatute of queen Anne for the better preſervation and improvement of the fiſhery in the river Thames, and for regulating the fiſhermen of the ſaid river, power was given to the Fiſhmongers company to make bye laws to prevent abuſes in the fiſhery *: but whether the company were unable, or as fiſhmongers unwilling, to carry the powers given by this act into execution; the fiſhermen had been under no ſort of government or controul during this reign. The court of common-council therefore in the beginning of this year preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, ſetting forth this neglect, and praying that as the office of bailiff and conſervator of the Thames and Medway had been veſted in the mayor, &c. of London, time out of mind; leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preſervation of the fry and ſpawn of fiſh in the river Thames and waters of Medway, for the better regulating the fiſhery thereof, and for the more ſpeedy puniſhing of offenders. An act was accordingly paſſed, which declared that the lord-mayor and aldermen of London ſhall have full power, and were required, to make ſuch reaſonable rules and ordinances for the governing and regulating all perſons who ſhall fiſh or drudge in the river Thames, and waters of Medway (within the juriſdiction of the mayor of London, as conſervator of the ſaid river and waters) as common fiſhermen or drudgermen, or otherwiſe: and for declaring in what manner they ſhall demean themſelves in fiſhing, with what manner of nets and engines, at what times and ſeaſons they ſhall uſe fiſhing; for aſcertaining the aſſize of the ſeveral fiſh to be taken; and for the preſervation of the ſpawn and fry of fiſh within the juriſdiction aforeſaid: alſo for obliging every common fiſherman, or drudgerman, or other ſuch perſon, who fiſh with a boat, *&c.* to have his chriſtian name and ſurname, and the name of the place where he dwelleth, painted in large and legible characters, in ſome convenient place of his boat, *&c.* where any one may ſee and read the ſame, and for preventing the ſame from being changed or defaced: to annex reaſonable penalties and forfeitures for the breach of ſuch rules, not exceeding 5 *l.* for any one offence, and from time to time to alter and amend ſuch rules, and to make new ones, touching the

* Stat. 9 Ann. c. 26.

A. D. 1757. the matters aforeſaid; ſo as the ſame be allowed and approved of by the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or commiſſioners of the great ſeal, the two lords chief juſtices, and the lord chief Baron, or any two of them *.

It was found neceſſary to conſtruct a temporary paſſage over the river to preſerve the communication between London and Southwark uninterrupted during the alteration and repair of London bridge. For this purpoſe a wooden bridge had been erected along ſide of it, bending at each end and opening into the entrances of the ſtone bridge. Great was the aſtoniſhment of the citizens, when on 1758. April 11th, 1758, about 11 o'clock at night, this timber bridge appeared in flames! It continued burning till noon the next day, when the ruins fell into the river; and thus a total ſtop was put to all trade that depended upon the intercourſe between London and the oppoſite ſhore, excepting what could be carried on by boats: the inhabitants of Southwark were much diſtreſſed by the deſtruction of the troughs that conveyed water to them over the bridge during its repair.

As unexpected calamities befalling public undertakings immediately ſet conjecture at work, ſo this affair was attributed to deſign; the government offered a pardon with a reward of 200*l.* for the diſcovery of the perſons who ſet the bridge on fire; and a woman depoſed before the lord-mayor that ſhe ſaw three lanthorns among the wood work on the ſterlings juſt before the flames broke out. But however this might be, there were not wanting natural cauſes capable of producing the effect; and it is not very probable that any perſons who could be intereſted in obſtructing the works, or in creating new jobs, would expoſe themſelves to detection in ſo ſcandalous an attempt. In ſuch a mixture of ſtone and wood, a heap of quick lime on the ſterlings, accidentally wetted by the tide, might kindle any adjoining timbers: or, as it is uſual for ſervants behind coaches with flambeaux in their hands to clear them by ſtriking them on the hinder wheels; it is no forced ſuppoſition that ſome thoughtleſs fellow might have ſtruck his flambeaux on the palliſade of the bridge for the ſame purpoſe; the flaming wax of which dropping into ſome joint on the outſide, would have been ſufficient for ſuch a diſaſter. Either of theſe accidents in the dark would produce a fire without leaving any trace of the cauſe; and how this fire happened remains ſtill unknown.

The lord-mayor licenſed 40 boats extraordinary to work on the three ſucceeding Sundays, as ferry boats, whoſe ſtations were advertiſed in the public papers; and great numbers of workmen were employed to make a preſent paſſage over the remains of the old bridge †: the common-council immediately ordered another temporary bridge to be erected with the utmoſt diſpatch; and ſo diligently was this order executed, that it was compleated and opened for carriages in leſs than a month. Before it was finiſhed, another rumour ſpread of an intention to fire it; the woman before mentioned, and a watchman, gave freſh depoſitions of lights having been ſeen among the timbers, and upon examination the wood was found ſcorched in three different places. The latter circumſtance

* 30 Geo. II. c. 21. † Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 210.

was however likely enough, for we are not told that none of the old damaged beams were made uſe of in the new erection: and the ſuſpicion produced one good effect, for the temporary bridge was carefully watched every night to guard againſt future accidents. A. D. 1758.

It was upon this occaſion that an act was paſſed to amend the former act for the repair of London bridge; which granted 15,000 *l.* for that purpoſe, repealed the late tolls impoſed for paſſage over and under the bridge, and declared that perſons wilfully attempting to deſtroy any part of the bridge, or of the works belonging to it, ſhould ſuffer death without the benefit of clergy *.

The age and growing infirmities of Sir John Barnard, whoſe patriotic conduct in every office of truſt conferred on him by the corporation, had been acknowledged and perpetuated by a ſtatue of him erected under the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange; induced him at length to deſire permiſſion to reſign his gown. His requeſt which was too reaſonable to be refuſed was unwillingly granted, and on July 25th the unanimous thanks of the courts of aldermen and common-council, were ordered to be preſented to him in form by the town clerk. Sir Robert Ladbroke, on his vacancy, was tranſlated from the ward of Caſtle Baynard to that of Bridge without, as father of the city, that ward being generally held by the eldeſt alderman; and Nathanael Naſh Eſq; was elected his ſucceſſor in Caſtle Baynard †.

The war with France now wore a promiſing aſpect; our men of war and privateers greatly diſtreſſed the enemy by their frequent captures, and intelligence arriving Auguſt 18th, of the reduction of Louiſbourg on the iſland of Cape Breton; the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council ſoon after congratulated his majeſty on that occaſion. A general thankſgiving was ordered on the 27th, when great rejoicings were made on an acquiſition of little importance to the victors, otherwiſe than as diminiſhing the ſtrength of the enemy. The colours taken at Louiſbourg, which were at firſt brought to Kenſington palace, were carried afterward by the king's order, with great military parade, under a diſcharge of cannon, to St. Paul's cathedral, where they were received by the dean and chapter attended by the choir, and hung up as trophies ‡. Several attempts at making deſcents on the coaſts of France kept that nation in continual alarm, though no great matters were effected in thoſe precarious undertakings. Sufficient proclamation was however made of the ſucceſs of an armament under commodore Howe and general Bligh, who deſtroyed the harbour and baſon of Cherbourg on the coaſt of Normandy; and the parade of exhibiting the ſpoils brought from thence had a ſuitable effect on the ſpirits of the people. Twenty one pieces of battering cannon, with two mortars, were drawn triumphantly through the city to Hyde Park on September 8th, where they were placed at the ſouth eaſterly corner of Kenſington garden wall; and expoſed for a week to a continued concourſe of people, under the guard of a detachment from the train of artillery: they then formed another proceſſion back again to the Tower §.

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* Stat. 31 Geo. II. c. 20.
† Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 370.
‡ Smollet's Contin. vol. II. p. 285.
§ Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 481. 482.

A. D. 1758. Two very laudable charities were this year eſtabliſhed by voluntary ſubſcription in London which merit notice: the one propoſed by Mr. Henry Fielding, for the reception and education of deſtitute young girls, daughters of the ignorant poor, to ſave them from wretchedneſs and vice; and a large new building on the Surry ſide of Weſtminſter bridge, which had been an inn, was opened for their uſe, and named the Aſylum: the other was planned by Mr. Robert Dingley for the reception of penitent proſtitutes *; where they might be kept under due regulations in a ſtate of probation, for certain times, and then be reſtored to their friends, if they can be prevailed on to receive them; otherwiſe to be placed out in reputable ſervice. This inſtitution is characteriſed by peculiar humanity; for though no friend to civil ſociety can wiſh to have the reſtraints on female virtue relaxed, yet every reaſonable perſon who conſiders the weakneſſes of human nature, and the arts made uſe of to inſnare the young and inexperienced, muſt have great compaſſion for innocence when it becomes a prey to unprincipled debauchery. It is the hard fate of the fair ſex, that when they fall they are never permitted to riſe again; and when this lapſe from virtue happens, their own ſex become their moſt inveterate perſecutors: they are at once, however tenderly beloved before, totally renounced, excluded from every opportunity of atoning for what is oftener the crime of others than their own; they are driven by deſpair to vice for meer ſubſiſtence, not only unpitied, but inſulted by the outrageous virtue of their more fortunate friends and acquaintance. To open a door for ſuch unhappy wretches to return to a life of ſobriety was an exalted undertaking! and the objection often made to it, that the charity is abuſed by thoſe who take the benefit of it, and then return to their abandoned life again, is as weak as it is cruel. There are many who after the loſs of rank, character, and friends, yet retain a ſenſe of virtue under their miſery, and would gladly be received again into ſociety upon any terms; and will chriſtian principles juſtify the ſacrificing theſe with the guilty? If one only out of ten or twenty are ſnatched from infamy and deſtruction, every perſon whoſe underſtanding and feelings are not choaked up by narrow prejudices will eſteem the religious and political ends of the inſtitution anſwered; and derive exalted pleaſure from the reflection. The deſign was no ſooner formed than the patrons of it were enabled to carry it into execution; a large houſe formerly the London Infirmary in Preſcot ſtreet, Goodman's fields, was prepared for the purpoſe under the name of the Magdalen hoſpital; and fifty petitions for admittance received †.

Among ſo vaſt a collection of people as the metropolis contains, there is ſeldom wanting ſome unaccountable occurrence or other to furniſh topics for diſcourſe; and among theſe the following ſtrange adventure may be claſſed, which though of a private nature was taken the more notice of, as it was never unriddled.

About the cloſe of the year 1758, according to the date, the duke of Marlborough received the following letter, which was put under the door of the office of ordnance, and ſent to his grace by the door keeper.

"To

* Smollet's Contin. vol. II. p. 410. 411. 412. † Smollet, *ut ante.*

A. D. 1758.

"*To his grace the Duke of* Marlborough *with care and ſpeed.*

"My Lord, XXVIIIth November.

"As ceremony is an idle thing upon moſt occaſions, more eſpecially to perſons in my ſtate of mind, I ſhall proceed immediately to acquaint you with the motive and end of addreſſing this epiſtle to you, which is equally intereſting to us both: you are to know then, that my preſent ſituation in life is ſuch, that I ſhould prefer annihilation to a continuance in it: deſperate diſeaſes require deſperate remedies, and you are the man I have pitched upon, either to make me, or to unmake yourſelf: as I never had the honour to live among the great, the tenour of my propoſals will not be very courtly, but let that be an argument to enforce the belief of what I am now going to write. It has employed my invention for ſome time, to find out a method to deſtroy another, without expoſing my own life; that I have accompliſhed, and defy the law; now for the application of it, I am deſperate, and muſt be provided for; you have it in your power, it is my buſineſs to make it your inclination to ſerve me; which you muſt determine to comply with, by procuring me a genteel ſupport, for my life, or your own will be at a period before this ſeſſions of parliament is over: I have more motives than one for ſingling you out firſt, upon this occaſion; and I give you this fair warning, becauſe the means I ſhall make uſe of are too fatal to be eluded by the power of phyſick: if you think this of any conſequence, you will not fail to meet the author, on Sunday next, at ten in the morning, or on Monday (if the weather ſhould be rainy on Sunday) near the firſt tree beyond the ſtile in Hyde-Park, in the foot walk to Kenſington: ſecrecy and compliance may preſerve you from a double danger of this ſort; as there is a certain part of the world, where your death has more than been wiſhed for, upon other motives; I know the world too well, to truſt this ſecret in any breaſt but my own; a few days determine me, your friend or enemy.

Felton.

"You will apprehend that I mean you ſhould be alone, and depend upon it that a diſcovery of any artifice in this affair will be fatal to you; my ſafety is inſured by my ſilence, for confeſſion only can condemn me."

On the receipt of this letter the duke went on horſeback, with piſtols before him, to the place appointed, having planted a friend at a diſtance; and, after waiting ſome time, obſerved a perſon ſtand loitering, to whom he rode up, paſſed him once or twice, then aſked him whether he had any thing to ſay to him; and being anſwered in the negative, aſked whether he knew who he was? The perſon ſaid no, he did not. The duke told him who he was; aſked him again whether he knew him, and was again anſwered in the negative. Upon which he came away.

Letter II. received a day or two after.

"*To his grace the Duke of* Marlborough.

"My Lord,

"You receive this as an acknowledgment of your punctuality as to the time and place of meeting on Sunday laſt, though it was owing to you, that it

A. D. 1758.

" answered no purpoſe; the pageantry of being armed, and the enſign of your " order, were uſeleſs, and too conſpicuous. You needed no attendant, the " place was not calculated for miſchief, nor was any intended; if you walk " in the weſt iſle of Weſtminſter Abbey, towards eleven o'clock on Sunday " next, your ſagacity will point out the perſon, whom you will addreſs, by " aſking his company, to take a turn or two with you; you will not fail, on " enquiry, to be acquainted with the name and place of abode, according to " which directions you will pleaſe to ſend two or three hundred pound bank " notes, the next day, by the penny-poſt; exert not your curioſity too early; " it is in your power to make me grateful on certain terms; I have friends who " are faithful, but they do not bark before they bite.

I am, &c. &c. F."

The duke went to the Abbey, ſaw the ſame perſon he had before ſeen in the park, aſked him if he had any thing to ſay to him, and was anſwered in the negative.

Soon after he received a third letter.

" *To his grace the duke of* Marlborough.

" My Lord

" I am fully convinced you had a companion on Sunday. I interpret it as " owing to the weakneſs of human nature, but ſuch proceeding is far from " being ingenuous, and may produce bad effects, while it is impoſſible to " anſwer the end propoſed: you will ſee me again ſoon, as it were by accident, " and may eaſily find where I go to, in conſequence of which, by being ſent to, I " ſhall wait on your grace, but expect to be quite alone, and to converſe in " whiſpers; you will likewiſe give your honour upon meeting, that no part " of the converſation ſhall tranſpire. Theſe and the former terms complied " with, enſure your ſafety: my revenge in caſe of non-compliance (or any " ſcheme to expoſe me) will be ſlower, but not leſs ſure, and ſtrong ſuſpicion, " the utmoſt that can poſſibly enſue upon it, while the chances would be ten- " fold againſt you. You will poſſibly be in doubt after the meeting, but it is " quite neceſſary the outſide ſhould be a maſk to the in; the family of the " Bloods is not extinct, though they are not in my ſcheme."

About two months after he received a fourth letter.

" *To his grace the duke of* Marlborough.

" May it pleaſe your grace,

" I have reaſon to believe that the ſon of one Barnard a ſurveyor in Abingdon " Buildings Weſtminſter is acquainted with ſome ſecrets that nearly concern " your ſafety; his father is now out of town which will give you an opportunity " of queſtioning him more privately; it would be uſeleſs to your grace as well " as dangerous to me to appear more publickly in this affair.

Your ſincere friend,

Anonymous.

" He frequently goes to Storey's.

" Gate coffee-houſe."

The

The duke upon this ſent a perſon to the coffee-houſe, to deſire Mr. Barnard to come and ſpeak to him. Mr. Barnard expreſſed great ſurprize, but no fear, at this meſſage, and told the perſon the ſtory of the duke's coming up to him in Hyde-Park. Being obliged to go out of town the next day, he waited on the duke the day after, who found him to be ſtill the ſame man he had ſeen in the park and the abbey. He was told the ſubſtance of the three firſt letters, and ſhewn the fourth; he expreſſed his total ignorance of the matter, and ſignified, on hearing the ſecond, that the writer of it muſt be mad. The duke did not detain him, but told him that as he was named in the laſt letter, he ought if innocent to endeavour to find out the writer; to which he only anſwered with a ſmile and withdrew. He was brought before Mr. Fielding, who committed him to New-Priſon, and whilſt he was in priſon, Mr. Fielding went, at twelve at night, to ſearch his pockets. He ſhewed his pocket-book and papers very readily, to a gentleman whom Mr. Fielding carried with him, and gave him the keys of his eſcrutoir and compting-houſe. A. D. 1758.

On Mr. Barnard's trial at the Old-Bailey, no attempt was made to prove him the author of the letters from a ſimilitude of hands. Ample evidence was produced that Mr. Barnard had no motive whatever to take ſuch a method to obtain money, the promiſe of money, or of any place from the duke; being a young gentleman of an unſpotted character, and of abilities as a ſurveyor: proof was alſo brought, that he had occaſion to be in Hyde-Park, that his being in the Abbey, at the time he met his grace, was purely accidental; and that he had mentioned thoſe encounters to ſeveral perſons, as ſomething extremely odd and ſurpriſing: he was therefore acquitted. Upon the whole, this affair ſeems either to have been a moſt deteſtable plot, or one of thoſe ſportive but wicked devices that ſome perſons of no inconſiderable rank are ſaid to be productive of, to ſurprize and torment their acquaintance. The duke certainly died in Germany this year, but it is imagined that few will incline to connect his death with this ſtrange affair.

In the ſpring of the year 1758, the houſe of commons had appointed a committee to conſider of reducing weights, and meaſures of capacity and length, to uniform ſtandards throughout the kingdom. Magna Charta enacted a general uniformity, but the unſkilfulneſs of artiſts, and the loſs of the old ſtandards, gave riſe to varieties which are now eſtabliſhed by the uſage of different places; and which having obtained the ſanction of ſubſequent acts of the legiſlature, have introduced much confuſion, and afforded many opportunities for fraud in retail tranſactions. On June 2d in that year, this committee reported the progreſs they had made in a plan of ſo great mercantile utility; when it appeared that there were two kinds of weight in common uſe, known by the names of avoirdupois and troy weights: but as there could not, with any propriety, be more than one ſtandard, the troy weight was the fitteſt, as being beſt known in our law, having been the longeſt in uſe, as being the meaſure of our coins, and being the beſt known by the reſt of the world. It appeared alſo, that the difference between the meaſure of wine, and that of beer and

other liquors, the one being 231 cubic inches in the gallon, and the other 282,
A. D. 1758. firſt aroſe from a practice of reſorting to a deficient ſtandard ſent to Guildhall, when the real ſtandard might have been reſorted to in the exchequer: and that the error was continued to prevent a loſs in the revenue, by reſtoring the legal meaſure. In the following ſeſſion December 1ſt, a freſh committee was appointed to reſume the buſineſs, which they proſecuted with commendable induſtry, and made their report on the 11th of April, 1759, which the houſe agreed to and ordered to be publiſhed *. So much however do ſchemes of public utility depend upon parties at court, that though lord Carysfort, the worthy patron of this undertaking, prepared and preſented a bill in 1760 for enforcing an uniformity of weights and meaſures, yet the difficulties that occurred occaſioning it to be deferred for farther conſideration, this affair of *general concern* was loſt by lord Carysfort not obtaining a ſeat in the houſe at the election in 1768.

1759. On June 4th 1759, George prince of Wales, our preſent ſovereign, being arrived at the age of 21 years, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council preſented an addreſs of congratulation to the king his grandfather on the majority of a prince who the nation hoped, as the addreſs expreſſed, would emulate the virtues that endeared his majeſty's ſacred perſon and government to a free people. They next preſented addreſſes of the ſame nature to the princeſs of Wales and the prince himſelf, which were all kindly received and anſwered: congratulations alſo came in from moſt other cities, corporations and communities, who vied with each other in profeſſions of dutiful attachment; and indeed there was no trace of diſaffection perceivable at this juncture in any part of the iſland.

This happy ſpirit of unanimity produced a reſolution of the court of common council Auguſt 14th to open a ſubſcription in the chamber of the city of London to be applied as bounty money for able bodied landmen to enter as volunteers in his majeſty's ſervice; each perſon enliſting at Guildhall were to have five guineas, and as a farther encouragement were promiſed the freedom of the city at the expiration of three years, or ſooner if the war did not continue ſo long. The chamberlain was ordered to advance 1000*l.* to this fund, and the town clerk was directed to wait upon the right honourable William Pitt with the ſaid reſolution, that his majeſty might be informed of it: Mr. Pitt, the next day, wrote a letter to the lord-mayor, returning the city the king's thanks for this inſtance of zeal and affection. The county of Middleſex and city of Weſtminſter followed the example; for on September 19th a numerous meeting of the nobility, gentry, &c. at the St. Albans tavern, ſubſcribed 4726*l.* for the ſame purpoſe, with this reſtriction in favour of the men ſo enliſted, that they ſhould not be ſent out of Great-Britain; but were to have their diſcharge in three years, or at the cloſe of the war.

Great rejoicings were made October 17th in the metropolis, when intelligence arrived of the reduction of Quebec, the capital of Canada in North America;

* *Vid.* the two printed Reports, for farther particulars.

America: indeed the ſucceſſes of the war this year were remarkable, and were thus enumerated in the addreſs of the city of London which was preſented on the 20th—"The reduction of Fort du Queſne on the Ohio; of the iſland of "Goree in Africa; and of Guadaloupe, with its dependencies, in the Weſt-"Indies; the repulſe and defeat of the whole French army, by a handful of "infantry, in the plains of Minden; the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, "and Crown-Point; the naval victory off cape Lagos; the advantages gained "over the French nation in the Eaſt-Indies; and, above all, the conqueſt of "Quebec (the capital of the French empire in North-America) in a manner "ſo glorious to your majeſty's arms, againſt every advantage of ſituation and "ſuperior numbers; are ſuch events as will for ever render your majeſty's "auſpicious reign the favourite Æra in the hiſtory of Great-Britain. Meaſures "of ſuch national concern, ſo invariably purſued, and acquiſitions of ſo much "conſequence to the power and trade of Great-Britain, are the nobleſt proofs "of your majeſty's paternal affection and regard for the true intereſt of your "kingdoms, and reflect honour upon thoſe whom your majeſty has been pleaſed "to admit into your council, or to intruſt with the conduct of your fleets and "armies." A.D. 1759.

Another terrible conflagration happened in the neighbourhood of the Royal-Exchange, early in the morning of November 10th, which began at Hamlin's coffee-houſe cloſe by the eaſtern ſide of the Change in Sweeting's alley. As the wind was then weſterly, that noble building eſcaped deſtruction, but 13 houſes were burned and many more damaged; the church of St. Bennet Fink was alſo greatly injured. Another fire, ſtill more deſtructive, broke out December 22d in King-ſtreet Covent Garden; which, extending itſelf through Roſe-ſtreet to Long Acre, conſumed upward of 30 houſes. The only conſolation to be derived from ſuch calamities are the opportunities thereby afforded to improve the conſtruction of buildings ſo as to guard againſt them in future. 1760.

The little jealouſies that actuated the citizens of the eaſtern and weſtern parts of London at length gave way, and were reſolved into a laudable emulation of rendering their city more airy and elegant; to prevent their merchants from removing to Weſtminſter, and into the new buildings the bridges were giving riſe to on the Surrey ſide of the Thames. The ſtreets of London were in general ill contrived, being of progreſſive growth in the infancy of trade, and arts, when the inhabitants, confining their views to preſent convenience, had not extended them to general and future improvements. Before traffic called for a multiplicity of carriages for the conveyance of merchandize, the more cloſely and compactly artiſans could lodge themſelves, their mutual intercourſe was the eaſier, and their rents the cheaper. As their deſcendants, under an alteration of circumſtances, found the city in this condition, nothing remained but to give it all the improvements of which it was found ſuſceptible; ſome of which had taken place after the great fire. The beſt parts of Weſtminſter being of later date, the ſtreets were more open and regular; and when the bridge was built, the avenues to it in the old narrow part of that city were laid out on a

more

A. D. 1760.

more ſpacious plan. The inhabitants had obtained additional powers *, and opened the ſtreet at Charing-croſs from Spring-Garden down to Weſtminſter hall, which now made a beautiful appearance. All theſe circumſtances made the corporation of London perceive the expediency of enlarging many inconvenient avenues, and making others; to render the city more healthful, and facilitate the paſſage of carriages, the ſtoppage of which in narrow places proved as dangerous as inconvenient. For this purpoſe the common-council on January 22d, 1760, agreed to apply to parliament for powers to carry theſe alterations into execution; which were accordingly procured in an act that contained two ſchedules of particular paſſages to be opened and enlarged; part only of which have as yet been carried into execution: theſe ſchedules are given in the note below †. The

* Stat. 29 Geo. II. c. 38. and 30 Geo. II. c. 34.

† Two ſchedules referred to in the act 33 Geo. II. c. 30. for widening the ſtreets and paſſages in London.

Openings to be made.

In Alderſgate-ward. A paſſage 20 feet wide, from the eaſt ſide of Alderſgate-ſtreet (oppoſite to Little-Britain) to the weſt of Noble-ſtreet, oppoſite to Oat-lane; and from thence through Wood-ſtreet, oppoſite to Love-lane.—In Aldgate-ward. A paſſage 50 feet wide, from the maſon's ſhop, facing Crutched-friars, in a direct line to the Minories. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, through Northumberland-alley, into Crutched-friars.—In Biſhopſgate-ward. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, through Angel-court, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, into Little St. Helen's. A paſſage, 20 feet wide, from Broad-ſtreet, through Union-court, into Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.—In Coleman-ſtreet-ward. A paſſage, 50 feet wide, from Tokenhouſe-yard to London wall.—In Farringdon ward without. A paſſage, 30 feet wide, in the middle part of Snow-hill, to Fleet-market. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, from Butcherhall-lane into Little-Britain.—In Farringdon-ward within. A paſſage through Cock-alley, on the ſouth ſide of Ludgate-hill, and oppoſite to the Old-Bailey, 40 feet wide, into Black-friars.

Paſſages to be improved and enlarged.

In Aldgate-ward. The houſes on the eaſt ſide of Billiter-lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the paſſage to thirty feet. The houſes at the eaſt end of Leadenhall-ſtreet to be pulled down, to make the paſſage there 35 feet wide. Part of the houſes on the eaſt ſide of Poor Jury-lane beginning with a houſe on the north ſide of the Horſe and Trumpet, and extending ſouthward to Gould-ſquare, to range in a line with that end of the lane next to Aldgate; the paſſage of which is to be made 35 feet wide, by letting back all the houſes from the Gate to the Horſe and Trumpet.—In Broad-ſtreet-ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the buildings between Cornhill and Threadneedle-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſouth end of Princes-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet. The houſes to be pulled down on the ſouth-ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, extending from the houſe beforementioned eaſtward to that part of the ſtreet which is oppoſite to the Bank gates; and the paſſage there enlarged to 35 feet in width.—In Coleman-ſtreet-ward. One houſe on the north-eaſt corner of the Old Jury, and another houſe at the ſouth weſt corner of Coleman-ſtreet, both occupied by braziers, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Cordwainers-ward. The houſe at the north-eaſt corner of Trinity-lane, near the Dog-tavern, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Cornhill-ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the buildings, between Cornhill and Lombard-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Cripplegate-ward within. The houſes which project forward at the weſt end of Silver-ſtreet, from the end of Monkwell-ſtreet, quite through into Alderſgate-ſtreet, to be pulled down, to make a ſtreet 40 feet wide. The houſe at the corner of Aldermanbury, formerly the Baptiſt-head tavern, facing Milk-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Farringdon-ward within. The tin-ſhop and the trunk-maker's houſe, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Cheapſide, leading into St. Paul's church yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet. Such part of the houſes in Creed-lane to be pulled down as are neceſſary to widen the paſſage to 30 feet.—In Farringdon-ward without. All the houſes in the middle row between the paved alley, adjoining to St. Sepulchre's church, and Giltſpur-ſtreet, from the north end quite through to the ſouth end, facing Hart-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet. All the houſes in the middle row between the Great and Little Old-Bailey, from the north end, facing Hart-ſtreet, to the Baptiſt's-head at the ſouth end, facing the Great Old-Bailey, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet. The ſhops or ſheds under St. Dunſtan's church, in Fleet-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Langbourn-ward. Such part of the houſes at the end of Mark-lane, next to Fenchurch-ſtreet, to be pulled down as will make the paſſage there 30 feet wide. Such part of the houſes, at the eaſt end of Lombard-ſtreet to be pulled down as will make the paſſage there 30 feet wide.---In Portſoken-ward. The houſe at the north-eaſt corner of Houndſditch, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and

the

The corporation alſo determined to take down the gates of the city, which under the alterations in the art of war could be of no preſent ſecurity to the inhabitants, and being heavy conſtructions ſtanding acroſs the ſtreets, obſtructed the free current of air, which in great cities ought to be favoured by all poſſible methods. Theſe gates being all city eſtates, there was no need of mentioning them in the act: the committee of the city lands therefore ſold the materials to builders under limitations of taking them down within certain ſpecified times; and Ludgate being the priſon for city debtors, part of the London Workhouſe in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, was, at a ſubſequent court of common-council, ordered to be fitted up and prepared for their reception *. A. D. 1760.

This year was diſtinguiſhed to all lovers of impartial juſtice by the execution of Laurence Shirley earl Ferrers, for the murder of his ſteward. To beſtow any extraordinary encomium on this criminal proſecution would be unneceſſary, and would argue an opinion that perſons dignified by titles were in ſome meaſure elevated above the reach of the laws of their country: but no inſtance in this reign ſhewed that George II. ever wiſhed to eſtabliſh ſuch an abſurd principle. This nobleman, whoſe brutal diſpoſition nearly amounted to inſanity, had with the moſt deliberate malice ſhot an old faithful ſteward; and for this he was committed to the Tower, tried by his peers in Weſtminſter-hall, and ſentenced to be hanged at Tyburn. This ſentence was executed May 5th in the uſual manner, excepting that a ſcaffold was erected under the gallows covered with black baize, in the middle of which was a ſpace about a yard ſquare, railed round, with a falſe bottom, that ſunk down on a ſignal given by the ſheriff, and left him ſuſpended by the neck. He was carried to execution in his own landau, guarded by the peace officers, and by a party of horſe grenadiers and foot; and ſuffered in his wedding cloaths. After hanging the cuſtomary time, he was carried to Surgeons hall to be diſſected, an additional puniſhment the bodies of murderers were ſubjected to by a late law †: and when it had ſerved as a ſubject for a public lecture, it was expoſed to the view of the populace in the theatre of the hall, and on the 8th delivered to his friends for interment ‡. The body was firſt buried under the belfry in Pancraſs church; but

the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Tower-ward. Such part of the houſes on St. Dunſtan's-hill, adjoining to the George alehouſe, and oppoſite to the chain, and ſuch part of the warehouſes oppoſite to the end of St. Dunſtan's church, to be pulled down as will make the paſſage 30 feet wide. The houſe on the north-weſt corner of Great Tower-ſtreet, occupied by Mr. Crawford, a bruſhmaker, and alſo the houſe on the ſouth-eaſt corner of Little Tower-ſtreet, occupied by Meſſ. Julon and Lidner, hatters, to be pulled down, to make a convenient paſſage. The houſe in Mark-lane which adjoins to Allhallows Staining, and projects 12 feet before the other houſes, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houſes, and enlarge the paſſage.—In Vintry-ward. The houſes on the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, which reach from Elbow-lane to College-hill, and alſo thoſe on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, which reach from Vintners-hall to Bull-wharf-lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the ſtreet 40 feet wide. The houſe at the corner of Tower-Royal, facing College-hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Wallbroke-ward. The houſe at the north-eaſt corner of Bucklerſbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.—In Biſhopſgate-ward. The two houſes between New Broad-ſtreet and New Broad-ſtreet buildings, which project into the ſtreet, to be pulled down.

This act was explained and enlarged by 6 Geo. III. c. 27.

* Lond. Mag. for 1751, p. 106.

† Stat. 25 Geo. II. c. 37.

‡ Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, 1760, p. 38—47.

A.D. 1760. but was taken up in a few days, and the grave being dug to the depth of fourteen feet, it was replaced, and a ſtone without any inſcription laid over it *.

The committee for the new bridge, after examining a variety of plans, had given the preference to the deſign of Mr. Mylne a Scots architect, who was juſt returned from his ſtudies at Rome, where he had ſignalized himſelf by gaining a prize given by the academy of St. Luke, in that city, for a plan on a propoſed ſubject in architecture †; and the firſt pile for the bridge was driven in the middle of the river on the 7th of June.

There is not perhaps a country in the world better ſituated to be plentifully and conſtantly ſupplied with fiſh, than Britain; yet it is well known, that in London, fiſh is ſeldom ſeen but at the tables of the rich; and, excepting ſprats and herrings, which are caught only during a ſhort ſeaſon, none are taſted by the poor, though freſh fiſh, of ſome kind or other, might be ſold all the year, much cheaper than butcher's meat, if no ſiniſter arts were uſed to prevent it. Theſe arts, however, were known chiefly in their effects; and it was therefore very difficult to frame a law by which the practice of them would be prevented: among others, which time had gradually diſcovered, were the following. It was uſual for fiſhmongers to contract with the fiſhermen for their whole cargoes, and oblige them to ſtop at Graveſend, inſtead of coming up to Billingſgate: then they cauſed the fiſh to be brought up to market only by boat-loads at a time, the remainder of the cargo being ſhifted into a wellboat, under the care of ſome ſervant, who ſent it up by degrees, as the fiſhmonger directed. Thus the beſt fiſh was dealt out in ſmall quantities, and great part remained behind a month, and ſometimes ſix weeks, before it was ordered up; and having been then ſo waſted as to be unwholeſome, it was deſtroyed, to make way for freſh: ſo that perhaps not a twentieth part of the fiſh that had been caught was ſold, while the poor were diſtreſſed for food. To ſecure a continuance of this fraud, they became owners of fiſhing-veſſels themſelves, hired fiſhermen to go maſters, and obliged the fiſhermen's apprentices to be bound not to the fiſhermen, but to them, as fiſhmongers, though the fiſhermen are a diſtinct company.

As to the fiſh brought to market by the fiſhermen, the fiſhmongers in conjunction employed perſons as their buyers at the market, to take up all the beſt fiſh, and thendivided it among themſelves by ſuch lots or parcels as they thought proper; ſo that when it came into their ſhops, they enhanced the price at pleaſure, and were ſure not to be underſold.

When a new fiſh-market was lately eſtabliſhed at Weſtminſter ‡, the truſtees, and the inhabitants, raiſed a large ſum of money by ſubſcription, and purchaſed fiſhing veſſels, to be employed ſolely in ſupplying this new market. Yet ſuch was the influence of the fiſhmongers, and the fiſhermen in their intereſt, over thoſe employed in theſe fiſhing veſſels, that though they were bound under covenants, with large penalties, they broke through them all; ſo that the market was deſerted for want of a ſupply, and the ſubſcribers loſt their money.

* Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 378. † Smollet's Contin. vol. III. p. 387. ‡ Stat. 22 Geo. II. c. 49. 29 Geo. II. c. 39.

A. D. 1760.

The fiſhmongers, ſince the late regulations *, contrived a new method to keep the fiſh waſting in their well-boats at Graveſend, beyond the limited time; by cauſing the holds of theſe well-boats to be divided into ſeveral cells, with partitions between them. When a fiſhing-veſſel came in, as part of the fiſh only was forwarded to the market directly, the remainder was put into one of theſe cells or receivers: another veſſel, two or three days after, left part of her cargo in another receiver of the ſame boat, and ſo on till all the receivers were full; where it was kept as much beyond the limited time as the fiſherman pleaſed. When the inſpector came to ſee whether the fiſh had been forwarded to market as it ought, and found it remaining beyond the time, he was told that what he ſaw came by after-veſſels, and that the time for ſending it forward was not expired: which he not being able to diſprove, the fraud paſſed unpuniſhed. It had been provided, that an entry ſhould be made of the fiſhing-veſſels, as they came in, under a very conſiderable penalty; but this was frequently eluded by prevailing upon thoſe who had the charge of making the entry, to leave the entry to be made by ſome waterman, who took the entering-money, and made the entry upon pieces of paper, which remained with him, before they were poſted in the entering book, perhaps twenty days. If the inſpector, upon finding no entry made, gave himſelf no trouble, the end was anſwered; if he did and proſecuted, the defendant produced the waterman's paper, which brought the entry within time; and though this paper might be forged, as the proof of the forgery was ſcarcely poſſible, the end of the fiſherman was ſtill anſwered, and he cheated the public with impunity †.

To remedy theſe evils, and ſome others, an act of parliament paſſed ‡ of which the following is the ſubſtance:

The maſter of every fiſhing-veſſel, within three days after his arrival at the Nore with fiſh, ſhall report the time of his arrival to the deputed clerk in the Coaſt-office at the Cuſtom-houſe in London, under 50*l.* penalty, and the clerk is to enter the report in a book kept for that purpoſe. He is alſo to leave a true account of all freſh fiſh which have been brought alive to the Nore in his veſſel, upon pain that the owners of ſuch veſſel ſhall forfeit 20*l.* If any perſon on board ſuch a veſſel, after her arrival, ſhall deſtroy, or cauſe to be deſtroyed, any fiſh which ſhall have been brought from ſea, that is not unmarketable, ſuch offender is to be committed to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one month. The clerk at the Coaſt-office is on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, in every week, to return to the mayor of London, and to ſuch perſons as the truſtees of the fiſh market at Weſtminſter ſhall appoint, in the city of Weſtminſter, and to the inſpector of the fiſhing-veſſels at ſuch place as the ſaid truſtees ſhall appoint; a true account of the time when every ſuch veſſel ſhall have been entered as arrived at the Nore, and alſo of the fiſh, *&c.* which ſhall have been entered, under the penalty of 5*l.*

None of the above mentioned fiſh ſhall, at any time after their arrival at the Nore, be put into any well-boat or ſtore-boat, under the penalty of 20*l.* nor be

* 29 Geo. II. c. 39. 30. Geo. II. c. 21. † Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, 1760. p. 161. ‡ Stat. 33 Geo. II. c. 27.

A. D. 1760 delivered out of any fiſhing-veſſel (unleſs when ſold by retail) but into the veſſel employed to carry it directly to Billingſgate or Weſtminſter; and no veſſel is to remain above one tide with the fiſh, accidents of wind and weather excepted. If any one offends in the premiſes, he is to be committed to the houſe of correction, for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one month: and the inſpector of the fiſhing-veſſels is duly to execute his office, under the penalty of 20*l.*

No perſon who ſhall ſell or be concerned in the ſale of any freſh fiſh by commiſſion, is to buy or be concerned in the buying of any freſh fiſh to ſell again on his own account, or for the joint account of him or any other perſon, under the forfeiture of 50*l.* No perſon is to ſell at any fiſh-market within the bills of mortality, or within 150 yards of any ſuch fiſh-market, and during the market hours, any of the fiſh ſpecified in the act, before he ſhall have firſt placed up a true account of all the fiſh which he ſhall then have to ſell, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral ſorts of ſuch fiſh, and the quantity of every ſort reſpectively, under 10*l.* penalty: and no perſon is to have in his poſſeſſion, or expoſe to ſale, any ſpawn of fiſh, or any fiſh unſizeable or out of ſeaſon, or any ſmelt which ſhall not be five inches from the noſe to the utmoſt extent of the tail.

The under water-bailiff of London, the yeoman of the water-ſide, and the perſons appointed to ſuperviſe the fiſh-market of Weſtminſter, are to take care and ſee, from time to time, that the proviſions made by this act are put in execution, under the penalty of 5*l.* But however well calculated theſe rules may appear, to guard againſt abuſes in the fiſh-trade, no accumulation of laws, or trials of ſchemes, have been yet able to bring fiſh to London in quantities and at prices anſwerable to its neighbourhood to the ſea. One method yet remains to be tried, and this is to undo all that has been done; to throw the employments of catching and ſelling fiſh entirely open, clear of all corporation reſtrictions whatever; beyond what may be neceſſary to preſerve the ſpawn or fry, and to maintain an impartial freedom of ſale.

By an account publiſhed in the month of June, it appeared that the ſubſcriptions at Guildhall for enliſting men in the national ſervice, amounted to 7039*l.* 7*s.* and that 1235 men had accordingly been entered at 5*l.* 5*s.* each man.

On the 18th of October the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, addreſſed his majeſty on the completion of the conqueſt of Canada, by the reduction of Montreal; but while the people were enjoying the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the arms of Great Britain ſucceeding ſo proſperouſly againſt the enemy, their exultations were checked by a ſincere concern for the loſs of their king, who died ſuddenly early in the morning of the 25th of October, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign.

The character of this prince was rather amiable than otherwiſe; his government was conformed to the inſtitutions of law, and ſeldom interfered with the common adminiſtration of juſtice: if a partiality for his native country was obſervable in him, the prejudice was to be allowed for as natural to all mankind. The extenſion of miniſterial power and influence, with their fatal conſequences,

were

were the worſt circumſtances that marked his reign, and were perhaps in ſome degree owing to our being governed ſince the revolution by three ſovereigns who were foreigners, and the fourth who was a woman. The officers of government were thus permitted to exerciſe more power than became them, and to become in effect maſters of thoſe legiſlative bodies which were our only barriers againſt arbitrary powers in the crown. The national commerce was indeed greatly extended, but the rapacity of miniſters increaſing the expences of government, and an enormous public debt; trade was loaded with many heavy impoſitions, which were overlooked while the eyes of the people were dazzled by the brilliant victories which now intoxicated them. The national debt this year amounted to the amazing ſum of 108,493,154*. A. D. 1760.

CHAP. XXIII.

From the acceſſion of George III. to the commencement of the proſecution of Mr. Wilkes.

NO prince perhaps ever mounted a throne under happier circumſtances, or amidſt more unanimous applauſe from his ſubjects, than did George III. grandſon of the former king. Immediately upon notice of the king's death, the privy council, with the lord-mayor of London, aſſembled at Carleton houſe, to give orders for proclaiming his ſucceſſor; who being preſent, the lords of the former privy-council were ſworn of his majeſty's privy-council: he declared "that animated by the tendereſt affection for this his native country, he de-"pended on their advice, experience, and abilities, the ſupport and aſſiſtance "of every honeſt man:" and that as he "mounted the throne in the midſt of "an expenſive, but juſt and neceſſary war, he ſhould endeavour to proſecute it "in the manner the moſt likely to bring about an honourable and laſting peace, "in concert with his allies." The next day, the 26th of October, he was ſolemnly proclaimed by the heralds, properly attended at Saville-houſe in Leiceſter-fields, where the young king then reſided, and at Charing-croſs: when they entered the city the proceſſion was joined by the lord-mayor, aldermen, the principal city officers, with their attendants; and the proclamation being read at the end of Chancery-lane, in Fleet-ſtreet, at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide, and at the Royal Exchange, the ceremony finiſhed. The following day, by order of the lieutenant of the Tower, the juſtices within the Tower-hamlets went in carriages, with proper officers, and proclaimed the king at Shadwell-market, Ratcliff-croſs, Norton-falgate, Spitalfields-market, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-green.

On the 28th, the lord-mayor and aldermen of London waited on his majeſty at Leiceſter-houſe with an addreſs on the death of the late king, and on his acceſſion. "It is, ſaid they, our peculiar happineſs, that your majeſty's heart "is

* Lond. Mag. 1760. p. 397.

A.D. 1760. "is truly Engliſh; and that you have diſcovered in your earlieſt years the "warmeſt attention to the laws and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms; laws ſo "excellently formed, that, as they give liberty to the people, they give power "to the prince; and are a mutual ſupport of the prerogatives of the crown, "and the rights of the ſubject.

"Your majeſty is now in poſſeſſion of the united hearts of all your people, at "a time, when the honour and the credit of the nation are (by the courage and "activity of your majeſty's fleets and armies) in the higheſt extent; a time, "when we have happily no diviſions at home to obſtruct thoſe meaſures, which "have carried terror to our enemies abroad."

On the 30th the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council in their full corporate capacity preſented a ſimilar addreſs to the king, and alſo to the princeſs dowager of Wales the king's mother: after the city had thus led the way, all the counties, corporations, and communities in the kingdom, ſeemed to vie with each other in expreſſions of loyalty and affection to their new ſovereign.

The firſt ſtone of the new-bridge at Blackfriars was laid with great ceremony on the laſt day of October, by the lord-mayor and the bridge committee. Several gold, ſilver, and copper coins of the late king were depoſited under the ſtone, together with the ſilver medal given to Mr. Mylne by the Roman academy. By order of the court of common-council, a plate with the following inſcription engraved on it was placed there likewiſe, the claſſical latinity of which was much burleſqued by the wits at the time.

Ultimo die Octobris, Anno ab Incarnatione
MDCCLX,
Auſpicatiſſimo principe GEORGIO *Tertio*
Regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in Reipublicæ Commodum
Urbiſque Majeſtatem,
(Late tum flagrante Bello)
à S. P. Q. L. ſuſcepti,
Primum Lapidem poſuit
THOMAS CHITTY, *Miles,*
Prætor,
Roberto Mylne, *Architecto.*
Utque apud poſteros extet Monumentum
Voluntatis ſuæ ergo Virum,
Qui Vigore Ingenii, Animi Conſtantiâ,
Probitatis et Virtutis ſuæ felici quadam Contagione,
(faveute Deo,
fauſtiſque GEORGII ſecundi *Auſpiciis)*
IMPERIUM BRITANNICUM
In
Aſia, Africa, *et* America
Reſtituit, auxit, & ſtabilivit,
Necnon Patriæ antiquum Honorem et Auctoritatem
Inter Europæ *Gentes inſtauravit,*
Cives Londinenſes, *uno Conſenſu,*
Huic Ponti inſcribi voluerunt Nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

Tranſlated.

On the laſt day of October, in the year 1760,
and in the beginning of the moſt auſpicious reign
of GEORGE the Third,
Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord-Mayor,
laid the Firſt Stone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common-Council of London,
(in the height of an extenſive war)
for the public accommodation,
and ornament of the city,
ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.
And that there may remain to poſterity
a monument of this city's affection to the man
who, by the ſtrength of his genius,
the ſteadineſs of his mind,
and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and
ſpirit,
(under the Divine favour
and fortunate auſpices of GEORGE the Second)
recovered, augmented, and ſecured,
The Britiſh Empire
in Aſia, Africa, and America,
And reſtored the ancient reputation
and influence of his country
amongſt the nations of Europe,
The Citizens of London have unanimouſly voted
this Bridge to be inſcribed with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.

The

The local name of the bridge appears likely however to ſtand its ground, in oppoſition to the declared will of the citizens, thus buried under that magnificent pile, not to be found while it ſtands. A.D. 1760.

Sir Matthew Blackiſton, whoſe mayoralty commenced Sunday November 9th, was ſworn into his office on Monday 10th, but an account of the recent death of the king who was not yet buried, the uſual ceremony was omitted, and he went privately in his coach, attended by the aldermen, to Weſtminſter to be ſworn into his office *. In the evening of the ſame day the body of the late king was removed from Kenſington palace where he died, to an apartment called the prince's chamber, adjoining to the houſe of peers; here it lay in ſtate until the next night, when it was interred with great funeral pomp, in the royal vault under the chapel of Henry VII. contiguous to Weſtminſter abbey: his youngeſt ſon the duke of Cumberland attending in the character of chief mourner †.

At a court of common-council held February 18th, 1761, a motion was made to preſent the freedom of the city to Sir John Phillips, bart. a patriotic Welch member, and to George Cooke, Eſq; member for Middleſex, for their independent ſervices in parliament. The court was thin, and as no previous intimation had been given to the members that ſuch a queſtion would be moved, it was conſidered as a motion intended to be carried by ſurprize, and was warmly oppoſed as an irregular proceeding; but upon putting the queſtion it was carried by 38 againſt 33. The court however, though nowiſe averſe to the compliment beſtowed on thoſe gentlemen, reſolved to guard againſt any ſuch haſty meaſure in future, by an unanimous reſolution, that no perſon ſhould have the freedom of London preſented to him, unleſs the motion be made at a court preceding that in which the queſtion ſhould be put. 1761.

The reign of a new king is uſually diſtinguiſhed by acts of grace in favour of delinquents and debtors; and petitions had been preſented to the houſe of commons, by perſons confined for debt in the ſeveral gaols of London, Southwark, and other parts of the kingdom, repreſenting their miſerable ſituation, and imploring relief from the legiſlature. The favourable prejudices entertained of the new king had even inſpired the priſoners confined for debts due to the crown with fond hopes, who are the moſt wretched and forlorn of all, as they receive no kind of allowance, and have no proſpect of liberty, excepting on ſuch incidental occaſions as the preſent. An act was paſſed therefore for the relief of ſuch inſolvent debtors as were in actual cuſtody before the death of the late king; or who being then beyond ſea ſhould ſurrender themſelves ‡; crown priſoners, and bankrupts who had not obtained their certificates in due time, were excluded: and all perſons who owed above 1000*l.* to one perſon, were alſo excluded, unleſs their creditors conſented. But creditors oppoſing a priſoner's enlargement were to allow him 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and he was to be diſcharged on non-payment.

This

* Lond. Mag. 1760. p. 608. † Smollet's Contin. vol. IV. p. 154. ‡ Stat. 1 Geo. III. c. 17.

A. D. 1761. This act contained a clauſe calculated to operate as a perpetual indulgence. It imported, that as many perſons too often choſe rather to continue in priſon, and ſpend their ſubſtance there, than to diſcover and deliver up to their creditors, their eſtates or effects, for the ſatisfaction of their lawful debts; the creditor may compel any priſoner, committed, or who ſhall hereafter be committed and charged in execution, to appear at the quarter ſeſſions, and deliver upon oath, a juſt ſchedule of his eſtate: and that a priſoner making ſuch diſcovery, and ſubſcribing the ſchedule, ſhall be diſcharged at the general quarter ſeſſions, under this act; but on his refuſal ſo to do, or concealing to the amount of 20*l.* he was to ſuffer death as a felon.

As ſome remarks have already been hazarded in this work on the conſequences of extenſive credit, and on the hardſhips and ill policy of our preſent laws for impriſoning the bodies of debtors, it will be needleſs to repeat them*. this compulſive clauſe was favourable both to debtor and creditor, but was productive of an abuſe which was ſcarcely foreſeen. Numbers of people who might have honeſtly diſcharged their obligations in due time by induſtry and frugality, laid hold of this opportunity to diſincumber themſelves from their debts by an artifice: for thoſe who were thus deſirous of taking the benefit of the act, prevailed on ſome relation or friend to perform the part of a compelling creditor, and the goals of London were crouded by a ſucceſſion of theſe voluntary captives, to the great injury and even ruin of honeſt men †. Theſe frauds were taken notice of by the corporation, as will ſoon appear, and this clauſe was afterward repealed.

The parliament was diſſolved March 20th, and writs iſſued for a new one. On the 26th, the livery of London were convened for the choice of repreſentatives for the city: the ſhew of hands was in favour of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn, William Beckford, Eſq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley; but a poll being demanded for Sir Samuel Fludyer, it ended April 2d, unfavourably for the laſt gentleman, the four former being declared duly elected.

Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; who had been continued ſpeaker of the houſe of commons for five ſucceſſive parliaments, and filled that reſpectable office with great abilities and dignity, now declared his intentions of retiring; and among other acknowledgments of his long and faithful ſervices, the common-council of London, on May 5th, voted him the freedom of the city in a gold box, of 100*l.* value. The return for public ſervices on reſignation ought to be merely honorary as in the preſent inſtance, (unleſs narrow circumſtances render pecuniary rewards convenient) that ſiniſter views may neither taint men in public capacities, nor be imputed to them. But the houſe of commons having requeſted the king to beſtow ſome mark of his favour on this gentleman, an annual penſion of 3000*l.* was ſettled on him for his life, and on his ſon after him. Perhaps public money has been worſe beſtowed, but as merit is perſonal, and the obligation to Mr. Onſlow more ſtrictly ſo; there was little propriety and leſs oeconomy, in extending ſo ample a proviſion beyond the immediate object of regard.

At

* See p. 327 ante. † Smollet's Contin. vol. IV. p. 204.

A. D. 1761.

At the opening of this reign, the people were highly delighted with a young king who was their countryman, and who had improved their attachment to him on that account, by declaring in his firſt ſpeech from the throne, that "born and educated in this country, he gloried in the name of Briton." The parliament, led away by the ſame warmth of affection, had been prevailed on to exceed all meaſure in their grants, which in the firſt ſeſſion amounted to very near 20 millions of money *! This parliament was now cloſed, and it was remarked that in the courſe of ſeven ſeſſions they had granted 78 millions †; a dear purchaſe that will be long felt, for conqueſts which, after all that has been ſaid of them, will upon cloſe ſcrutiny appear of problematical value to *this* involved and degenerating country.

The tax that gave the moſt immediate diſguſt in this metropolis, was the additional impoſition upon ſtrong beer ‡. The duties laid on commodities in groſs quantities, being reduced to irregular fractions in the retail ſale, the dealers by raiſing the advance to even money, often make the conſumer pay double the ſum which accrues to the government. In this inſtance the additional duty of 3*s. per* barrel, which amounts to but one farthing the quart, prompted the alehouſe keepers to lay a halfpenny on the quart; as they ſhould otherwiſe loſe the duty on the pint, which in ſuch caſe would become the only meaſure of ſale. The weight of this tax fell on the labouring poor of London who will not touch ſmall beer; and occaſioned great uneaſineſs and clamour among them: nor was it long before diſguſt was perceived in the ſuperior claſſes of the people.

The management of ſtate affairs might be expected to ſhift to other hands, upon the acceſſion of a new king; and unfortunately, as the Scots themſelves confeſs, the earl of Bute, a Scots nobleman of reſerved deportment, and of imperious diſpoſition, who had been the tutor of the king's youth, was found to hold the higheſt place in his eſteem, and has been ſuppoſed the ſecret adviſer of every tranſaction in this reign. Mr. Legge, the friend and joint favourite of the people with Mr. Pitt, was removed from the office of chancellor of the exchequer to make way for lord Barrington; and the earl of Holderneſſe, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, was ſuperſeded by the earl of Bute. Mr. Pitt, whoſe expenſive management had at leaſt been ſucceſsful, was now unequally yoked with an aſſociate of ſuperior influence; the ſubordinate departments of ſtate were new modelled, and a number of peerages beſtowed, to ſtrengthen the intereſt of the new miniſtry. From this time parties began to revive and impede the public buſineſs; the tories adhered to the new favourite, and the almoſt forgotten prejudices between the Engliſh and Scots nations generated thoſe popular diſcontents that have been ſince ſo ſucceſsfully improved.

The court of common-council on the 5th of June unanimouſly reſolved to preſent the freedom of the city in a gold box of 150 guineas value, to his majeſty's brother the duke of York, one of the rear admirals of the blue ſquadron, as a pledge of the grateful reſpect they bore his royal highneſs for his early entrance

* Smollet's Contin. vol. IV. p. 194. † Idem. p. 197. ‡ Stat. 1 Geo. III. c. 7. and ſee 2 Geo. III. c. 14.

A. D. 1761. entrance into the naval ſervice of his king and country: and on the 17th, they congratulated his majeſty on the reduction of the iſland of Belleiſle on the coaſt of France.

The new road from Paddington to Iſlington has already been noticed *, and by virtue of an act paſſed for that purpoſe †, another road was opened from the end of Goſwell-ſtreet road next Iſlington, by which the former new road was continued acroſs the New river down to Old-ſtreet road oppoſite the Doghouſe-bar. This road, which is known by the name of the City road, opens an eaſy and pleaſant communication from the eaſtern parts of the city about the Royal Exchange to all the roads between Iſlington and Paddington, and from thence down to Oxford road, and the great Weſtern road, without the neceſſity of travelling over above three miles of paved and crouded ſtreets. See the plan of the metropolis belonging to this work.

Her ſerene highneſs Charlotte princeſs of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who had been demanded in marriage by our ſovereign, arrived at St. James's palace, on the afternoon of September 8th, and about 9 o'clock of the ſame evening, the marriage ceremony was performed with great ſtate in the royal chapel, by Dr. Secker, archbiſhop of Canterbury. The bride in her nuptial habit was ſupported by the duke of York and prince William, his majeſty's brothers; and her train was borne by ten unmarried ladies daughters of dukes and earls. The duke of Cumberland gave her hand to his majeſty, and immediately on their joining hands, the Park and Tower cannon were fired ‡. The whole nation united in teſtifying their joy on their king's union with a princeſs, whoſe amiable character promiſed future felicity both to her royal conſort and his ſubjects; and ſo well have theſe expectations been juſtified, that even calumny has never yet ventured to whiſper the leaſt diſreſpectful inſinuation againſt her. On the 14th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of London preſented their congratulations to the royal pair on their nuptials, as alſo to the princeſs dowager of Wales: it was on this account that the common-council firſt appeared in mazarine blue ſilk gowns, agreeable to an order of that court; and which adds greatly to the ſolemnity of their public appearance.

The ceremony of the coronation remained to be performed, which took place on September 22d, and Weſtminſter-hall was prepared for the coronation banquet by taking away the courts of judicature, boarding the floor, erecting canopies, and building galleries for the accommodation of ſpectators. A platform was laid from the hall to the abbey-church where the king and queen were crowned; and all the houſes and ſtreets within ſight of the proceſſion were faced and crouded with ſcaffolding, as was the inſide of the cathedral on each ſide almoſt up to the choir. Theſe occaſional erections, which were well contrived both for convenience and ſecurity, prepared the ſpectators for ſomething ſolemn and ſublime; but when all theſe benches were filled with above 200,000 people of both ſexes in gay apparel, they exhibited an aſtoniſhing ſpecimen of the wealth and populouſneſs of Great Britain, from all parts of which their

* See p. 385 ante. † Road act of 1 Geo. III. ‡ Annual Regiſter, 1761. p. 211.

their curioſity had brought them; and they even eclipſed in grandeur the proceſſion they came to view, notwithſtanding the profuſion of jewels, and other circumſtances of pomp attending it *. A. D. 1761.

Spain had not as yet taken an open part in the war, but ſome overtures toward a peace having been made, France artfully contrived to bring Spain in as a party; and Mr. Pitt ſeeing a perfect union of intereſts and councils between the two courts, thought the intentions of Spain remained no longer equivocal, and that a war with her was therefore inevitable. He had received intimation of a private treaty lately concluded between the courts of Verſailles and Madrid, ſince known by the name of the family compact; he is ſaid to have expatiated on theſe particulars in council, and to have propoſed ſending an armament immediately into the Mediterranean without any formality, to ſtrike ſome important blow, if the miniſtry of Spain ſhould refuſe to give inſtant ſatisfaction as to her intentions, to the court of Great Britain. He declared that ſhould his propoſal be rejected or poſtponed, he would reſign his employment; and the ſame declaration was made by his brother-in-law earl Temple, who ſupported the ſecretary's advice: but the other members were not for ſuch deciſive proceedings, they conſidered this prompt propoſal as a ſtep too delicate to be hazarded, and were for having recourſe firſt to negociation. On the 5th of October Mr. Pitt reſigned his office; that, as he expreſſed himſelf in a letter to a friend in the city, he might not remain reſponſible for meaſures which he was no longer allowed to guide: but notwithſtanding his abrupt ſeceſſion, his ſervices were rewarded with a penſion of 3000*l. per annum.* which was to extend during the lives of his lady and ſon; and as he then declined the diſtinction of nobility for himſelf, his lady was made baroneſs of Chatham, with the title of baron to deſcend to her heirs male †. The ſeals were on the 9th, delivered to the earl of Egremont, and this removal of the popular miniſter, by thwarting thoſe vigorous meaſures that had raiſed the nation from deſpondency, was the ſource of great clamour among his numerous friends; and heightened the animoſity between the court and country parties.

The corporation of London, from whom the voice of the nation is generally firſt heard, and by whom it is often firſt guided, carried two motions in a court on the 22d, the one, to inſtruct the city members in the ſenſe of the citizens on the preſent critical conjuncture; and the other, to return the thanks of the court to Mr. Pitt, for the many and important ſervices, rendered to his king and country: a third motion was engrafted on the latter, which was, that in the ſaid thanks, they do lament his reſignation, its conſequences, *&c.* at this critical juncture. The points on which the city members were inſtructed, were to endeavour at a repeal or amendment of the late act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, "in reſpect of the inconveniencies ariſing from the compulſive "clauſe; by which a door has been opened to the greateſt frauds and perjuries, "and if continued, muſt become the deſtruction of all private credit, ſo eſſen-"tial to the ſupport of a trading people ‡:"—to promote all neceſſary meaſures

* Smollet's Contin. vol. IV. p. 232. † Idem. p. 324, 325. ‡ This was accordingly done by ſtat. 2 Geo. III. c. 2.

A. D. 1761. for the eſtabliſhing good oeconomy in the diſtribution of the national treaſure, and endeavour to get a committee appointed to inquire into illicit practices in the management of it:—that conſidering the importance of our conqueſts, they ſhould, with their utmoſt power and abilities, oppoſe all attempts for giving up ſuch places as might tend to leſſen our preſent ſecurity, reſtore the naval power of France, and expoſe us to freſh hoſtilities; particularly to preſerve our ſole and excluſive right to our acquiſitions in North America, and its fiſheries:—and laſtly to concur in proſecuting the war with the utmoſt vigour, ſo as to obtain a ſafe and honourable peace.

Another grand exhibition yet remained to compleat the pageantry of this year; in which according to cuſtom the citizens of London have an opportunity of ſhewing their affection to a new king by entertaining him at Guildhall on the firſt mayoralty which commences after his acceſſion. Sir Samuel Fludyer was the mayor that enjoyed the honour of this royal viſit; and while he went as uſual to Weſtminſter by water, their majeſties, the princeſs dowager of Wales, the princeſſes Auguſta and Carolina, the duke of York, the princes William, Henry, and Frederic, the princeſs Amelia, and the duke of Cumberland, with a numerous retinue of nobility, officers of ſtate, and foreign ambaſſadors, went into the city to ſee the proceſſion at its return. The moſt remarkable circumſtances that diſtinguiſhed his majeſty's journey into the city were the prodigious acclamations and tokens of regard beſtowed by the populace on Mr. Pitt, who was accompanied in his chariot by lord Temple. At every ſtop, the mob clung about the carriage, hugged his ſervants, kiſſed his horſes, and even wanted to unharneſs them that they might draw his chariot themſelves. There was a continued ſhout all the way, and the gentlemen and ladies in balconies and windows, waved their hats and handkerchiefs to him as he paſſed. The earl of Bute did not paſs unnoticed, though the ſalutations he received were of a different nature from thoſe beſtowed on the diſcarded ſecretary.

Their majeſties and the reſt of the royal family firſt went to Mr. Barclay's facing Bow-church in Cheapſide, where a room had been decorated for their reception; and having ſeen the lord-mayor and the city companies paſs, they were conducted by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, in which the dinner, both for magnificence and order, was generally allowed to ſurpaſs that in Weſtminſter-hall at the coronation. His majeſty was pleaſed to declare that to be elegantly entertained he muſt come into the city; the foreign miniſters in general expreſſed their ſurprize, and one of them ſaid that this entertainment was fit only for one king to give to another*. A ball followed; the dancing continued till 12 o'clock, and the croud of carriages and throng were ſo great, that the royal gueſts did not reach St. James's till two in the morning. The houſes both in London and Weſtminſter on their return were all illuminated, and ſome of them adorned with ingenious tranſparent devices: Mr. Pitt was attended back to his own houſe with the ſame tumultuous tokens of regard that he was honoured with when going into the city. How the diſtinctions that were paid to

* Annual Regiſter, 1761, p. 241.

to Mr. Pitt were conſtrued at court may be gueſſed, by an indiſcreet faſhion adopted during this reign of affecting to deſpiſe the ſentiments of the people, and of ſtigmatizing the honeſt though perhaps coarſe expreſſions of popular favour or diſlike, with odious epithets. A.D. 1761.

The common-council, on November 18th, reſolved to erect a ſtatue of his majeſty in the Royal Exchange among the other ſovereigns of England which decorate the inner court; and to put up his picture with that of the queen in Guildhall. The committee that ſuperintended the late entertainment waited upon their majeſties to return the thanks of the court for their condeſcenſion in honouring the city with their company; to acquaint them with the intentions of the court; and to requeſt them to ſit for their pictures. The favour was granted; the pictures were placed over the huſtings in Guildhall, and the ſtatue erected in the niche next to that of George II. but without making any encomiums on the other ſtatues, it may be remarked that this is ſo clumſy and aukward, with ſo little reſemblance of the royal perſonage whoſe name it bears; that it would be a greater compliment to all parties to take it down, than it was to ſet up ſo taſteleſs a piece of ſculpture, to offend the ſpectator by ſtanding there for his admiration.

The Britiſh miniſter at Madrid was directed to demand in reſpectful terms of that court, an explanation of the ſecret treaty which had been lately concluded with France; and to declare that a refuſal of this ſatisfaction would be conſidered as a denunciation of hoſtilities. The anſwer was evaſive, and imported that this demand was itſelf a declaration of war: Mr. Pitt's intended meaſures were therefore indirectly juſtified on January 4th, 1762, when war was declared againſt Spain in due form *. The ſucceſſes that ſo ſpeedily followed were owing to our being already in condition for inſtant action, and Spain entering into the conteſt when her ally was already exhauſted and reduced. 1762.

The nature of this hiſtory calls ſometimes for odd tranſitions from events of importance to ridiculous occurrences, which yet muſt not be overlooked; and may be accepted as an apology for ſhifting the ſcene from the war with Spain to the Cock lane ghoſt, which became a ſubject of equal importance at the time.

In the year 1756, Mr. K. a broker, married a young lady of Norfolk with whom he lived very happily for a ſhort time, until ſhe died in childbed, and the child alſo; when her ſiſter came to reſide with him in the character of his houſekeeper. Their familiar ſituation ſoon ripened into a tender affection for each other, and the ſtrictneſs of the canon law not admitting them to marry, they reſigned themſelves to the impulſes of nature without the ſanction of the church, made their wills mutually in each other's favour, and removing to town, lodged for ſome time in the houſe of one Parſons in Cock-lane Weſt Smithfield, who was pariſh clerk to St. Sepulchre's without Newgate. While K. remained here, his landlord borrowed money of him, and he was obliged to ſue him before he could be repaid; which creating uneaſineſs between them, K. left his lodgings at an hour's warning and removed to Clerkenwell: here the

* Smollet's Contin. vol. IV. p. 350—355.

A. D. 1762. young lady ſoon after died of the ſmall pox on February 2d, 1766, as was atteſted in the courſe of the enſuing tranſaction, by the phyſician and apothecary who attended her.

The ſcheme of revenge concerted as may be ſuppoſed by Parſons, proved the occaſion of this piece of ſecret hiſtory being blazed abroad. In the month of January this year, an alarm ſpread that Parſons's daughter, a girl of about 11 years of age, was viſited by a ſpirit; ſhe was ſeized with fits and ſtrange agitations, while noiſes like ſcratching, knocking, fluttering, and whiſpering, diſturbed the apartment where ſhe lay. The family contrived to enter into converſation with this inviſible ſpirit by means of theſe noiſes, by dictating how many knocks ſhould ſerve for anſwers either affirmative or negative; ſcratching was underſtood to expreſs diſpleaſure. The terms of conference being thus eſtabliſhed, the ſpirit was interrogated, and made to declare itſelf the ſpirit of Fanny, which was the name of the deceaſed lady; and that ſhe had been poiſoned by K. when ill of the ſmall pox, by putting arſenic into purl.

The ſound of the noiſes varied at different times, ſeeming to proceed occaſionally from different parts of the room where the child lay; and as her preſence was neceſſary to the production of the noiſes, ſo the ſpirit declared it would follow her wherever ſhe went. The circumſtances of this ſtrange viſitation being reported with many idle exaggerations, intereſted the public to ſuch a degree, that in all companies nothing was heard but remarks on the ghoſt in Cock-lane; and at this place ſuperſtition and curioſity occaſioned a perpetual flux and reflux of people of all ranks and conditions. What was at firſt undertaken from malicious views, now became a ſource of conſiderable profit; and ſome who entered the houſe from motives of mirth and ridicule only, were ſo ſtruck with a ſcene that coincided with the early prejudices of education, as to become converts to the general perſuaſion. The girl was actually removed to other houſes; the noiſes accompanied her: the ſtrangeneſs of an occurrence that no one could account for from natural cauſes, made an impreſſion on perſons of ſuperior underſtanding; and two clergymen became the avowed patrons of this inarticulate revelation. The infidel part of the audience took ſome pains to find the ghoſt by unripping wainſcots and floors where they thought they heard it, as if they were in ſearch for a rat; by making the girl lie with her arms out of bed, and afterward by muffling and binding her hands and feet; but the ſounds ſtill defeated all precautions to ſilence them: it was in vain they mentioned *ventriloqui* or perſons who were known to have the faculty of talking or uttering ſtrange inward noiſes, and making them appear to come from any diſtance they pleaſe without moving their lips; for their unbelief brought them to ſhame, and their defeat to vexation.

At laſt Fanny was decoyed into an unguarded promiſe to attend one of the gentlemen down to the vault of St. John's church, Clerkenwell, where the body was buried; and to give a token of her preſence there by a knock upon the coffin, as a teſt of her veracity. At one o'clock in the morning, the ſpirit being then duly informed of the intention, the two believing clergymen, with a gentleman

a gentleman well known in the literary world for his abilities in language, went to the vault, where the ſpirit was ſolemnly required to fulfil her promiſe! But neither hearing nor ſeeing any thing beſide themſelves, they returned; and were rewarded for their nocturnal embaſſy, by having it perpetuated in a well known ſatirical poem publiſhed on the occaſion*. A. D. 1762.

The

* The following extract is given as a high finiſhed deſcription of this ſerio-comic adventure.

" Dark was the night, it was that hour,
" When *Terror* reigns in fulleſt pow'r,
" When as he learn'd of old have ſaid,
" The yawning grave gives up her dead,
" When *Murder*, *Rapine* by her ſide,
" Stalks o'er the earth with giant ſtride;
" Our Quixotes (for that knight of old
" Was not in truth by half ſo bold,
" Though *Reaſon* at the ſame time cries,
" Our Quixotes are not half ſo wiſe,
" Since they with other follies boaſt
" An expedition 'gainſt a ghoſt)
" Through the dull deep ſurrounding gloom,
" In cloſe array t'ward Fanny's tomb
" Adventur'd forth – *Caution* before,
" With heedful ſtep, the lanthorn bore,
" Pointing at graves; and in the rear,
" Trembling and talking loud, went *Fear*.
" The churchyard teem'd – th' unſettled ground,
" As in an ague, ſhook around;
" While in ſome dreary vault confin'd,
" Or riding on the hollow wind,
" *Horror*, which turns the heart to ſtone,
" In dreadful ſounds was heard to groan.
" All ſtaring, wild, and out of breath,
" At length they reach the place of death.
" A vault it was, long time applied
" To hold the laſt remains of pride:
" No beggar there, of humble race,
" And humble fortunes, finds a place.
" To reſt in pomp, as well as eaſe
" The only way's to pay the fees.
" Fools, rogues, and whores, if rich and great,
" Proud e'en in death, here rot in ſtate.
" No thieves diſrobe the well dreſt dead,
" No plumbers ſteal the ſacred lead,
" Quiet and ſafe the bodies lie,
" No ſextons ſell, no ſurgeons buy.
" Thrice each the pond'rous key applied,
" And thrice to turn it vainly tried,
" Till taught by *Prudence* to unite,
" And ſtraining with collected might,
" The ſtubborn wards reſiſt no more,
" But open flies the growling door.
" Three paces back they fell amaz'd,
" Like ſtatues ſtood, like madmen gaz'd;
" The frighted blood forſakes the face,
" And ſeeks the heart with quicker pace;
" The throbbing heart its fears declares,
" And upright ſtand the briſtled hairs;
" The head in wild diſtraction ſwims;
" Cold ſweats bedew the trembling limbs;
" *Nature*, whilſt fears her boſom chill,
" Suſpends her pow'rs, and *Life* ſtands ſtill.
" Thus had they ſtood till now, but *Shame*
" (An uſeful, though neglected dame,
" By Heav'n deſign'd the friend of man,
" Though we degrade her all we can,
" And ſtrive as our firſt proof of wit,
" Her name and nature to forget)
" Came to their aid in happy hour,
" And with a wand of mighty pow'r
" Struck on their hearts; vain fears ſubſide,
" And baffled, leave the field to *Pride*.
" Shall they, (forbid it *Fame*) ſhall they
" The dictates of vile *Fear* obey?
" Shall they, the idols of the town,
" To bugbears *Fancy* form'd bow down?
" Shall they, who greateſt zeal expreſt,
" And undertook for all the reſt,
" Whoſe matchleſs courage all admire,
" Inglorious from the taſk retire?
" How would the wicked ones rejoice,
" And infidels exalt their voice,
" If *M–e* and *Planſible* were found,
" By ſhadows aw'd to quit their ground?
" How would fools laugh, ſhould it appear
" *Pompoſo* was the ſlave of *Fear*?
" Periſh the thought! though to our eyes
" In all its terrors *Hell* ſhould riſe,
" Though thouſand ghoſts in dread array,
" With glaring eyeballs croſs our way,
" Though *Caution* trembling ſtands aloof,
" Still we will on, and dare the proof.
" They ſaid; and without farther halt,
" Dauntleſs march'd onward to the vault.
" What mortal man who e'er drew breath,
" Shall break into the houſe of Death,
" With foot unhallow'd, and from thence
" The myſt'ries of that ſtate diſpenſe,
" Unleſs they with due rites prepare
" Their weaker ſenſe, ſuch ſights to bear,
" And gain permiſſion from the ſtate,
" On earth their journals to relate?
" Poets themſelves without a crime,
" Cannot attempt it e'en in rhyme,
" But always on ſuch grand occaſion,
" Prepare a ſolemn invocation,
" A poſy for grim *Pluto* weave,
" And in ſmooth numbers aſk his leave.
" But why this caution? why prepare
" Rites needleſs now? for thrice in air
" The *Spirit* of the night hath ſneez'd,
" And thrice hath clap'd his wings well pleas'd.
" Deſcend then *Truth*, and guard thy ſide,
" My muſe, my patroneſs, and guide!

" Let

A. D. 1762. The credit of the ghoſt, the girl, and the three deputies ſtood now in great jeopardy; to elude the diſgrace therefore, a report was ſpread that the coffin and body had been removed out of the vault: but Mr. K. who began to intereſt himſelf in defence of his reputation, deprived them of this laſt refuge, by ordering the coffin to be opened before ſufficient witneſſes. The undertaker ſoon diſcovered and knew the coffin; it was opened before the clergyman of the pariſh, the clerk, the ſexton, Mr. K. and ſome others, and exhibited the ſad remains of mortality. Mr. K. then judged proper to vindicate his character in a legal manner: on the 10th of July therefore, Parſons and his wife, Mary Frazer a woman who lived in the houſe, and who officiated as interpreter between the ghoſt and the ſpectators; one of the clergymen, and a tradeſman, who had been active dupes in the affair; were all tried and convicted of a conſpiracy againſt the life and character of Mr. K. by a ſpecial jury at Guild-hall. The court being willing that the proſecutor, who had been ſo much injured in the tranſaction, ſhould receive ſome reparation from the offenders; deferred giving ſentence for ſeven or eight months, in hopes that the parties might make it up in the interim: accordingly the clergyman and tradeſman compromiſed their ſhare of the matter by a large ſum of money, and were diſmiſſed with a ſevere reprimand. Parſons was ſentenced to ſtand in the pillory three times in one month, and to be impriſoned two years; his wife was impriſoned one year; and Mary Frazer was committed to Bridewell for ſix months *.

This mode of proſecution was the only expedient to ſuppreſs an infamous ſcheme, and prevent other ghoſts from plaguing mankind: for as the doctrine of ſpirits is ſupported by our religion, it could not be diſproved by law. This ghoſt therefore being beyond the reach of a court of judicature in every reſpect, was wiſely overlooked, and the living actors in the ſcheme, as tangible beings, were laid hold of in the manner they deſerved.

The reader has already ſeen the complaints made by Mr. Evelyn †, of the incommodious pavement of the ſtreets in the metropolis, ſome little time before the great fire; and no conſiderable reformation had taken place ſince. The high ſtreets had indeed flat pavements on each ſide for foot paſſengers; but theſe were very negligently repaired: ranges of thick poſts, which took up the ſpace of a line of paſſengers, divided the horſe way from that of the foot; and beſide abridging the paſſage by day, ſtood dangerous obſtructions by night. Projecting ſpouts in narrow old-ſtreets ſtill poured the collected rain from the roofs of houſes, impetuouſly on the dripping paſſenger; while in all the ſtreets, large ſign-boards hung acroſs, by irons from the fronts of houſes, which in

4 pro-

" Let others at invention aim,
" And ſeek by falſities for fame;
" Our ſtory wants not, at this time,
" Flounces and furbeloes in rhyme:
" Relate plain facts; be brief and bold;
" And let the poets fam'd of old,
" Seek, while our artleſs tale we tell,
" In vain to find a parallel:
" Silent all three went in,—about
" All three turn'd ſilent,—and came out."
Churchill's Ghoſt B. II.

* Annual Regiſter, and Lond. Mag. 1762. Smollet.

† Vid. p. 217, *ante*.

proportion to the abilities of ſhop-keepers, were carried to extravagant degrees of oſtentation, and not only obſtructed the view but alſo the free circulation of the air; grating the ear with moſt diſcordant creakings as they ſwung to and fro in windy weather. The middle of the ſtreets were paved with large pebbles, of all ſizes and ſhapes, rough to the horſe and uneaſy to the rider; which continually worn by carriages into dangerous holes, the mud lay in too great quantities to ſuffer the ſtreets to be called clean, excepting in extreme dry weather, when the duſt was as troubleſome as the dirt while wet. Weſtminſter had the honour of ſetting the firſt example in correcting all theſe nuſances and deformities, by procuring an act * with ample powers; by virtue of which all the ſigns and projections from ſhops were removed, the poſts were taken up, the ſtreets were either raiſed or lowered to bring them nearer to a level, the footways on each ſide were elevated, defined by kerb ſtones, and paved as ſmooth as the floor of a room: the carriage way was paved with ſquared Scots granate, cloſely laid in gravel, arched in the middle, with proper channels on each ſide. The lamps were uniformly diſpoſed at equal diſtances; and the expedition with which this grand deſign was executed, was as remarkable as the elegant appearance of the ſtreets when finiſhed. A. D. 1762.

On the 7th of April, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, waited on the king with an addreſs of congratulation on the conqueſt of Martinico, the ſtrongeſt and moſt valuable of the French ſugar iſlands, and of the iſland of St. Lucia; which were reduced by general Monckton and admiral Rodney.

None of the regulations hitherto made having been able to reduce fiſh to reaſonable prices at the London markets, a ſcheme was undertaken by the ſociety for the encouragements of arts, manufactures and commerce †, to bring fiſh from diſtant ports to London and Weſtminſter by land carriage: and an act of parliament was obtained for that laudable purpoſe ‡: the following were the principal heads of this law. Any perſon whatever, though no fiſherman, was allowed to buy at any market, ſea-coaſt, port, or river, all ſorts of ſizeable fiſh, and to ſell the ſame in thoſe cities, paying the cuſtomary dues; Covent Garden market and its precincts excepted: the carriages employed in this ſervice were to carry fiſh only, and might travel on Sundays and holidays; they were to be numbered and entered at the Hackney coach office: no proprietor of ſuch fiſh was to break bulk, or ſell any fiſh until brought to the reſpective markets, and there publicly expoſed to ſale; ſalmon and lobſters excepted: fiſhmongers and others were not to buy any of the ſaid fiſh to be divided into lots or ſhares, in order to be retailed by any but the firſt buyer, on penalty of 20 *l.* To prevent engroſſing large quantities of fiſh, the lots were limited; as for inſtance, freſh ſalmon, ſturgeon, or large cod, by the ſingle fiſh; large haddocks, four in a lot;

* Stat. 2 Geo. III. c. 21. explained and enlarged by 3 Geo. III. c. 23. 4 Geo. III. c. 39. 5 Geo. III. c. 50. 6 Geo. III. c. 54. For the liberty of St. Martin le Grand, ſee 9 Geo. III. c. 13.

† Anderſon's Hiſt. of comm. vol. II. p. 429.

‡ Stat. 2 Geo. III. c. 15.

A. D. 1762. lot; mackrel, herrings, &c. ſixty in a lot; and other kinds of fiſh in proportion to their ſizes: exceptions were made with regard to ſalted or dried fiſh, oyſters, carp, or tench.

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. advanced 2000*l.* for this ſcheme, and the gentleman who planned and undertook the ſuperintendency of it added 1500*l.* more; with which capital he actually brought great quantities of fiſh to market for two or three years. But the ſcheme being to reduce the price of fiſh, it follows that the better this end was anſwered, the leſs profit accrued to increaſe the fund, or even to ſupport it, the wear of carriages conſidered. Beſide, the fiſhmongers were powerful opponents and counteracted the plan by various expedients; ſo that at laſt it dwindled to nothing. Indeed no artificial projects for ſupplying the neceſſaries of life are likely to eſtabliſh themſelves; and without they do this the ends are rather perverted by the defeat. To eſtabliſh themſelves the perſons engaged in them muſt find their private account in them; they muſt be built on the common principles of trade: it ſeems therefore that no more can be done than to keep every trade as open as poſſible, and then prices will be regulated by natural circumſtances, the only laws by which they can be governed.

The great cauſe which had been often argued and long depending, between the city and the diſſenters, concerning their eligibility and obligation to ſerve the office of ſheriff, came on at Guildhall the 5th of July: when after ſeveral learned pleadings, the judges gave their opinion that diſſenters were not liable to ſerve the office. The city afterward appealed from this deciſion to the houſe of Lords * where it was confirmed.

On the 12th of Auguſt a little after 7 in the morning, the queen was delivered of a prince, which event was immediately announced by a diſcharge of the Tower guns; and juſt after, the waggons loaded with the treaſure of the Hermione, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip taken by the Active and Favourite, two Engliſh frigates, entered St. James's ſtreet in their way to the Tower. They were twenty in number, and were preceded by a company of light horſe with kettle drums, trumpets, french horns, and hautboys; each waggon was eſcorted by four marines with bayonets fixed, and was decorated with Engliſh colours over thoſe of Spain. The treaſure was ſoon after conveyed to the Bank, and was eſtimated at 2,276,716 dollars, beſide other rich effects among the cargo †. On the 14th an addreſs from the city was preſented on the birth of the prince, who was on the 17th created prince of Wales &c. and was on September 11th baptiſed by the name of George Auguſtus Frederic.

The duke of Newcaſtle firſt lord of the treaſury, and who had always been a ſtaunch leader of the whigs, finding a decay of that influence he had long poſſeſſed in the adminiſtration, had reſigned his high office the latter end of May; and the intereſt by which he was ſupplanted, became the ruling power, by the appointment of Lord Bute to ſucceed him: other reſignations followed of diſguſted whigs; for though the names of whig and tory were almoſt loſt, the

* Annual Regiſter, 1762. p. 99. † Lond. Mag. 1762. p. 396. 446.

the principles remained alive, and it became evident that the latter party were now elevated into the ſunſhine of the court, and directed the affairs of the nation *. Diſſenſions grew violent, the conduct of the war became difficult, and its ſupplies uncertain; if the preſent adminiſtration failed, their failure would be attributed to incapacity; if their meaſures continued the national ſucceſs, that ſucceſs they thought would be made uſe of as an argument for ſuch terms of pacification, that they deſpaired of procuring. Theſe reaſons diſpoſed the new miniſtry cordially toward peace; and on the 30th of Auguſt the lord-mayor received a letter from the earl of Egremont's ſecretary, informing him that the duke de Nivernois was come over to negociate a treaty, and that the duke of Bedford was nominated to go to Paris, on the ſame pacific errand. A. D. 1762.

Alderman Beckford, who was a gentleman of ample fortune, and carried on an extenſive trade; who was above all reſerve in the declaration of his ſentiments, which were free and manly, though not expreſſed with that grace which is often of more ſervice in the diſguiſe of real opinions, than to the honeſt declaration of them; openly joined the oppoſition to the new miniſtry under the earl of Bute. He was now in rotation for the mayoralty, but finding the uſual practices employed by the court party to ſet aſide independent men were in agitation againſt him, he declared a reſolution of reſigning his gown: but his requeſt being referred to future conſideration by the court of aldermen, he was put up to the common-hall on Michaelmas-day with alderman Bridgen; who returned them both to the aldermen for their choice. Whether it was in hopes that he would perſiſt in declining his future ſervices to the city, or whether the choice of the aldermen was guided by more ſincere motives; every of one them voted for Beckford, one excepted, who ſcratched for Bridgen. It would have been a very ill compliment to ſo reſpectable a teſtimony of the city's regard for him, had he refuſed compliance with their deſires; he therefore promiſed that notwithſtanding the ill ſtate of his health, he would exert the utmoſt of his abilities in diſcharging the great truſt repoſed in him, and ſupport the privileges, cuſtoms, and immunities of the city to the extent of his power.

The operations of the war however ſtill continued amidſt the negociations for peace, and Havanna the principal ſea port on the iſland of Cuba being gallantly reduced by admiral Sir George Pococke, and the earl of Albemarle; the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, congratulated his majeſty on October 4th on that important acquiſition. The French had endeavoured to gain the honour of a puny conqueſt by taking poſſeſſion of St. John's in Newfoundland; but on the 12th of October a letter from the ſecretary of the admiralty informed the lord-mayor of its being retaken by lord Colville and Colonel Amherſt, and the garriſon of 800 men made priſoners of war †. On the 8th of November the ſecretary of ſtate ſent to inform the lord-mayor that the preliminaries of pacification had been ſigned by the duke of Bedford at Fontainbleau

* Annual Regiſter, 1762. p. 47. † Lond. Mag. 1762. p. 564.

A. D. bleau on the 3d; in consequence of this, a cessation of arms was proclaimed at
1762. London on December 1st, and leave given for persons to go out of the kingdom in the packet boats, without taking passes from the secretary's office *. The defi-
1763. nitive treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris on February 10th 1763, was proclaimed at London on the 22d of March.

The original cause of our quarrel with France was for her incroachments on our settlements in North America: by this peace full security was obtained against future depredations; the fourth and seventh articles confirming to Great Britain the country named Canada, in its utmost extent, and so far the original object of the war was obtained. This stretched the northern part of our continental possessions in America, from one sea to the other; while the cession of Louisbourg to the Mississippi, and of Spanish Florida, rendered our American empire compleat: no frontiers can be more distinctly defined, or more perfectly secured. But this peace was procured by a long contest, and at a great expence of blood and treasure; we gave up several important conquests; and the great point of discussion with the nation, especially now party dissensions gave additional force to every objection against the ministry, was, how far we were indemnified in all these respects by the terms agreed to? These particulars must be left to the decision of others; it is sufficient to observe that this peace was far from giving general satisfaction.

Without going out of our way to enter into the merits of this negociation, it may be observed in general, that as we are usually successful in war, and as these successes naturally give us pleasure; so are we as uniformly discontented with whatever peace is made. We are apt to conclude that we are to retain all our conquests, or to receive equivalents for them; but those who have ever heard of the balance of power will consider the states of Europe, as an eminent writer somewhere expresses it, as forming one great republic, which interests itself in the concerns of every individual state; and will not let any one power so far oppress another, as to grow too great by destroying or endangering its independency. The maintaining this grand equipoize gives rise to continual negociations and to many wars on the continent, the causes of which are less known to common observers than the events of them. If on this view of things the question is started, of what benefit it is to make conquests by arms, if we are liable to lose them by treaties? The reply may be, they are seized as pledges to reduce an unreasonable state to submit to the arbitration of a congress: and should success incline to the unjust side, the same end is still effected of bringing private disputes to a public discussion.

The citizens of London had not been in good humour since the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and the bill now depending in parliament granting additional duties on wine, cyder, and perry, which was to subject the makers of cyder and perry to the excise laws; was far from reconciling them to the measures of his successors in power. On the same day that the peace was proclaimed, the court of common-council resolved on a petition to the house of commons

* Ann. Reg. 1762. p. 108.

against ſo much of the bill as brought the makers of thoſe liquors under the exciſe; and the following day they prepared inſtructions for their members, to oppoſe this new attempt at extending the exciſe laws "as inconſiſtent with "thoſe principles of liberty which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed this nation from "arbitrary governments:" and they hinted "that whatever may be the neceſſity "of the times, the ſmallneſs of the ſum indicates that cannot be the only motive "for ſo extraordinary a meaſure." So ſtrenuouſly did the city exert itſelf againſt a bill the conſequences of which were ſo juſtly dreaded, that on March 28 the common-council reſolved to petition each branch of the legiſlature before whom it was depending. Theſe petitions were accordingly preſented, though without any effect, for it paſſed into a law *; but gave riſe to ſo much diſturbance, not only in the cyder counties but all over the kingdom, that it was firſt altered †, and afterward repealed ‡.

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It was in the midſt of theſe growing indications of general ill humour, that the earl of Bute thought proper to retire from his high ſtation by an abrupt reſignation: he was ſucceeded by the right honourable George Grenville, but was ſtill thought to continue the ſecret director of thoſe meaſures he no longer choſe to avow.

Addreſſes are ſo ſtatedly preſented from the corporation on all public events, that the ſentiments of the people on ordinary occaſions often give way to what has now become a meer formal ceremony: but when this compliment was propoſed, to return thanks for the peace, which was perhaps more diſagreeable to the people on account of the parties that managed it than on its own intrinſic merits, the common-council could not be prevailed on to comply with the uſual formality. An addreſs in the name of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen was indeed obtained, but it was very feebly ſupported: when it was to be preſented on the 12th of May, the lord-mayor pleaded indiſpoſition, and did not attend; Sir Charles Aſgill ſupplied his place as *locum tenens*, with only ſix aldermen, the ſheriffs, chamberlain, town clerk, and recorder §. The populace ſaluted the proceſſion with hiſſes; the great bell in St. Bride's ſteeple tolled as if a funeral was paſſing, and a dumb peal with muffled bells ſucceeded: Bow bells alſo paid the addreſſers the ſame indecent compliment at their return.

CHAP. XXIV.

From the proſecution of Mr. Wilkes, to his being elected alderman of the ward of Farringdon without **.

THE tide of ſucceſs that ſo proſperouſly attended our arms at the cloſe of the late reign had diffuſed ſo general a ſatisfaction, that parties might be con-

* Stat. 3 Geo. III. c. 12.
† 4 Geo. III. c. 7.
‡ 6 Geo. III. c. 14.
§ James Eyre Eſq; of Gray's-inn, who was choſen recorder April 7th preceding, on the death of Sir Wiliam Morton.
** As the author has now almoſt left all regular hiſtories behind him, and is come down to times with-

A. D. 1763. conſidered as extinct; until a change of men and meaſures under a new reign revived diſtinctions almoſt forgotten; and the terms of the peace, as different branches of commerce happened to be affected by them, generated additional ſeeds of diſcontent. The very day of lord Bute's appointment as firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, a literary champion ſtepped forth to defend the miniſtry in a political paper intitled the *Briton*. Whether this writer had a commiſſion for his employment or took up his pen officiouſly as a cadet, he proved a meer Marplot in the title of his eſſays; as this name gave occaſion to a violent antagoniſt to denominate his paper the *North Briton*.

Here it is that the writer of this hiſtory begins to feel a more than ordinary difficulty in his taſk; as the diſſenſions which this ſince famous North Briton gave riſe to, ſtill continue to agitate the metropolis, and to influence the opinions of the whole nation. To relate the enſuing tranſactions fairly, a writer ought to view facts with the indifference of an unconcerned ſpectator; unconcerned as to the parties, and intereſted only as to the conſequences in a general view: and to attempt this conduct calls for ſome degree of fortitude; as none but readers who are equally cool will receive any gratification from a plain narration, in which the licences taken in anonymous productions are not to be expected.

If the meaſures then purſued by the miniſtry, if the management of our domeſtic œconomy, were liable to juſt cenſure; the writer of the North Briton might have found ſufficient employment for his pen by ſtating them to the public in a proper point of view; and for this he would have intitled himſelf to their acknowledgments. But when he made that paper the vehicle of illiberal invectives againſt a whole nation, becauſe ſome individuals of them afforded him opportunity to gratify a private pique; when he appeared to delight in virulent perſonal ſcurrility; theſe blemiſhes gave much offence to the ſenſible part of mankind at the time, and would have long ſince conſigned the North Briton to deſerved oblivion, had not the injudicious proceedings againſt its reputed author given conſequence to him and his writings, and unhappily brought a vulgar ſtile of political altercation in faſhion.

The 45th number of the North Briton was a ſevere and reproachful commentary on the king's ſpeech April 19th at the cloſe of the ſeſſion of parliament; wherein he informed the houſes of the peace being concluded: and the harſh terms in which this attack was made, were ill juſtified by repreſenting the ſpeech delivered by the ſovereign only as the ſpeech of the miniſter. Whatever objections may be made againſt the meaſures of government, no ſerious well wiſher to his country, that is able to reaſon to conſequences, will ever juſtify treating the firſt magiſtrate with contempt. Thus far then the North Briton, whoever

in his own memory, as well as within the recollection of his readers; it is the leſs neceſſary to croud the page by quoting thoſe temporary materials, to which every one may have recourſe for his ſatisfaction. If every detached fact here combined into one narrative was ſtill to be ſeparately authenticated, quotations would become too numerous, circumſtances growing more minute. It is hoped theſe conſiderations may be accepted as an apology for the leſs frequent citation of authorities in the ſhort remainder of this hiſtory, except where particular caſes ſeem to require corroboration.

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whoever he was, acted unbecoming a good ſubject, and unworthy the character of a gentleman: if the reputed author afterward acquired popularity, he owed it to the extreme and badly conducted reſentment of the offended parties, and to the ſecurity the Engliſh laws happily afford every man againſt unjuſtifiable acts of power.

No preſcription can alter the nature of what is in itſelf illegal. It had long been uſual in caſes of libels for all ſecretaries of ſtate to iſſue general warrants for apprehending the authors, printers and publiſhers; and theſe warrants deſcribing no particular perſons, the meſſengers were ſupported in a diſcretional oppreſſive power of taking up whoever they ſuſpected of coming within the limits of the warrant. But the preſent times were more critical: as an opinion was current that the adminiſtration of affairs was conducted upon arbitrary principles, a ſevere ſcrutiny was made into all the actions of the miniſtry, with a view of purſuing them to extremity, if they were found to deviate in any reſpect from the ſtrict line of rigid law. The advantage was gained, for a warrant of this nature was iſſued by lord Halifax againſt the author, &c. of the North Briton No. 45; and as it was not difficult to find a man who did not aim at concealment, the meſſengers on the laſt day of April, took into cuſtody John Wilkes, Eſq; member for Ayleſbury in Buckinghamſhire.

Whether Mr. Wilkes was the author of this paper or not, the manner of apprehending him was clearly an infringement of the rights of the ſubject; and it proved eventually no leſs fortunate for the people in general than for Mr. Wilkes in particular, that he had ſpirit enough to withſtand the ſecretary's warrant, and was in circumſtances that would by no means induce him to overlook the opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf by ſo popular a meaſure. Every man will endeavour to free himſelf from oppreſſion; but prudent men comfortably ſettled in life generally ſtudy to enjoy their property quietly without hazard; and are content with eſcaping, or even with compounding matters to get free from, a litigation with powerful antagoniſts: it is not this claſs of men therefore that may be expected in ordinary caſes to aſſert their rights to the utmoſt, out of a regard to their country. Men, on the other hand, who have little to riſk, either of property or reputation, are ſure to be gainers by acting popular parts: when ſuch men therefore become the objects of miniſterial indignation, they deſerve that their private motives ſhould be overlooked; and they are intitled to ſupport ſo far as juſtice will warrant countenancing them; meerly as occaſions for vindicating the common liberties of mankind againſt the encroaching hands of power.

Mr. Wilkes ranked among this latter claſs; he was a gentleman of great abilities; his circumſtances had been rendered precarious by a life of habitual diſſipation; and it was ſtrongly reported that his ſituation had induced him to pay his court to lord Bute during his adminiſtration, to obtain the government of Canada; though without effect *. Had he proved ſucceſsful in this application, an embargo would have been laid upon the activity of his patriotiſm; but a line

* Smollet's Contin. vol. V. p. 211. Eſſay on Patriotiſm. 8vo. 1768.

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a line of conduct now opened to him equally profitable, without ſubjecting him to any ſuch reſtraints.

Upon Mr. Wilkes's apprehenſion, he obtained a *habeas corpus* from the court of Common Pleas; notwithſtanding which his papers were arbitrarily ſeized, and he was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower. On May 3d he was brought to the bar of the court of Common Pleas, where he addreſſed himſelf to the judges on the illegality and hardſhips of his commitment, in a bold and animated ſpeech: his caſe was learnedly argued, but the court requiring time to conſider it, he was remanded back until the 6th, when after another ſpirited addreſs to the court, the lord chief juſtice Pratt proceeded to give his opinion upon the three following points.

1. The legality of Mr. Wilkes's commitment.

2. The neceſſity for a ſpecification of thoſe particular paſſages in the forty-fifth number of the North-Briton, which had been deemed a libel. And,

3. Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of parliament.

With regard to the firſt point his lordſhip obſerved, that he ſhould conſider the warrant of a ſecretary of ſtate as in no reſpect ſuperior to the warrant of a common juſtice of peace; and that no magiſtrate had in reality a right *ex officio*, to apprehend any perſon, without ſtating the particular crime of which he was accuſed. Yet he remarked at the ſame time, that there were many precedents, where a nice combination of circumſtances gave ſo ſtrong a ſuſpicion of facts, that a magiſtrate was nevertheleſs ſupported in a commitment, without receiving any particular information for the foundation of the charge. He was therefore of opinion that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not illegal.

As to the ſecond point in diſpute, he was of opinion that no ſpecification was neceſſary; for had the whole paper been inſerted in the warrant, the nature of the offence did not reſt in the boſom of a judge without the aſſiſtance of a jury.

Upon the third point, he remarked, that there were but three caſes that could poſſibly affect the privilege of a member of parliament; and theſe were *treaſon*, *felony*, and the *peace*; by which is to be underſtood a breach of the peace. He obſerved that the commitment of the ſeven biſhops to the Tower*, was on the plea that they had endeavoured to diſturb the peace; which at that arbitrary time was judged ſufficient to forfeit their privilege, when there was but one honeſt judge out of four in the court of King's-bench, and he declined giving any opinion. Mr. Wilkes, he ſaid, ſtood accuſed of writing a libel, which, though a high miſdemeanor in the law, did not amount to either treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace; that at moſt it had but a tendency to diſturb the peace, and therefore could not be ſufficient to deſtroy the privilege of a member of parliament: as a member of parliament therefore Mr. Wilkes was immediately diſcharged.

Weſtminſter hall was thronged with people eager to know the event of this intereſting affair; and after Mr. Wilkes had returned his thanks to the court and to ſerjeant Glynn who pleaded his cauſe, they gave unanimous and continued

* See p. 260, *ante*.

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tinued ſhouts to expreſs their ſatisfaction. As ſoon as he had obtained his liberty, he applied by letter to the ſecretaries of ſtate for the reſtitution of his papers; and the terms he made uſe of, ſufficiently ſhewed his determination to aſſert the advantage he had gained: the ſame privilege that protected his perſon, muſt alſo ſecure his property from violation; for nothing could be more cruelly oppreſſive than by an act of power to invade his private drawers and papers, and poſſeſs themſelves of thoſe ſecrets which attend every man's affairs, and ought to be conſidered as ſacred. "I find, ſaid Mr. Wilkes, that my houſe has "been robbed, and am informed that the ſtolen goods are in the poſſeſſion of "one or both of your lordſhips. I therefore inſiſt that you do forthwith return "them." In anſwer, they confeſſed the detention of his papers, but promiſed to return ſuch as did not lead to a proof of his guilt; a very weak evaſion of a charge the coarſeneſs of which might puzzle them, as it could not be denied in as direct terms. The next day Mr. Wilkes applied to a juſtice of peace for a warrant to ſearch the houſes of the two ſecretaries; but this the magiſtrate would not venture to grant. An information was filed againſt him at the king's ſuit in the court of King's-bench as author of the North Briton, and on the meeting of the parliament, the proceedings againſt Mr. Wilkes were laid before the houſe of commons, he being a member of that houſe: the houſe voted it a falſe, ſcandalous and malicious libel; and as ſuch ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman. Mr. Wilkes on the ſame day complained to the houſe, of the breach of privilege by the impriſonment of his perſon, the plundering his houſe by ſeizing his papers; and by the ſerving him with a ſubpœna upon an information in the court of King's-bench.

When Mr. Wilkes obtained his releaſe from the Tower, his popularity induced him to ſet up a printing-preſs in his own houſe; he advertiſed the proceedings of the adminiſtration, with all the original papers; and the North Briton was republiſhed. By corrupting his workmen the miniſtry obtained a copy of a prophane and obſcene burleſque of Pope's Eſſay on Man, intitled an Eſſay on Woman; of which he had worked off about a dozen for the uſe of ſome ſelect friends. Patriotiſm however, like charity, was eſteemed ſufficient to cover a multitude of ſins: ſo that neither the uſe made of this diſcovery to depreciate Mr. Wilkes's character, nor the induſtrious circulation of all the follies and errors of his private life, ſome of which were diſhonourable enough; were able to prejudice him in the opinion of the public: when the indirect practices, by which the particulars were procured; and the views of a diſappointed miniſtry, to divert their attention from points of general importance, were conſidered; with which it was argued his private character was nowiſe concerned. In ſhort Mr. Wilkes became idolized as much as ever Dr. Sacheverel was; No. 45 was continually chalked upon every wall in town; and every witling in the public papers tortured his invention to find combinations and alluſions to illuſtrate the myſterious properties of this favourite number.

On the 3d of December, when the North Briton No. 45 was ordered to be burned at the Royal Exchange, a great mob aſſembled to obſtruct the execu-

tion

A. D. 1763. tion. They began with pelting the hangman, conſtables, and other inferior officers; and afterward extended their inſults even to the ſheriffs. A billet ſnatched from the fire prepared to burn the paper, was hurled at the chariot of Mr. ſheriff Harley, broke the front glaſs and wounded him: ſo that finding the tumult dangerous, he haſtened to the manſion-houſe to conſult the lord-mayor; the executioner equally apprehenſive of his own ſafety followed, and the conſtables moſt of whoſe ſtaves were broken, recollected their perſonal ſecurity, and declined all farther reſiſtance. The paper had indeed been partly conſumed by being held over a lighted link, but a remnant of it was reſcued and carried off in triumph: the mob in the evening reſolving to ridicule the affair by a mock repreſentation of their own, prepared a bonfire at Temple-bar, where a large jack boot, in alluſion to the name of the late head of the treaſury, was committed to the flames with all poſſible marks of contempt and exultation. The thanks of the houſe of commons were voted to the ſheriffs for their reſolute behaviour in the execution of their order; but when a motion of the ſame nature was propoſed in the court of common-council, it paſſed in the negative.

Several proſecutions were commenced againſt the under ſecretary of ſtate, and the meſſengers, by Mr. Wilkes and others who were apprehended on his account; in which verdicts were given in favour of the plaintiffs. The lord chief juſtice Pratt, in his charge to the jury in Mr. Wilkes's cauſe, expreſſed his opinion as to the illegality of the general warrant; but modeſtly ſubmitted his own judgment to that of the other judges, and of the houſe of peers: adding "if theſe higher juriſdictions ſhould declare my opinion erroneous, I ſubmit as "will become me, and kiſs the rod; but I muſt ſay, I ſhall always conſider it "as a rod of iron for the chaſtiſement of the people of Great Britain."

In the courſe of theſe tranſactions a duel took place between Mr. Wilkes and Samuel Martin, Eſq; late ſecretary of the treaſury, occaſioned by the wanton ſcurrilous treatment of that gentleman's character in the North Briton: in this rencounter Mr. Wilkes received a wound in the body from a piſtol bullet which diſabled him from obeying an order of the houſe of commons for his attendance to anſwer the charge exhibited againſt him, and for them to examine his own complaints of breach of privilege. His time for appearance was enlarged upon this event, but the houſe at length, to be ſatisfied as to the *real* progreſs of his recovery, ordered a phyſician and ſurgeon of their own appointment to viſit him and report his condition. Theſe gentlemen Mr. Wilkes did not chuſe to admit; but while the parliament was adjourned for the Chriſtmas holidays, gave a convincing proof of timely activity by retiring to France from thoſe inconveniencies that might follow the loſs of his parliamentary privilege; which was now reaſonably to be apprehended.

1764. The houſes met January 19th, 1764, when the commons voted that Mr. Wilkes, by withdrawing himſelf to a foreign country, without aſſigning a ſufficient cauſe, had been guilty of a contempt of the authority of that houſe; and that they would proceed to examine evidence upon the charge againſt him.

His

His expulsion was then carried, and a writ issued for the election of another member for Aylesbury in his room. A. D. 1764.

On the 16th his majesty's eldest sister the princess Augusta was married to his serene highness Charles William Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Brunswic Lunenburg; in the great council chamber at St. James's, by the archbishop of Canterbury: her portion being 80,000*l.* On the 20th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, presented addresses to his majesty, to the princess of Wales, and to the prince and princess, on occasion of this alliance. The prince resided at Somerset house during his short stay in England; and was naturalized by the parliament *.

Charles Dingley, Esq; under whose inspection the new city road had lately been compleated, laid a scheme before the corporation, for forming a street from the front of the mansion-house to Moorfields, which would thus communicate with that new road; the consideration of which had been referred to a committee. This committee, on the 18th, reported that by Mr. Dingley's proposal they were to agree with the prebendary of Finsbury for a new lease of the estate the city held of him, at 200*l. per annum.* rent, and 6000*l.* fine; whereas the annual rent of their present lease was but 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* that the purchase of houses to open the street would come to 6 or 8000*l.* and that the expence of forming the street and erecting new houses on each side, was estimated at 150,000*l.* They therefore thought it was not for the interest of the city to engage in the undertaking; which opinion was strengthened by a petition from several of the principal inhabitants, representing the difficulties the families would be put to, on being turned out of their habitations; many of whom might be ruined by a removal from the spots where they get their livelihood. The opening projected would certainly have had a very fine effect, and the temporary inconveniencies of a few individuals ought never to obstruct public improvements; but when no thought is taken under new alterations of providing houses suitable to the condition of those whose houses are taken down to make way for them, their remonstrances call for serious consideration. The building large magnificent houses for tradesmen is carried now to a pernicious extreme: the rents are exorbitant; the tenants appear and live in proportion; they are often entered upon credit; the professions carried on in them will not always support such increased expences; and how precarious the situation of tradesmen is rendered under the combined effects of all these circumstances, is too well known to be pointed out.

Mr. Wilkes was tried, though absent, on February 21st, before lord chief justice Mansfield, in the court of King's-bench Westminster, for republishing the North Briton, No. 45. with notes, printed at his own house; and for printing an infamous book called An Essay on Woman; of both which offences he was found guilty, and the proceedings against him, on account of his non-appearance, soon extended to an outlawry.

* 4 Geo. III. c. 4. 5.

A. D. 1764 The court of common-council was on the ſame day employed on the other ſide of the affair, by voting the thanks of the court to the city repreſentatives for their zealous and ſpirited endeavours to aſſert the rights and liberties of the ſubject, by their laudable attempt, in the late debates in parliament, to obtain a ſeaſonable and parliamentary declaration, "That a general warrant for appre-"hending and ſeizing the authors, printers and publiſhers of a ſeditious libel, "together with their papers, is not warranted by law:" and to exhort them, in the warmeſt manner, ſteadily to perſevere in their duty to the crown, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſecure the houſes, papers, and perſons of the ſubject from arbitrary and illegal violations. This was followed by another reſolution, expreſſing that, "as the independency and uprightneſs of judges is "eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and one of the beſt ſecu-"rities to the rights and liberties of the ſubject, this court, in manifeſtation "of the juſt ſenſe of the firmneſs and integrity of the right honourable Sir "Charles Pratt, lord chief juſtice of his majeſty's court of common-pleas, doth "direct, that the freedom of this city be preſented to his lordſhip, and that he "be deſired to ſit for his picture to be placed in Guildhall *; in gratitude for "his honeſt and deliberate deciſion upon the validity of a warrant which had "been frequently produced to, but, ſo far as appears to this court, never de-"bated in the court of King's-bench; by which he hath eminently diſtin-"guiſhed his duty to the king, his juſtice to the ſubject, and his knowledge "of the law."

The example of the city of London in inſtructing and thanking their members for their conduct in relation to general warrants, and in their public acknowledgments to lord chief juſtice Pratt, was followed by many corporations and communities in England; extending alſo to Dublin and ſome other places in Ireland.

Thus was the public attention determined to aſſert an important point of national liberty, even though it was in favour of a man whoſe conduct could not be deliberately juſtified. Fortunately however for Mr. Wilkes, the generality of mankind did not make nice diſtinctions in ſo popular an affair; nor indeed was it eaſy to ſeparate his perſonal concern from the public cauſe: hence it was found that there was no way to get the better of the miniſtry, but by ſupporting Mr. Wilkes; whoſe abilities and intrepidity gave him conſequence in the diſpute, though his private embarraſſments proved for ſome time a great obſtruction to the intentions formed in his favour.

That ſome moderation might appear on the part of government, a treatiſe publiſhed at this time intitled *Droit le Roy*, which was a rhapſody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England, was ordered by parliament to be burned by the common hangman at Weſtminſter-hall gate, and at the Royal Exchange.

The

* Judge Pratt's picture was accordingly placed there with this inſcription under it. "Hanc Iconem "Caroli Pratt, eq. ſummi judicis C. B. in honorem "tanti viri Anglicæ libertatis lege aſſertoris fidi, "S. P. Q. L. in curia municipali poni juſſerunt "nono kal. Mar. A. D. 1764, Gulielmo Bridgen, "arm. Præt. Urb."

The frequency of fires in London and Weſtminſter occaſioned the paſſing "An act for the better regulating of buildings, and to prevent miſchiefs that "may happen by fire within the weekly bills of mortality, and other places "therein mentioned *." A. D. 1764.

By this ſtatute, the former regulations of party walls † are extended to all caſes where it was neceſſary to pull down and rebuild party walls, whether either of the adjoining houſes ſhall require to be rebuilt or not. Party walls are ordered to be at leaſt two bricks and a half thick in the cellar; two bricks thick from thence up to the garret floor; and from thence one brick and a half thick, at leaſt 18 inches above the gutters and roofs. Reſtrictions are laid upon the letting timbers or joiſts into ſuch party walls: no timbers are allowed to be placed under the hearths of chimneys; nor within nine inches of the funnels or flues; and where timber buildings are erected adjoining to any houſe, the timbers are prohibited from being let into the walls of ſuch houſe. Surveys are to be taken within 14 days after any new built houſes are covered in, and their conformity to theſe regulations properly atteſted; modes are preſcribed for the ſettling private differences where property is intermixed, with other matters for which thoſe who need particular information muſt conſult the act itſelf.

On the 18th of June during a thunder ſtorm, the lightning attracted by the beautified ſpire of St. Bride's church in Fleet-ſtreet, ſhattered it greatly: one ſtone forced out of its place, broke through the roof of the building, another fell on the top of an adjoining houſe; and many pieces of broken ſtone and ſhivers were ſcattered about, though providentially without hurting any body. The ſpire was cracked in ſeveral places, ſo that it was found neceſſary to rebuild it. The ſtorm was more violent at other places in the country than in town; but as London is peculiarly expoſed to the danger of lightning by the many pointed ſpires which advance to meet it, the ſafety of thoſe buildings, and more eſpecially of the inhabitants, call for that protection which experiment has diſcovered, and which has already been hinted on a former occaſion ‡.

The inhabitants of the metropolis had an affecting claim to their known humanity laid before them at the latter end of this ſummer, which deſerves to be recorded to their honour. One colonel Stumpel, an officious German ſoldier of fortune, pretending authority from the Britiſh miniſtry §, had engaged about 600 proteſtant Wurtzburghers and Palatines to emigrate from their own country, by a promiſe of ſettling them in the iſlands of St. John, and Le Croix, in America. After they had been ſhipped for England, finding himſelf unable to fulfil his contract, he abandoned them; and upon their arrival in London, they were in immediate danger of periſhing for want, without the knowledge of our language to make their diſtreſsful caſe known. About 400 of them who were able to pay their paſſage, were permitted to come on ſhore, where they lay in the neighbouring fields without neceſſaries or covering from the heavy rains; while

* Stat. 4 Geo. III. c. 14. The reader is to underſtand that this act does not extend to the city of London.

† Stat. 11 Geo. I. c. 28. See p. 324, *ante*.

‡ *Vid.* p. 131, *ante*.

§ His authority was diſavowed afterward in the London Gazette.

A. D. 1764. while the remainder continued on board a ſhip in nearly as deſtitute a condition. The Rev. Mr. Wachſel, miniſter of the German Lutheran church in Ayliffe-ſtreet, laid their affecting ſtory before the public in the news papers on the laſt day of Auguſt; before 11 o'clock on the ſame day, tents were ſent them from the Tower, by his majeſty's order; before night, the paſſage of thoſe detained in the veſſel was defrayed, and 300*l.* ſent for their inſtant ſupport. Not an hour was loſt where neceſſities were ſo preſſing; donations flowed in from all hands; even a benevolent baker who paſſed them, is ſaid to have left his whole baſket of bread among them. A phyſician, ſurgeon, and a man-midwife, attended them in their reſpective capacities; ſubſcriptions were opened for them; and Mr. Wachſel with other benefactors formed themſelves into a committee, and applied to the king to learn his pleaſure as to their future diſpoſal. His majeſty communicated his intention to eſtabliſh them in South Carolina, ordered 150 ſtands of arms to be delivered to them for their defence, and contracts were made for their tranſportation: when every thing was prepared for their comfortable embarkation, their camp behind Whitechapel church was broke up, and they went on board ſinging hymns of thankſgiving in praiſe of their benefactors, whoſe charity enabled the committee even to make ſome proviſion for them after their landing in America.

The laudable relief granted to theſe deluded emigrants gave riſe to great murmuring among our own poor, who were at the ſame time much diſtreſſed by the dearneſs of proviſions. The high prices of neceſſaries have been long an object of national attention; many ſchemes have been attempted to lower the rates, but there is no counteracting the natural tendency of things. The increaſe of the metropolis, combinations among the dealers in proviſions, the bounty on corn, the increaſe of horſes, have all been ſubjects of accuſation; and aſſociations have been entered into for checking the profits of wholeſale dealers in cattle and other neceſſaries; without reflecting how impoſſible it is for combinations of this nature to operate uniformly in enhancing the neceſſaries of life. Articles of foreign growth and precarious importation may indeed be monopolized in a few warehouſes by overgrown traders; but in commodities which are the produce, and the food of every county, the multitude of competitors is always too great, to allow the markets to be governed by a few.

The price of all commodities is governed by the quantity; money is as much a commodity as any of the articles it purchaſes. The quantity of money has been increaſing ever ſince the Norman conqueſt, and more eſpecially ſince the diſcovery of the American mines; money has therefore been gradually decreaſing in value, or what is the ſame thing, all commodities have grown progreſſively dearer. If this alteration operated uniformly, it would not be felt, but continue a meer object of ſpeculation; but the misfortune is that the firſt advantage of the increaſe of money is felt by the rich, and the firſt effects of its diminution in value is felt by the poor: hence it is that the dearneſs of commodities has been a popular complaint in all ages. Such are the natural cauſes of the increaſing

prices

prices of neceſſaries; to which muſt be added ſome artificial cauſes, which conſtitute the real grievances. A. D. 1764.

Since the eſtabliſhment of public funds, the riſe of every article of conſumption in price, has been accelerated beyond its relative proportion to the value of money; by the continual accumulation of taxes on them, of which the conſumer is frequently obliged to pay double the impoſition. It has been hinted that the poſitive increaſe of ſpecie muſt operate in advancing the prices of commodities. But public and private credit are carried to an extream; and if no effectual check is given to the unlimited creation and circulation of ideal money, conſiſting meerly in ſtrokes of ink upon ſlips of paper; this artificial method of raiſing the value of commodities without any equivalent ſubſiſting, may produce effects which *ſtopping ſuch currency*, the diſtreſſes felt in the South-ſea failure will revive and involve the whole body of people! Again, every idle perſon is an actual burden on the community, as conſuming the labour of others; and the proprietors of all the funds, with the whole legion of the placemen and penſioners under the preſent extravagant ſyſtem of government, increaſe the number of the idle: and as they live in as faſhionable a way as their incomes will afford, they contribute their aſſiſtance to raiſe the prices of every thing by conſuming more in proportion than they could afford if they earned what they ſpend. This effect of the competition of rich purchaſers, is verified by the more than ordinary advance in the price of proviſions ſince the laſt peace. Many great fortunes were gained by the late proſperous war; many *aſtoniſhing unaccountable* fortunes have been ſince brought home from the Eaſt: and theſe being rapidly acquired by men originally of low ſtation, their oſtentation and luxury prove very pernicious to thoſe whoſe gains are the produce of honeſt and actual labour. This increaſe of wealth in few hands, will long operate to depreſs the poor, before they can advance their labour in proportion to the advance of prices which luxury occaſions. In the mean time we feel all the evils which reſult from extreams; extream profuſion among the rich, and extream diſtreſs among the poor: whether the correction of theſe irregularities in our political ſyſtem will be effected by time, or whether it will be left to that courſe of cure; are points not altogether ſo clear, as it is that no coffee-houſe ſchemes, however well intended, can anſwer any farther purpoſe than furniſhing ſome temporary amuſement to the undertakers.

The death of Sir Thomas Harriſon chamberlain of London, brought on the election of a ſucceſſor to that important office, on January 15th 1765. The candidates were aldermen Janſſen, and Turner; deputies Long, and Ellis; with meſſ. Freeman, Till, and Bonus. The latter candidate to favour his election, threw out an inſinuation that if he was choſen, he would diſcloſe a ſecret of great pecuniary advantage to the city. If any thing of ſervice to the corporation lay within the compaſs of his knowledge, the free communication of it as it became a good citizen, would have operated more in his favour, than a ſtipulation that ſprang meerly from ſelf-intereſt. A committee of the common-council was however ordered to confer with him on his propoſal; 1765.

when

A.D. 1765. when the only ſecret diſcovered was, a ſcheme to procure the office by amuſing the public; which not ſucceeding he declined the conteſt. The ſhew of hands declared in favour of alderman Janſſen, who, though he had been late in offering himſelf, was a gentleman whoſe conduct, both as a magiſtrate and in his private capacity, was univerſally eſteemed: ſo that though a poll was demanded on the parts of his competitors, his ſuperior claim to the ſuffrages of the citizens, ſtill appeared by the reſult: the only rival whoſe merit rendered his pretenſions in any degree formidable being alderman Turner, who has ſince ſo worthily ſerved the office of chief magiſtrate. On the 29th Mr. Janſſen was ſworn into his new office, and reſigned his gown as alderman of Bread-ſtreet ward: when Braſs Croſby Eſq; then ſheriff, was choſen alderman in his room.

On the 14th of February, Mr. John Williams, bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, ſtood in the pillory in New Palace yard Weſtminſter; for republiſhing the North Briton compleat in volumes. The miniſtry gained nothing by this ſentence on the poor bookſeller: the ſpirit of the populace keeping pace with their reſentment, and defeating the intention of the ignominy, by diſplaying a burleſque exhibition that excited much more attention, and ſentiments directly oppoſite. They ſuſpended near the pillory a jack boot, a Scots bonnet, and an axe; and after ſuffering them to hang for ſome time they chopped off the top of the boot, and burned it together with the bonnet with great triumph. In the mean time a gentleman putting a guinea into a purſe handed it round the aſſembly, and it is ſaid collected above 200 guineas for Mr. Wilkes's benefit. The hackney coach No. 45, carried him to and from the pillory, nor would the anti-miniſterial driver accept any thing for the uſe of his carriage.

The freedom of the city was on the 23d of March voted to his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter in a golden box; and he was admitted of the Grocer's company.

April 16th came on before the houſe of peers in Weſtminſter-hall, the trial of William lord Byron for killing Mr. Chaworth a gentleman of Nottinghamſhire, in a duel at the Star and Garter tavern in Pallmall. After examining witneſſes as to the circumſtances of the rencounter, the lords next day acquitted the priſoner of murder, declaring him only guilty of manſlaughter: and as by an old ſtatute *, in all caſes wherein peers are allowed the benefit of clergy, they are diſmiſſed without burning in the hand, loſs of inheritance, or corruption of blood; lord Byron was enlarged on paying his fees.

Much might be ſaid on the cuſtom of duelling, that abſurd relic of gothic barbariſm; which ſtill compels every man to riſk his life at demand, on the moſt frivolous, or even the moſt inſulting and cruel occaſions. The laws of honour have ſo little connexion with thoſe of honeſty, that a man may ſupport his claim to the title of a gentleman by the former, after he has forfeited all pretenſions to the character by the latter. Sir John Brute is made to ſtate the behaviour

* 1 Edw. VI. c. 12.

A. D. 1765.

behaviour of ſome men of honour very juſtly when he ſays—" He comes to " my houſe, eats my meat, lies with my wife, diſhonours my family, gets a " baſtard to inherit my eſtate; and when I aſk a civil account of all this,—ſir, " ſays he, I wear a ſword!"

The hardſhips of the Spital-fields weavers made them very riotous and gave great diſturbance to the metropolis in the month of May this year. The Engliſh nobility, very little to the credit of their political principles, or even to their taſte, diſtinguiſh themſelves by a fondneſs for the tinſel flimſy productions of France; a nation who are our moſt dangerous competitors in trade, and whoſe ambitious ſchemes long experience teaches us to be very watchful againſt; in preference to the more correct, more ſubſtantial, and equally elegant, fabrications of their own country. The well known jealouſy the land owners entertain of the trading intereſt, may lead us to conclude that the nobles look back with regret on the extinction of their feudal powers over their baronies and manors; and that they wiſh rather to check than promote thoſe induſtrious arts *at home*, which are ſo favourable to independence and liberty; and which enable merchants and tradeſmen by the exertion of perſonal talents, to rival the advantages of meer birth and hereditary poſſeſſions. The fact, however, is, that numbers of them, when they purpoſe to emulate each other in oſtentation, diſplay themſelves in the richeſt manufactures of France; which they diſtreſs our labouring poor, defraud their king, and violate the laws they give their voice to, by importing clandeſtinely.

Early in the laſt ſummer a great body of journeymen ſilk weavers had preſented a petition to the king, repreſenting their hardſhips from the clandeſtine importation of French ſilks; againſt which they prayed relief. Their ſenſations of this cruel and illicit commerce were ſoon after aggravated, by the ſeizing a large book of French patterns, containing ſeveral thouſands of ſamples from 5*s*. to 5*l*. *per* yard; which book had been ſecretly handed about among the mercers by French agents: to which muſt be added the occaſional diſcoveries made from time to time, of parcels of rich ſuits made up in Paris by private orders from perſons in London for their own wearing. A bill calculated for their relief was thrown out of the houſe of peers, which occaſioned meetings of the weavers in greater numbers than conſiſted with the peace of civil government; and their reſentment was principally pointed againſt the duke of Bedford, who they were informed was a principal oppoſer of the bill. On the 14th of May a large body of them, having a black flag as an emblem of their miſery carried before them, marched from Spital-fields to St. James's palace, to make another repreſentation to the king; but his majeſty with the queen being gone to Richmond before they arrived, the greateſt part of them followed and obtained an anſwer through a lord in waiting that his majeſty would do all in his power for their relief.

The motions of ſuch formidable numbers alarmed the city, and cauſed the lord-mayor and court of aldermen to iſſue orders for the conſtables in every pariſh to repair immediately to their reſpective watch houſes with aſſiſtance; and

A. D. 1765. to remain there till farther orders, for the prevention of any riots that migh happen.

On the 16th about 8000 of them aſſembled in Moorfields, and paraded again to St. James's, where they reiterated their requeſts, and received a favourable anſwer. They then adjourned to the Green Park, where they drew round one Jones who acted in the capacity of their captain or leader; and who adviſed them to diſperſe and wait the reſult of his majeſty's aſſurances, and the intentions of the parliament. The greateſt part of them appeared ſatisfied and diſpoſed to comply with this prudent advice; but whether it was that other riotous perſons mixed among them, or that their intentions were altered by drink, or that both theſe circumſtances combined to inflame their paſſions; they proceeded to Bloomſbury-ſquare with ſuch threats of vengeance againſt the duke of Bedford, that it appeared neceſſary to ſend a military force for his ſecurity. They then diſperſed, more from fatigue than from any better motive, but aſſembled again the next morning by beat of drum, to the amount as was conjectured of 50,000; and forming themſelves under commanders of their own appointing, they marched to Weſtminſter in three bodies. The one croſſed London bridge and went over St. George's-fields and Weſtminſter bridge; another down Ludgate-hill and through the Strand; and the third along Holborn by Covent Garden. When theſe three bodies joined again in Old and New Palace yards and their neighbourhood, the avenues to the houſes of parliament were ſo crouded, that the members found the utmoſt difficulty in paſſing through them. Flags of various colours and kinds of French manufactures were borne by the women; the men wore red cockades with ſhreds of ſilk in their hats; and all joined in loading the mercers with ſevere reproaches for diſcouraging Engliſh goods. They ſtopped the carriages of the members as they paſſed, praying them to take pity on the poor weavers; but in general behaved with as much decency as could be expected in ſuch a tumultuous aſſembly.

However pacific the weavers appeared at preſent, their manner of aſſembling and their numbers, rendered it prudent to prepare againſt ſudden diſorders. The firſt troop of horſe guards, with a party of horſe grenadiers, and three companies of foot guards, were ordered to parade to Old Palace yard, where they were drawn up before Weſtminſter-hall to clear the paſſage for the members to enter the houſe. In the mean time the juſtices of peace for Weſtminſter had attended at their new Guildhall; at which place there was alſo a conference between the chieftains of the weavers, their maſters, and the mercers; when the latter agreed immediately to countermand all their contracts for foreign goods and ſet the journeymen inſtantly to work. This treaty in all probability would have quieted them, had not a ſuggeſtion been ſtarted on their journey homeward that theſe promiſes might be deluſive; a body of them therefore went once more to Bloomſbury-ſquare, where they began to demoliſh the wall before the duke of Bedford's houſe and the pales along the road behind. A party of horſe had been added to the foot placed there the night before; but

the mob became ſo regardleſs of this armed force that they tore up the very pavement to ſupply themſelves with ſtones to pelt them: much miſchief enſued, many of the ſoldiers were wounded, ſeveral people trampled down by the horſes; and great part of the night was employed in theſe outrages. The petitioning weavers now became actual rioters; as another party of them paſſed by Meſſ. Carr and Co. mercers on Ludgate-hill, who they had been told carried on a ſilk manufacture in France, they demoliſhed the windows, broke the lamps, and proceeded to farther miſchief; when the lord-mayor, ſheriffs, recorder, with a number of peace officers arrived. The recorder told the populace that unleſs they diſperſed the riot act would be read; and a party of horſe and foot being ſent for, they began to be intimidated, and no other diſorders happened there.

A court of aldermen had been called the evening before to conſult on proper methods for guarding againſt any ill conſequences from theſe commotions among the weavers. A party of ſoldiers from the Tower were ordered on duty all night in Moorfields, another party had been ſent for the ſame night to Spitalfields, where the mob had broken the windows of ſeveral maſter weavers who were reported to have French ſilks in their houſes. Moorfields continued to be occupied for ſome days by a ſtrong body of guards, attended by conſtables, headboroughs, and other peace officers; and purſuant to an addreſs of the houſe of lords, occaſioned by the inſults offered to the duke of Bedford, a proclamation for ſuppreſſing riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies, was publiſhed. By the prudence of the magiſtrates, and the aſſurances of the maſter weavers, the diſcontent ſubſided, and tranquillity was reſtored; though ſome cenſures were paſſed by one of the houſes of parliament, on the lenity obſerved toward the rioters.

It is common for fires to happen in the cloſe narrow ſtreets on each ſide of the river below the Tower, about Wapping and Rotherhithe, where they work and deal in the combuſtibles uſed in ſhipping. Two fires happened this ſummer of more than ordinary fierceneſs, and within a few days of each other; the one in Narrow-ſtreet Shadwell, on May 16th, which conſumed about 60 houſes; and the other in Prince's ſtreet Rotherhithe June 1ſt that deſtroyed 206 houſes, together with a brig and ſeveral lighters in the river: the wind carried the flames to a great diſtance, but had they been blown as fiercely over the Thames, as they were driven from it, the conſequence muſt have been very fatal to the ſhipping. The loſſes were computed at 10,000 *l.* of which about 3000*l.* were incurred by 240 poor families and their ſervants who had not inſured their property: but theſe were ſoon indemnified by a humane ſubſcription that exceeded the eſtimates of the claimants by upward of 300 *l.*

The addreſſes preſented to the king by the city on ceremonious occaſions are in general too uniform to call for particular mention; but that which was preſented to his majeſty Auguſt 28, by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the birth of the prince afterward named William Henry, plainly inſinuating a diſſatisfaction with the adminiſtration of government, gave riſe to debate whether it

A. D. 1765. be received or not *. But the conſequences of increaſing the diſcontent being weighed, it was thought prudent to let it paſs; and the citizens were thanked as uſual for their dutiful addreſs. The offenſive paſſage was as follows. "Permit us, royal ſir, to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful citizens of "London, from their zealous attachment to your royal houſe, and the true "honour and dignity of your crown, *whenever a happy eſtabliſhment of public "meaſures ſhall preſent a favourable occaſion*, will be ready to exert their utmoſt "abilities in ſupport of ſuch wiſe councils as apparently tend to render your "majeſty's reign happy and glorious."

The prince and princeſs of Brunſwic having come over to England, the court of common-council, on October 15th, voted the freedom of the city to the prince, in a golden box of 150*l.* value. At the ſame court a motion was made that all members of the common-council ſhould be poſſeſſed of a certain qualification in point of fortune; but this motion was overruled on a doubt whether the court had power to enforce ſuch a law. On the 22d, a reſolution was made to preſent 500*l.* to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

When Stocks-market was removed to make way for the manſion-houſe, Fleet ditch was arched over from Holborn bridge down to Fleet-ſtreet and the market placed over it †: the building a new bridge at Blackfriars now required the remainder to be covered over down to the river, to make a ſpacious avenue to it. The former part conſiſted of two arched channels, but from thence it was continued with a ſingle arch twelve feet wide, the ſpace on each ſide being filled up with rubbiſh. A ſmall part of the ditch is ſtill left as an open dock, owing to the obſtinately diſputed claim of a private proprietor, which may in time fall into leſs tenacious hands: this grand ſewer was ſo far compleated in the middle of October; and when a ſtreet of houſes ſhall be ſuitably erected on each ſide, it will be the fineſt part of the city.

On the 23d a cauſe was tried in the name of the chamberlain of the city, and at the expence of the farrier's company, againſt one Cole a farrier in Thames-ſtreet, for exerciſing his trade without being a freeman of London. The defendant pleaded that having ſerved as a farrier in the Train of Artillery, he was intitled by law ‡ to exerciſe his trade in any corporation within the king's dominions: but proof being made that none of the farriers, drivers of carriages, or other ſuch perſons, occaſionally employed in the artillery, were ever conſidered as part of the military eſtabliſhment; a verdict was given againſt him.

To the ſincere grief of the nation his royal highneſs William duke of Cumberland uncle to his majeſty died ſuddenly on the laſt day of October, in the 45th year of his age: it was this prince that ſuppreſſed the laſt rebellion in favour of the pretender, and notwithſtanding the late political diſputes he ſtill preſerved the affections of the people, who juſtly conſidered him as a ſtedfaſt friend to their

* When the ſheriffs of London wait on the king to know his pleaſure when he will receive an addreſs or petition, a copy of it is then delivered, that a proper anſwer may be prepared to it.

† *Vid.* p. 330, *ante*.

‡ Stat. 3 Geo. III. c. 8.

their real intereſts, amidſt the conteſts of parties. The citizens appear to have been ſomewhat dubious how to act with regard to the annual feſtival of their new mayor on this occaſion; for the ſheriffs were ſent to court the next day to know his majeſty's pleaſure how the day ſhould be celebrated, whether in a private or public manner. Their late addreſs was not yet forgot; and it was reported they were referred to the meaſure of their reſpect as the rule of their conduct: however the duke's body being to be buried on the evening of the lord-mayor's day, the lord-mayor received a letter from the lord chamberlain deſiring it might paſs with as little ſhew as poſſible. Accordingly George Nelſon, Eſq; the new mayor, with the aldermen and recorder, went to Weſtminſter and returned in a private manner by land. A. D. 1765.

A moſt unhappy fire broke out on the 7th of November, about 3 o'clock in the morning, at the houſe of one Rutland a peruke maker in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, next door to the corner houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet. The height of the wind, and want of water and due aſſiſtance in proper time, left the flames to ſeize the corner houſe; from whence it catched the oppoſite houſes one after the other, ſo that the four corners where Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Leadenhall-ſtreet, Grace-church-ſtreet, and Cornhill, met, were all on fire at the ſame time. That which formed the corner of Gracechurch-ſtreet and Cornhill, was only damaged; but the other three were all deſtroyed, as likewiſe all the houſes from the corner of Cornhill up Biſhopſgate-ſtreet on both ſides the way, to the church of St. Martin Outwich at the corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet; which with the parſonage houſe adjoining were greatly damaged. Here the flames turned down Threadneedle-ſtreet, and conſumed ſeveral houſes; but the wind ſhifting about 7 o'clock, drove the flames back; when Merchant Taylors-hall received ſome damage, every houſe in White-lion court, five houſes on the Exchange ſide of Cornhill, with upward of 20 in Leadenhall-ſtreet, were all conſumed. A party of guards from the Tower were ſent to keep off the mob, and the Royal-Exchange was opened for the goods of the ſufferers. This ſad accident deſtroyed above 100 houſes; and ſome lives were loſt, both by the fire and by the fall of walls: a gentleman who ventured among the ruins the next day, thinking it poſſible that ſome perſons might be alive under the rubbiſh, actually waved his hat to draw the attention of the people to the ſpot where he ſtood, declaring he was ſure there were people under it. Upon this the firemen went inſtantly to work with pick-axes, and opened a vault from whence they drew out alive two men, three women, a child about ſix years old, a dog, and two cats. The loſs was eſtimated at 100,000*l.* and many ſufferers not being inſured, a ſubſcription was opened for their relief, to which his majeſty gave 1000*l.* and the donations ſoon amounted to 3000*l.*

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, by their aſſiduous attention to ſchemes of utility, and by their annual exhibitions of paintings and other works of elegance, had excited a ſpirit of emulation among the profeſſors of the polite arts: and a ſociety of painters, ſculptors, architects, and engravers, obtained a charter of incorporation this year, by the

A. D. 1765. name of the ſociety of artiſts of Great Britain; to conſiſt of a preſident, vice-preſident, directors, and fellows, with a common ſeal and other corporation powers within the city of London, and ten miles thereof, for the improvement of the ſaid arts.

1766. The paving of Weſtminſter under the new regulations * was now far advanced, and the great diſparity in elegance and convenience between the Weſtminſter ſide of Temple bar, and the London ſide, was ſo obſervable to every one who paſſed through; that the corporation of London, early in the year 1766, perceived the neceſſity of applying to the legiſlature for ſuitable powers to adopt the ſame improvements. Theſe were no ſooner obtained † than they were exerted; and the advantages London received, from having the enormous ſign boards with their heavily ornamented irons taken down, with the removal of the poſts on each ſide the ſtreets; were rather more obſervable here than in Weſtminſter, becauſe the ſtreets in general are not quite ſo wide. The taking down the gates, the occaſional openings made of incommodious paſſages, the covering Fleet-ditch over, with the beautiful uniformity of the ſtreets and houſes under the new regulations, have ſo altered the general appearance of London, that at this preſent time of writing it no more reſembles what it was fifty years ago, than the beſt part of Weſtminſter now reſembles the worſt part of Wapping. An act of the ſame nature was alſo procured for the borough of Southwark ‡; and afterward for other ſeparate diſtricts, which did not come within the general limits of the acts already paſſed; as will appear in the note below §.

The act which had imprudently impoſed ſtamp duties on the American colonies, having been productive of great tumults there, and even of diſcontent here; on the principle that the Engliſh Americans having legal aſſemblies of their own in the reſpective provinces, the Britiſh parliament, in which they are not repreſented, had no right to tax them: the miniſtry were therefore convinced of the expediency of annulling by parliamentary ſanction, what that ſanction could not procure due obedience to. On the 18th of March when his majeſty went to the parliament to give his aſſent to the repeal of this miſchievous act, the American merchants aſſembled before the houſe of lords, and made a moſt numerous and brilliant appearance, to expreſs their ſatisfaction and thankfulneſs: and as ſoon as this was known in the city, the ſhips in the river diſplayed their colours; great numbers of houſes were illuminated; and every decent and orderly method was obſerved, to demonſtrate the ſenſe that was entertained of his majeſty's prudence, in conciliating the minds of the people on ſo critical an occaſion.

On

* Vid. p. 415, *ante*.

† Stat. 6 Geo. III. c. 26. The appointment of commiſſioners to execute this act was veſted in the court of common-council; but it was provided that the recorder and common ſerjeant ſhould be among the commiſſioners. See alſo 8 Geo. III. c. 21.

‡ 6 Geo. III. c. 24.

§ For St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 8 Geo. III. c. 33. For St. Martin le Grand, 9 Geo. III. c. 13. For that part of the pariſh of St. Botolph Aldgate which lies in the county of Middleſex, and part of Eaſt Smithfield; 7 Geo. III. c. 85. and 9 Geo. III. c. 22. For the pariſh of St. Bartholomew the Great London, 9 Geo. III. c. 23. For the pariſh of St. Mary-le-Bone in the county of Middleſex, 10 Geo. III. c. 23.

A.D. 1766.

On the 14th of May, the king having given the royal aſſent, among others, to "the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign wrought ſilks and velvets "for a limited time," ſeveral thouſand weavers went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and muſic playing, and otherwiſe teſtifying their gratitude by loud acclamations.

At a court of common-council held July 30th, a report of Mr. Recorder was read concerning the right of the city of London to import 4000 chaldrons of coals for the benefit of the city poor; by which it appeared that the corporation were intitled by charter to that quantity at 1*s.* per chaldron leſs duty than is cuſtomarily paid at the port of London. When Oliver Cromwell granted a licence of this kind * it was an abatement of the whole duty; the exemption now would prove trifling unleſs the act of common-council in 1665 was revived, which required the principal city companies to lay up ſtores in ſummer to ſell to the poor in winter; as has already been noted under that year †.

As by the building a bridge at Blackfriars, the Sunday ferry which was carried on there by the Watermen's company for charitable purpoſes was ruined; the bridge committee agreed on the 19th of Auguſt to transfer 13,650*l.* conſolidated 3 *per cents.* to the rulers of the company, as a recompenſe for the loſs: the intereſt of which money was appropriated to the ſame uſes as the profits of the ferry uſed to be.

Complaints ſtill continued to be made of the dearneſs of proviſions, which had even produced tumults in different parts of the country; where the populace violently ſeized corn, and other articles which they ſold among themſelves at prices of their own ſettling, and paid the money to the right owners. A proclamation was publiſhed on the 10th of September, for putting the laws in execution againſt foreſtalling, regrating, and engroſſing of corn: but though theſe laws are wiſely provided againſt thoſe undue practices, and ought never to be neglected; yet the evil, as has been already intimated ‡, appears to have a deeper origin, by the inefficacy of all ordinary meaſures to remove the effects. On the 23d, the court of aldermen reſolved to ſend the ſheriffs to lay the diſtreſſes of the poor before his majeſty; and on the 26th, two proclamations appeared, the one reciting that the price of corn continuing to riſe, the ſtock in hand being very inconſiderable, and the receſs of the parliament not allowing a preſent remedy ſuited to the emergency; his majeſty, by the advice of the privy council, thought proper to lay an embargo on all veſſels laden or to be laden for exportation, with wheat or flour, until the 14th of November §: the other to prohibit the diſtillation of ſpirits from wheat.

On the 1ſt of October, the princeſs Caroline Matilda, youngeſt ſiſter to his majeſty, was married at St. James's chapel by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the young king of Denmark; the duke of York being proxy for the abſent king:

* Vid. p. 201, *ante.*
† Vid. p. 221, *ante.*
‡ Vid. p. 428, *ante.*
§ The term was afterward prolongued by another proclamation; but this diſpenſing power, however well intended, being ſeverely cenſured as irregular, an act was afterward paſſed, (7 Geo. III. c. 7.) for indemnifying all perſons adviſing, or acting under it.

king: her portion was 100,000*l.* The next morning ſhe ſet out for Denmark
A. D. 1766. with a train and an eſcort ſuited to her regal dignity; and a few days afterward, a congratulatory addreſs was preſented to his majeſty from the city of London, on this event, and the birth of a princeſs which happened two days before the marriage.

The elegant ſtatue of queen Elizabeth, which heretofore ſtood over the great arch on the weſt ſide of Ludgate, was this month placed in a niche over the eaſt end of St. Dunſtan's church Fleet-ſtreet, and elegantly painted; with the following inſcription under it.—"This ſtatue of queen Elizabeth formerly ſtood on "the weſt ſide of Ludgate: that gate being taken down in 1760, to open the "ſtreets, it was given by the city to Sir Francis Goſling, knight, and alder-"man of this ward, who cauſed it to be placed here."

The arches of Blackfriars-bridge being now compleated from the Southwark ſhore two within two or three on the London ſide, a temporary wooden gallery for the conveniency of foot-paſſengers was erected over the ſtone arches ſo far as they were built; and from the laſt arch was conducted aſide down flights of ſtairs to connect with a gallery or bridge carried on piles from Blackfriars, and built ſo as not to interfere with the edification of the remaining arches. This foot bridge was opened on the 19th of November, and the toll impoſed by the act, collected from all paſſengers; the numbers of which increaſed daily. Fines for ſheriffs to the amount of 16,200*l.* had been received ſince May 1758, toward the purpoſes of this bridge *.

1767. At a court of common-council held January 22d, 1767, Mr. Deputy Paterſon, to whoſe abilites the city has often been greatly indebted, laid a plan before the corporation for raiſing 282,000*l.* for the following purpoſes.

For diſcharging the debt due to the artificers employed in the alterations of London-bridge	£12,000
For compleating the new-bridge and its avenues	58,500
For exempting the bridge from the toll	144,000
For embanking the river between Paul's-wharf, and Milford-lane	7,500
For repairs of the Royal Exchange	10,000
For rebuilding the goal of Newgate	50,000
	282,000

The duties for raiſing the intereſt on the orphans debt, which had been provided for by two acts of parliament †, had, as this gentleman ſhewed, produced a ſurplus which by computation would in about 35 years, ending with the year 1803, diſcharge the whole debt. He therefore propoſed that theſe duties with certain alterations ſhould be continued to 1827; and that upon the credit of the fund thus conſtituted, the common-council ſhould be authorized to raiſe 126,000*l.* part of the above ſum, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* that from midſummer 1768, the ſurplus of the fund be applied firſt in diſcharge of the 12,000*l.* due on the account of London-bridge; ſecondly in the payment of 144,000*l.* now owing on

* Annual Regiſter 1767, p. 52.

† Stat. 5 & 6 W. & M. c. 10. and 21 Geo. II. c. 29. See pages 278, and 359.

on the new-bridge account; thirdly in extinction of the orphans debt; and laſtly in ſatisfaction of the 126,000*l.* propoſed to be raiſed *. Mr. Paterſon received the thanks of the court, the plan was approved, and a petition to parliament agreed on to carry it into execution †. A. D. 1767.

About the cloſe of the year 1755, a committee was appointed to inquire into the right of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to the hoſpitals of St. Bartholomew, Chriſt, St. Thomas, Bridewell, and Bethlehem, and whether the right has in any inſtance been given up or taken away ‡. In the beginning of this year the committee made the following report.

"That by three authentic inſtruments, the mayor, commonalty, and citi-
"zens, are the grantees of the hoſpitals and their revenues; and have the ſole
"power of governing them.

"That the right has never been given up or taken away, except during the
"troubles, and while the judgment upon the information in *Quo warranto* re-
"mained in force.

"That the preſent governors act only by an authority referrable to, and de-
"rived from, the right of the city. But

"That though the common-council, as repreſenting the city, might have
"exerciſed the government at firſt; yet the lord-mayor and aldermen very
"ſoon took upon them the ſole management of the charities.

"That the word commonalty ſeems in ſome records to ſignifiy not the court of
"common-council, but the citizens at large.

"That in the fourth year of Philip and Mary, ſome orders which had been
"before made, were revived by the court of aldermen; which orders ſeem to
"be the true conſtitution of the hoſpitals. There were to be ſixty-ſix gover-
"nors at leaſt, fourteen aldermen, and fifty-two grave commoners, citizens
"and freemen, four of whom were to be ſcriveners. They were to be elected
"at a general court, on St. Matthew's day, and to continue in office two
"years, and the election was to be ratified, or reformed by the next court of
"aldermen. Theſe orders were attended to till 1615; but after the troubles,
"though the aldermen aſſerted their right of government, and declared that no
"unfreeman ſhould be choſen a governor, yet nothing farther was done,
"except that they kept up the form of the beadles giving up their ſtaves on St.
"Matthew's-day, and preſerving a reſpectable footing as individuals; by con-
"fining the preſidency to aldermen, and conſtituting all the aldermen gover-
"nors without election."

On March 10th, the lord-mayor, ſeveral of the aldermen, the committees of common-council, and of the Skinner's company, went and preſented the freedom of the city of London to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, the king's youngeſt brother, and afterward dined at the Manſion-houſe.

On the 17th the city members attended by Mr. Dance the ſurveyor waited on the lords of the Treaſury with a plan of the ground on which Greſham college ſtood; with a view to the converting that antient and almoſt uſeleſs building

* *Vid.* the publiſhed plan. 4to. 1767.
† This power was obtained by the 7 Geo. III. c. 37.
‡ *Vid.* p. 383, *ante*.

A. D. 1767. ing into an Exciſe-office; the building in the Old Jewry then made uſe of, being found too ſmall and inconvenient for that purpoſe. At a court of common-council held on the 22d of May, it was reſolved to agree with the propoſal of the government for the purchaſe, in order to erect the Exciſe-office on the ſpot*: that the Greſham lectures † ſhould be read over the Royal Exchange; and that the lecturers ſhould be allowed a compenſation for their apartments in the old college.

At a court of common-council on June 23d, the freedom of the city in a golden box was voted to the right honourable Charles Townſhend, chancellor of the Exchequer; as a tribute due to his diſtinguiſhed talents, and as a mark of gratitude for the late inſtances of his regard to the city of London, and readineſs to promote its embelliſhments, trade, and manufactures. A piece of plate of 200 guineas value was alſo voted to Mr. deputy John Paterſon, for the many ſervices rendered by him to the corporation, but more eſpecially for his late plan above mentioned. After a long debate it was agreed at the ſame court to allow the proprietors of London-bridge water-works a fifth arch of the bridge; under the expreſs condition, that if the grant ſhould hereafter be found prejudicial to the navigation of the river, the city ſhould have liberty to revoke it, on paying the proprietors their whole expence in occupying the ſaid arch.

A diſſenſion aroſe about this time between the college of phyſicians and thoſe phyſicians who only practiſed by virtue of a licence from the college without being admitted as fellows. The college were incorporated by Henry VIII. ‡ with power to licenſe all practitioners in medicine; and by a bye law afterward made, the fellows confined the privileges of the college to thoſe who ſtudied and took their degrees in the two Engliſh univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge. They ſometimes indeed, *ſpeciali gratia*, granted fellowſhips by procuring degrees from one of the two univerſities, for thoſe on whom they were diſpoſed to beſtow ſuch favour; but had lately reſolved that no one who had at any time practiſed ſurgery ſhould be thus diſtinguiſhed: the licentiates however, who were now become formidable by their numbers and reputation, were not content with a mere toleration, but objecting to the validity of this bye law, inſiſted on their right of fellowſhip under the incorporation. The fellows of the college having a meeting and a dinner at their hall in Warwick-lane on the 23d of September, a great number of the licentiates went to the college and demanded admittance; which being refuſed, they forced the outer gate, and then, with the aſſiſtance of a ſmith, burſt open the door of the hall, and thus the meeting ended with broken windows and great confuſion.

The licentiates prepared to renew their hoſtilities on the anniverſary meeting of the college for the choice of preſident and other officers on the laſt of September; and the fellows apprehenſive of the attack took meaſures on their part for a vigorous defence. The gates were ſecured by a ſtrong iron chain, the garriſon was ſtrengthened by a reinforcement of conſtables, and a maſked battery was prepared

* This agreement was afterward confirmed by parliament, and the ſtat. 8 Geo. III. c. 32, paſſed to carry it into execution.

† Vid. p. 132, ante.

‡ *Vid.* p. 115, *ante.*

prepared of a water engine uſed for extinguiſhing fires. In the afternoon the beſiegers appeared in a long train of hackney coaches and demanded entrance, which was denied. A council of war was then held, in conſequence of which a ſmith was offered ten guineas and an indemnification to force the gate; but this not being accepted, the notice of the water engine damped their ardor for ſtorming the caſtle, they therefore raiſed the ſiege, and made an orderly retreat, without being purſued. A. D. 1767.

When the licentiates failed of introducing themſelves into the college by force, both parties had recourſe to law; and after a long hearing before lord Mansfield, the licentiates were again defeated in the court of King's-bench, and the fellows of the college were confirmed in the poſſeſſion of their excluſive privileges: a victory of no great conſequence unleſs it could be proved to include a monopoly of medical knowledge and ſuperior abilities.

On the 3d of November his royal highneſs the duke of York, who died of a malignant fever at Monaco in Italy, September 17th, was interred in the royal vault under Henry VIIth's chapel.

A farther enlargement of ſalary being moved for in favour of the recorder of London, on account of the increaſing buſineſs of his office; the common-council on December, 17th, agreed to give him an addition of 200*l.* and at the ſame time voted 150*l.* more to the common ſerjeant.

The expiration of the parliament, which was diſſolved March 12th, 1768, gave Mr. Wilkes, who had remained in a manner neglected all this time in exile, an opportunity of trying on the ſtrength of his popularity to get into the houſe of commons again. The election for the city of London being appointed on the 16th, Mr. Wilkes took a bold ſtep, came ſuddenly over, and offered himſelf a candidate*: the other candidates were, the right honourable Thomas Harley, lord-mayor; aldermen Ladbroke, Beckford, Trecothick, and Glynn, with John Paterſon, Eſq. The ſhew of hands were in favour of the lord-mayor, Ladbroke, Beckford, and Trecothick; but a poll being demanded in favour of the reſt, was directly opened, and on the 23d the numbers in favour of each candidate ſtood thus. 1768.

For the lord-mayor - - - -	3729
Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. - - - -	3678
William Beckford, Eſq; - - - -	3402
Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; - - - -	2957
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. - - -	2823
John Paterſon, Eſq; - - - -	1269
John Wilkes, Eſq; - - - -	1247

The four firſt were therefore declared duly elected. The populace during the poll were guilty of many extravagancies to ſhew their regard for Mr. Wilkes; and even degraded themſelves ſo far as to take the horſes out of the carriage he

* Being then under the outlawry, Mr. Wilkes, that his public appearance might not be diſturbed, wrote a letter to the ſolicitor of the Treaſury ſolemnly promiſing to appear at the court of King's-bench, the firſt day of the enſuing term. It is ſaid however that he was more than once arreſted for debt on the huſtings in Guildhall; but found friends to bail him.

A. D. 1768. rode in, and act in the capacity of beasts of draught for him. On the determination of the election, Mr. Wilkes returned his thanks to the hall for the suffrages he had received, complained of the exertion of ministerial influence against him, (a fact notorious enough on all contested elections) and declared his intention of standing candidate for the county of Middlesex. In this election, which came on at Brentford on the 28th, he was more successful, the state of the poll there being

For John Wilkes, Esq; - - - -	1292
George Cooke, Esq; - - - -	827
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor - - -	807

Here therefore his election was indisputable, and he was once more entrenched within the privilege of a member of parliament. The mob on each side were very outrageous; a banner was carried in the procession of Mr. Wilkes's opponents on which was painted No BLASPHEMER, which irritated his party and gave rise to many frays in the course of the proceedings. At night all Mr. Wilkes's friends illuminated their houses, and the mob parading the streets with great insolence imposed the same obligation on every one who chose to save their windows and houses from demolition. The windows of the Mansion-house were all broken, together with a large chandelier and some pier glasses, to the loss of several hundreds of pounds; the houses of lord Bute, lord Egmont, Sir Sampson Gideon, Sir William Mayne, and many other inhabitants of the most public streets, all shared the same fate. The guards on duty at St. James's the next day, received orders to be in readiness to march to suppress any riot that might happen; and on the following day a court of common-council was called to consider the means of preventing future riots and to punish those who should be found guilty of the late disturbances of the public peace. A reward of fifty pounds was offered for the discovery of every offender to be paid on conviction; and it was determined to prosecute them with the utmost vigour.

The prince of Monaco, at whose court the duke of York died, had been invited over to England this summer by his majesty in acknowledgment of his civilities to his deceased brother; and the lord-mayor, thinking it incumbent on the city of London, to join in shewing respect to this prince, desired his company to an entertainment at the Mansion-house. On the 18th of April the prince with many of the nobility dined with the lord-mayor accordingly; and in the evening the dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland honoured the company with their presence at a ball, which was opened by the duke of Cumberland and the lady mayoress.

Some disputes arising among the coal-heavers concerning their terms of working, a desperate fray happened among several gangs of them at Wapping on the 15th of April; in which many persons were wounded, and three houses almost destroyed. One Green a publican who kept a house of call for them, having disobliged them, his house was beset on the 20th, he defended himself all night, during which many shots were fired on both sides, and several of the rioters killed and wounded.

Mr.

A. D. 1768.

Mr. Wilkes, now member for Middleſex, appeared on the 20th, before the court of King's-bench, and declared his ſurrender, according to his promiſe; he ſtated his caſe to the court, and animadverted on ſome irregularities in the management of his trial. The attorney general moved for his immediate commitment; but his counſel ſpecified ſeveral errors in the proceſs of his outlawry as ſufficient foundation for a writ of error. Lord Mansfield on the other hand denied Mr. Wilkes to be legally before him, as not being brought into court in virtue of the writ of *capias utlagatum*, according to the regular forms of law. Mr. Wilkes therefore was left to go out of the court as freely as he came into it; and ſo formidable were he and his party now eſteemed, that the magiſtrates of London and Weſtminſter kept all their peace officers ready at call; two battalions of guards lay on their arms in St. James's-park, other parties were in St. George's-fields, thoſe at St. James's, the Savoy, and Tower, were kept in readineſs to march at a minute's warning; as well as ſeveral troops of horſe, until two o'clock in the morning.

After thus permitting Mr. Wilkes to ſtand an election in London, another at Brentford, and by his public appearance to revive and cultivate the popular prejudices in his favour; he was at length on the 27th of April ſerved with this writ of *capias utlagatum*, and brought before the court of King's-bench at their own time and in their own manner. He was now ordered to the King's-bench priſon, but the court were ſtill obliged to accept his voluntary ſurrender; for the mob ſtopped the coach on Weſtminſter-bridge, took off the horſes, and drew it back through the Strand and ſo to Spital-fields: here they turned the two tipſtaves out of the coach and would have uſed them very ill if Mr. Wilkes had not exerted his influence in their favour. He was then drawn to the Three tuns-tavern, from an upper window of which he perſuaded the populace to retire; and when they were diſperſed he went away privately and delivered himſelf up to the marſhal of the King's-bench priſon.

The next day he was viſited by many of his friends, and the priſon was ſurrounded by a numerous concourſe of people, who it was expected would have offered ſome outrage; but all remained quiet till night, when they pulled up the rails which incloſed the footway, with which they made a bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the borough to illuminate their houſes; but a captain's guard of 100 men arriving about twelve, they all diſperſed.

While the Britiſh miniſtry ſeemed to confine their united attention ſolely to one object, the proſecution of Mr. Wilkes, and thus gave him conſequence in the eyes of the people; the dearneſs of living ſtrengthened the diſcontent of the populace, and prompted them to riotous meaſures. The coalheavers at Wapping engaged in another tumult on account of diſputes between them and their employers; which did not end without bloodſhed. The ſailors belonging to the outward bound veſſels in the river imbibed the contagion, and refuſed to proceed on their voyages without an increaſe of wages. In the beginning of May they collected in great bodies in Stepney fields and Deptford to prepare a petition to the parliament; they boarded thoſe ſhips in the river that were pre-

A. D. 1768. paring to ſail, and unrigging them, carried off the men, vowing that no ſhips ſhould ſail before the merchants had agreed to advance their wages. On the 7th, they aſſembled in St. George's fields and paraded to St. James's-palace with colours and muſic before them to preſent a petition to the king; and ſome days afterward preſented one to the parliament, where being told it ſhould be conſidered, they retired ſeemingly ſatisfied.

On the 9th, the watermen went in a great body to repreſent their grievances to the lord-mayor; who pacified them by promiſing that if they would prepare a petition, he would preſent it at the houſe of commons. At night however, another body of men not altogether ſo orderly, paid their compliments at the Manſion-houſe where they exhibited a portable gibbet, with a boot and petticoat dangling on it. At this inſult, the lord-mayor, from an eagerneſs to ſhew his zeal as Mr. Harley, forgot his high ſtation; and by an unneceſſary act of heroiſm in a chief magiſtrate, expoſed himſelf perſonally among the rabble; and with only two or three attendants, made a prize of the boot and petticoat: The adventure was truly ridiculous, and the indiſcretion did not eſcape cenſure; for whatever perſonal merit might be claimed by it *, any indignities offered by an unthinking mob, were to be ſuſtained by the lord-mayor of London.

The next day May 10th produced a more fatal inſtance of raſh violence againſt the people on account of their attachment to the popular priſoner in the King's-bench. The parliament being to meet on that day to open the ſeſſion, great numbers of the populace thronged about the priſon from an expectation that Mr. Wilkes would on that occaſion recover his liberty; and with an intention to conduct him to the houſe of commons. On being diſappointed they grew tumultuous, and an additional party of the 3d regiment of guards were ſent for. Some fooliſh paper had been ſtuck up againſt the priſon wall, which a juſtice of peace then preſent was not very wiſe in taking notice of; for when he took it down the mob inſiſted on having it from him, which he not regarding the riot grew louder; the drums beat to arms, the proclamation was read, and while it was reading ſome ſtones and bricks were thrown. William Allen a young man, ſon of Mr. Allen, keeper of the Horſe-ſhoe-inn, in Blackman-ſtreet Southwark, and who as appeared afterward was meerly a quiet ſpectator, being purſued, along with others, was unfortunately ſingled out, followed by three ſoldiers into a cowhouſe, and ſhot dead! A number of horſe grenadiers arrived, and theſe hoſtile meaſures having no tendency to diſperſe the croud, it rather increaſed; the people were fired upon, five or ſix were killed, and about fifteen wounded; among which were two women, one of whom afterward died in the hoſpital †.

Two

* On the 27th the right honourable Thomas Harley lord-mayor of London, was ſworn a member of his majeſty's privy-council.

† A fine large marble tomb-ſtone, elegantly finiſhed, was erected over the grave of Mr. Allen, junior, in Newington church-yard, Surry. On the four ſides are the following inſcriptions:

NORTH SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of
WILLIAM ALLEN,

An

A.D. 1768.

Two other tumults happened on the ſame day, that had no connexion with Mr. Wilkes; the one of coalheavers who muſtering in Stepney-fields, marched to Palace-yard with colours flying, drums beating, and muſic playing before them. Here Sir John Fielding met them, who perſuaded them to part with their flag, ſilence their drums and diſmiſs their fidlers; then talking with their leaders, prevailed on them to have a meeting with their maſters at his office to accommodate their differences. The other was an actual riot of ſawyers, a large body of whom, diſguſted with a ſawmill erected at Limehouſe by Mr. Dingley, as prejudical to their buſineſs, met together and pulled it down.

The officious alacrity of the ſoldiers in firing on the people promiſcuouſly in St. George's fields, inſtead of meerly guarding the priſon door, which as they were ſent for by as officious magiſtrates, was their only needful duty; proved of itſelf ſufficiently odious: but when theſe ſoldiers were the next day publicly thanked by a letter from the ſecretary at war in his maſter's name, *for that alacrity*; the affair appeared greatly aggravated in all its circumſtances. Peter Maclaughlin, who actually killed the inoffenſive Allen, was withdrawn from juſtice, and could never be found; ſo that though his two aſſociates Donald Maclaine and Donald Maclaury, with their commanding officer Alexander Murray, were proceeded againſt for the murder, the proſecution came to nothing; and only contributed to heighten the general diſcontent.

The validity of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was tried in the court of King's-bench on the 8th of June, he being brought into court for that purpoſe. The attorney general entered into a long argument in ſupport of the outlawry, to which Mr. Wilkes's counſel made no reply: the judges then delivered their opinions very fully on the irregularity of the proceedings, but though they differed as to the reaſons, they were unanimous that the outlawry was illegal, and concurred in the reverſal of it. The conſideration of the verdicts found againſt him was deferred to another day; and on the 18th judgment was given againſt him on both verdicts. The ſentence was, that for the republication of the North Briton No. 45, in volumes, he ſhould pay a fine of 500 *l.* and be impriſoned ten calendar months: (the two months of previous confinement making twelve) and

An Engliſhman of unſpotted life and amiable diſpoſition,
Who was inhumanly murdered, near St. George's-fields, the 10th day of May, 1768, by Scottiſh detachments from the army.

His diſconſolate parents, inhabitants of this pariſh, cauſed this tomb to be erected to an only ſon, loſt to them and to the world in his twentieth year, as a monument of his virtues and their affection.

SOUTH SIDE.

O diſembody'd ſoul! moſt rudely driven
From this low orb (our ſinful ſeat) to Heaven!
While filial piety can pleaſe the ear,
Thy name will ſtill occur for ever dear:
This very ſpot now humaniz'd ſhall crave
From all a tear of pity on thy grave.

O flow'r of flowr's, which we ſhall ſee no more,
No kind returning ſpring can thee reſtore;
Thy loſs thy hapleſs countrymen deplore.

EAST SIDE.

"O earth! cover not thou my blood." Job xvi. 18.

WEST SIDE.

"Take away the wicked from before the king, and "his throne ſhall be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs." Prov. XXIII. 5.

On the ſame monument is the following inſcription:

Here alſo lies interred,
The remains of SARAH NEWSHAM,
The *only* remaining child of
WILLIAM ALLEN.
Who ſurvived a few months the cruel death of her beloved brother.
She died December the 7th, 1768, aged 23 years.

A. D. 1768. and that for publiſhing the Eſſay on Woman he ſhould pay another fine of 500 *l.* and be impriſoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the former impriſonment: and that he ſhould afterward find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years; himſelf to be bound in the ſum of 1000 *l.* and two ſureties in 500 *l.* each.

On the 7th of July the grand jury of the county of Middleſex found a bill for wilful murder, againſt Samuel Gillam, Eſq; the juſtice of peace who ordered the guards to fire on the 10th of May in St. George's-fields. He was tried at the Old-Bailey in conſequence for the murder of William Redburn; but was acquitted without entering upon his defence, and a copy of his indictment was granted him by the court. It was remarked on this trial that though the proſecution was carried on againſt Mr. Gillam, in the name of the crown; yet the attorney and ſolicitor generals, Sir Fletcher Norton, as well as the ſolicitor of the treaſury with his deputy, all appeared for the priſoner *.

On the 1ſt of September in the evening the heavieſt rain fell at London, and the country round it, that had been known in the memory of man. In a few hours the waters poured down Highgate-hill with incredible violence; and the common ſewers in ſeveral parts of the town not being able to carry off the torrent, the adjacent houſes were filled almoſt to the firſt floors: immenſe damage was done, and as it happened in the night, many were awakened in the greateſt conſternation. The Serpentine River in Hyde-Park roſe ſo high, that it forced down a part of the wall, and poured with ſuch violence upon Knightſbridge, that the inhabitants expected the whole town to be over-flowed: the canal in St. James's Park roſe ſo high, that it flowed up to the garden-wall belonging to the treaſury, ſo that foot-paſſengers could not paſs; and the lower parts of houſes near the treaſury were overflowed. About Bagnigge-Wells the waters roſe eight feet perpendicular, and ſeveral people in Cold-Bath-Fields, Mutton-Lane, Peter-ſtreet, and thoſe parts, ſuſtained great damage: in the lower part of Hockley in the Hole, the inhabitants were obliged to quit their ground-floors, and go up ſtairs. Some butts of beer were carried away from the cellar of the Cheſhire-Cheeſe at Mount-Pleaſant, and conveyed by the great drain, quite to Fleet-Ditch, where they were taken out.

The king of Denmark though ſo lately married, having engaged in a tour for pleaſure this ſummer, arrived at St. James's palace on the 11th of Auguſt, under the title of the prince of Travendahl, to avoid the ceremony which would have been neceſſary on travelling in his royal character. After viſiting ſeveral parts of England, the court of common-council of London reſolved on the 16th of September, "that the right honourable the lord-mayor be deſired to wait on "his majeſty the king of Denmark with the moſt reſpectful compliments of "this court, and to intreat his majeſty to allow them the high honour of "entertaining him at the Manſion-houſe." The king accepted the invitation, fixed on Friday the 23d for the day, and expreſſed at the ſame time a deſire to come to the city by water. On this a committee of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners

* Annual Regiſter, 1768. p. 131.

commoners were appointed to conduct the entertainment, who were impowered to draw on the chamberlain for the neceſſary expences; the ſeveral city companies who had barges were ſummoned to attend the city barge; all the members of the court of common-council were deſired to come to the entertainment in their gowns; and each of them received a ticket for the admiſſion of their ladies to the gallery. As none of the court of aldermen underſtood the French language, Mr. Deputy Paterſon was requeſted to act as interpreter on the occaſion. A. D. 1768.

When the day arrived, the lord-mayor being confined to his bed by illneſs, Sir Robert Ladbroke officiated as *locum tenens*; and received his Daniſh majeſty into the city barge at the ſtairs from New Palace yard: and in order to give him a compleat view of London, Weſtminſter, the bridges, and the river, the ſtate barge took a circuit as high as Lambeth, and from thence down as far as the Stillyard. They then returned to the Temple-ſtairs, where the benchers of both ſocieties received the king, conducted him to the Middle Temple-hall, and regaled him and his company with an elegant collation. The proceſſion then began by land, the king of Denmark ſitting on the right hand of Sir Robert Ladbroke in the ſtate coach; his retinue with the aldermen and ſheriffs following in a long train of carriages: the whole was conducted with great magnificence tending to ſhew reſpect to the royal viſitor and to demonſtrate the general joy on ſo brilliant an occaſion. The dinner was ſplendid; the king ſat on the right hand of the *locum tenens* at a table placed on an elevation acroſs the upper end of the Egyptain-hall, his noble attendants on the right, the aldermen above the chair on the left; and a band of muſic in an orcheſtra fronting his majeſty's table: the members of the common-council below, the ladies in the gallery above, with the number and diſpoſition of the lights, all contributed to diſplay a ſcene the grandeur of which could not but give the king a high idea of the opulence of the city of London.

About 8 o'clock in the evening the king of Denmark took leave of the corporation and returned to St. James's palace, amidſt crouds of the populace who teſtified their ſatisfaction by continual ſhouts; and the inhabitants ſhewed their reſpect to him in his way home by illuminating all their windows.

As a farther acknowledgment for the honour of his company, the common-council on the 10th of October unanimouſly voted the freedom of the city to the king of Denmark in a golden box of 200 guineas value; the king made choice of the Goldſmiths company, and his freedom being afterward given to his ambaſador here, was by him tranſmitted to Copenhagen.

On the ſame day that this court was held, his Daniſh majeſty in return for the many entertainments and civilities he had received here, gave a grand maſquerade ball at the Opera houſe in the Haymarket, which was ſuperbly fitted up for the purpoſe. He did not forget the corporation of London on this occaſion, but ſent the lord-mayor an hundred tickets for the maſquerade; forty of which were directed, twenty ſix of them to the aldermen, twelve

A. D. 1768. to the commoners who were of the committee for preparing the entertainment; one to the recorder, and one to the common ſerjeant: the remainder were entruſted to his lordſhip's diſpoſal, together with an hundred and fifty tickets for the gallery.

Theſe tickets ſent in return for the king's entertainment in the city, were generally underſtood as intended for the members of the corporation who gave the treat; the common-councilmen were therefore much diſguſted at finding themſelves generally neglected in the diſtribution; and at the above court an inquiry into the diſpoſal of them was moved for *. His lordſhip was not then in town, but at a court held on the 12th he alleged that he had diſpoſed of them to the moſt reſpectable of the citizens, and that in ſo doing he thought he fulfilled the truſt repoſed in him by his Daniſh majeſty. Anſwer was made that next to the aldermen, the members of that court were the moſt reſpectable citizens in the corporation. To this the lord-mayor replied, that the tickets being of a mixed nature, ſome of them for the maſquerade and others only for the gallery, he could not have divided them without giving offence by the diſtinction: he even aſked one of the members whether he would have been contented with a gallery ticket; and was anſwered that he and many other Gentlemen would gladly have preferred gallery tickets for a very obvious reaſon. High diſputes enſued; for trifles become important when they are converted to marks of diſtinction by thoſe who are expected to be above all partial conſiderations in their public conduct.

The death of George Cook, Eſq. who was elected member for Middleſex with Mr. Wilkes, occaſioned a new election: Sir William Beauchamp Proctor offered himſelf again as a candidate, and was ſupported by the miniſterial intereſt; but was oppoſed by ſerjeant John Glynn, who had acted as Counſel for Mr. Wilkes, and was of courſe the popular candidate. The poll began at Brentford on the 8th of December about 11 o'clock, and proceeded quietly until a little after 2, when the numbers appearing to be greatly in favour of Mr. Glynn, the freedom of the poll was ſhamefully interrupted by a mob brought down by the agents of the other party. Mr. Glynn in his addreſs to the Middleſex freeholders the next day, deſcribed the violence in the following Terms.——— "The ſheriffs, and every perſon preſent, were witneſſes of a ſcene never be- "fore exhibited at an election---a deſperate ſet of armed Ruffians, with "*Liberty and Proctor* in their hats, without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of "quarrel, deſtroying thoſe who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir "William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, returned me no "anſwer and left me: I remained the laſt man upon the huſtings."---The remainder of the day was a ſcene of confuſion.

The new lord-mayor Samuel Turner, Eſq: who attended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey on that day, acted in a manner that did him honour. When the jury was called over, he aſked them upon their honours whether any of them were freeholders of Middleſex; and it appearing that about 18 of them were ſo, his

* This inquiry was moved by Mr. James Boddington, a worthy and ingenious common-council man of Bread-ſtreet-ward, ſince dead; who publiſhed a ſhort ſtate of this affair, in "A letter from a citizen "of London to his friend in the country."

his lordſhip immediately diſmiſſed them, that they might not be withheld from diſcharging their duty at Brentford. After the riot ſome of the poll books being miſſing, the poll was adjourned to the 13th and the next day it was peaceably concluded; when the numbers were A. D. 1768.

For Mr. ſerjeant Glynn 1542.
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor 1278.

On which the former was declared duly elected.

On the 15th an inquiſition was taken on the body of George Clarke an attorney's clerk at Marybone, by the coroner's jury; before whom it appeared by poſitive evidence that his death was occaſioned by the ſtroke of a bludgeon at the Brentford election on the 8th paſt: an eminent ſurgeon who opened the head, giving his opinion that the blow was the cauſe of his death. The jury therefore gave a verdict of wilful murder by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

The laſt tranſaction that belongs to this year, was the inſtitution of a Royal academy of arts at London, on December 18th, under the king's immediate patronage, and under the direction of forty artiſts of the firſt eminence in their ſeveral profeſſions.

The principal object of this inſtitution is the eſtabliſhment of well-regulated ſchools of deſign, where ſtudents in the arts may find that inſtruction which hath ſo long been wanted, and ſo long wiſhed for in this country. For this end, therefore, there are eſtabliſhed a winter academy of living models to draw after, and a ſummer academy of living models to paint after: with laymen, all ſorts of draperies, both ancient and modern, and choice caſts of all the celebrated antique ſtatues, groups, and baſſo-relievos. Nine of the ableſt academicians, elected annually from amongſt the forty, attend theſe ſchools by rotation, to ſet the figures, to examine the performances of the ſtudents, to adviſe and inſtruct them, and to turn their attention toward that branch of the arts for which they ſhall ſeem to have the apteſt diſpoſition. A profeſſor of painting, a profeſſor of architecture, one of anatomy, and one of perſpective, are appointed; who are annually to read a certain number of public lectures in the ſchools, calculated for the purpoſes above recited.

That the effects of this royal inſtitution may be conſpicuous to the world, there is an annual exhibition of paintings, ſculptures, and deſigns, open to all artiſts of diſtinguiſhed merit, where they may offer their performances to public view, and acquire that degree of fame and encouragement which they ſhall be deemed to deſerve.

But as all men, who ſtudy the arts, are not equally ſucceſsful, and as ſome unhappily never acquire either fame or encouragement; but at a time of life when it is too late to think of other purſuits, find themſelves deſtitute of every means of ſubſiſtence: and as others are, by various infirmities incident to man, rendered incapable of exerting their talents; or by being cut off in the bloom of life, leave their families deſtitute of proviſion: his majeſty

A. D. 1768. allotted an annual ſum for the relief of indigent artiſts and their diſtreſſed families *.

The death of Sir Francis Goſling, alderman of Farringdon ward without, produced a new acceſſion of honour and conſequence to Mr. Wilkes. Though a priſoner under two verdicts againſt him for tranſactions not much to the honour either of him or of his proſecutors; there were ſeveral circumſtances in conducting the proſecution againſt him, which want of room will not allow the detail of, that compared with the meaſures purſued by the government in other reſpects, gave him ſome claim to the compaſſion of the people, and made him be conſidered as a victim in the popular cauſe. Thus he gained a freſh ſtock of credit with the public, derived rather from the miſbehaviour of his court adverſaries, than from his own original merit. As the blemiſhes in his private character had been induſtriouſly expoſed, if not exaggerated, to add to the catalogue of his public offences, on the one hand; ſo on the other, incidents which ſtarted from ill conducted reſentment in the miniſtry, or from meer accident, were as liberally laid to the account of his public virtue. His private intereſt naturally dictated the proper improvement of theſe circumſtances, in which he was in truth equally aſſiſted both by the enthuſiaſm of his friends and the inveteracy of his foes.

1769. At the wardmote held January 2d 1769 for the choice of an alderman for Farringdon without, Mr. Wilkes was put up in oppoſition to Mr. Bromwich; but ſo few appeared on the books in favour of the latter that he declined the poll the ſame evening, and the lord-mayor declared Mr. Wilkes duly elected. This declaration was however afterward objected to as premature, the books being irregularly cloſed before the time firſt agreed on; and another wardmote was therefore called on the 27th for a freſh election. The lord-mayor now made a genteel apology to the inhabitants for giving them the trouble of meeting again, by his miſtake in point of form; which was received with great applauſe: Mr. Wilkes was again propoſed, and ſo unanimous did the aſſembly approve of his nomination that no one ventured to oppoſe him, and he was a ſecond time pronounced duly elected.

CHAP. XXV.

From the trial of the Brentford rioters, to the death of the right honourable William Beckford, in his ſecond mayoralty.

TWO Iriſh chairmen Laurence Balfe, and Edward Mac Quirk, were apprehended, in conſequence of the verdict of the coroner's inqueſt on the body of George Clarke the perſon killed at the riot in the late Middleſex election; who were tried at the ſeſſions held at the Old-Bailey in January. It appeared

* The king afterward granted the academy apartments in Somerſet houſe, where they met for the firſt time January the 14th 1771.

appeared by evidence that theſe men were *hired* on the part of the unſucceſsful candidate by Broughton, once a ſtage fighter, but then a yeoman of the guard, to aſſiſt in *keeping the peace* during the poll; and that after the poll had proceeded with great regularity for ſome time, theſe men with others under the ſame engagement, began to execute their commiſſion by outrageouſly knocking down indiſcriminately all who came in their way with bludgeons until they drove every one from the huſtings. It appeared farther that in this riot George Clarke received the blow which was the declared cauſe of his death: the trial was conducted with great ſolemnity and candour, but their guilt was ſo fully proved, that the jury pronounced them both guilty and they were ſentenced to be hanged. A. D. 1769.

More work was now prepared for the miniſtry, and mean as the drudgery may appear, they did not diſdain to go through with it. Broughton, the agent who was employed to hire theſe ruffians, was ſent out of the way, and great induſtry uſed to ſet aſide the ſentence paſſed on them; leſt the popular party ſhould undertake to extend the claims of juſtice farther. Their execution was reſpited from time to time, on the plea of ſome conſcientious doubts having been entertained as to the cauſe of Clarke's death; and a letter was ſent from lord Rochford, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, to the maſter, wardens, and examiners of the company of Surgeons, deſiring their opinion in relation to theſe doubts. Theſe gentlemen who were ten in number met at their hall on February 27th, and after examining the ſurgeon and apothecary who attended the deceaſed, with other perſons, returned an anſwer to the ſecretary of ſtate the ſame evening, containing their unanimous opinion, "that the blow was *not* "the cauſe of Mr. Clarke's death." The principles of art are not ſo inflexible but that they may occaſionally in proper hands be adapted to particular emergencies: it did not however eſcape notice at the time, that the committee thus engaged to invalidate the verdict of a court of juſtice in a capital caſe, was choſen out of a profeſſion expreſsly excluded from being jurymen on trials for murder. Nevertheleſs on the foundation of this extra-judicial proceeding, a free pardon for Edwark Mac Quirk was publiſhed in the London Gazette of the 11th of March; and a private pardon was ſent to Laurence Balfe at the ſame time.

During the important conteſt between the miniſtry of Great Britain and Mr. Wilkes, a paper under the name of the North Briton, to give it importance, had been continued by other hands; and which endeavoured to merit notice by ſupporting the ſame ſtile of writing that diſtinguiſhed the original. The ſucceſs was ſo far ſimilar that about the middle of the laſt year an attachment was moved for by the attorney general, in the court of King's-bench, againſt Mr. Bingley a publiſher for publiſhing No. 50, and afterward for No 51, of that paper; which iſſued accordingly. The proceeding againſt a man by attachment was another mode of arbitrary proſecution, which afforded an additional ſubject of complaint againſt the miniſtry; and Bingley, who now thought himſelf in a ſituation to become popular, naturally endeavoured to make the moſt of

A. D. 1769.

it. Being required to anſwer the interrogatories of the court, he refuſed; ſaying very juſtly, that he did not know the law of the land would oblige him on a criminal charge to accuſe himſelf; and that he would ſooner ſuffer impriſonment for life, than take an oath to anſwer interrogatories: on this refuſal he was committed to priſon, until he complied. When in the King's-bench priſon he made a voluntary affidavit February 16th, that "he would not at any time, "without torture, anſwer to any interrogatory tending to accuſe himſelf, or any "other perſon, of being author, printer, or publiſher, of the North Briton No. 50, "the North Briton No. 51, or either of them." By this reſolute act Bingley ſubjected himſelf to impriſonment ſo long as the judges could aſſert this inquiſitorial proceſs; but intereſted the compaſſion of the public in his behalf in the interim: thus another martyr, was added to the patriotic calendar; who though not ſo formidable to the miniſtry, as to rival Mr. Wilkes in the opinion of the oppoſition, was certainly as an individual ſuffering under undue power, equally, at leaſt, intitled to ſupport, on true public ſpirited motives.

The freeholders of Middleſex had drawn up inſtructions to their members on the ſeveral ſubjects of popular diſcontent, which were tranſmitted to Mr. Wilkes and ſerjeant Glynn the knights of the ſhire: and at a meeting of the Weſtminſter electors January 25th, in the great room over Exeter Exchange in the Strand, a ſet of inſtructions nearly the ſame with thoſe for the county of Middleſex, were agreed to be given to the right honourable earl Percy, and the honourable Edwin Sandys their repreſentatives in parliament: for a copy of theſe inſtructions ſee the note below *.

Mr. Wilkes had tranſmitted a petition to the houſe of commons in his own behalf, which contained a recapitulation of all the proceedings againſt him, from the time of his firſt apprehenſion by the general warrant, to his commitment to the King's-bench priſon. But he had alſo by a freſh attack on the miniſtry totally deſtroyed all reaſonable expectation of this petition operating in his favour. On his being firſt committed to the King's-bench priſon, after his election at Brentford, a letter had been ſent by lord Weymouth ſecretary of ſtate, to Daniel Ponton, Eſq; chairman of the Quarter ſeſſions at Lambeth, recommending to the magiſtrates not to delay a moment, if there was occaſion, to call in the aid of the military, and to make uſe of them effectually, if the civil

* Inſtructions to the Weſtminſter members, January 25th, 1769.

"Gentlemen,

"We the electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, direct and inſtruct you our repreſentatives "in parliament,

"Firſt, to endeavour to continue to us, and to "confirm, our old conſtitutional rights of juries, to "the general excluſion of proceedings by information and attachment.

"Secondly, to promote a ſtrict parliamentary enquiry into the tranſactions of the military in St. "George's-fields, on Tueſday the tenth of May "laſt.

"Third, to promote a like enquiry into the riot "and murders committed at Brentford on the eighth "of laſt December.

"Fourth, to examine into the adminiſtration of "juſtice in this city and liberty, particularly into the "preſent ſtate of the commiſſion of the peace.

"Fifth, as far as in your power to promote an "enquiry into the rights of the public to the territorial revenue ariſing from the conqueſts in India.

"Sixth, and we do ſtrongly inſiſt, that you never "ceaſe your endeavours to promote a parliamentary "enquiry into the caſe and grievances of John "Wilkes, Eſq; and to vindicate and ſupport the "rights of the people who have elected him their "repreſentative."

civil power was trifled with or inſulted: as a military force could never be employed to a more conſtitutional purpoſe, than in the ſupport of the authority and dignity of the magiſtracy. After the unhappy uſe which had been made of theſe ſoldiers on the 10th of May, Mr. Wilkes having by ſome means procured a copy of this letter, he publiſhed it at full length, with a ſhort prefatory introduction of his own writing; in which the affair of St. George's-fields was termed an horrid maſſacre, and the conſequence of a helliſh project deliberately planned and determined upon. When the houſe therefore had voted the complaint in Mr. Wilkes's petition frivolous; and the aſperſions caſt upon lord chief juſtice Mansfield for amending the informations exhibited againſt him, utterly groundleſs; they took this recent publication under conſideration, and voted his introduction to that letter an inſolent, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel; tending to inflame and ſtir up the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects to ſedition, and to a total ſubverſion of all good order and legal government. Theſe reſolutions were on the 3d of February, after long and obſtinate debates, followed by a vote of expulſion; grounded on his former offences complicated with the preſent charge: a new writ was then iſſued to elect another member in his room. A.D. 1769.

Mr. Wilkes now ſeemed involved in difficulties that nothing could ſurmount; but as his reſolution withſtood the perſecution of the court, ſo that perſecution raiſed him up new friends in every quarter. At a public meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex, they unanimouſly reſolved to confirm their former choice, and to ſupport it intirely at their own expence. On the 16th of February therefore he was rechoſen at Brentford without oppoſition: but when the return was on the next day made to the houſe, it was reſolved, that Mr. Wilkes having been expelled this ſeſſion, was, and is, incapable of being elected a member of the preſent parliament. The laſt election was then declared void, and a new writ iſſued for another.

He was ſtill however an alderman of London; but as he was deprived of his privilege of parliament by repeated expulſion, which indicated a determined purpoſe in this houſe of commons not to admit him; his heavy incumbrances of debt left no hopes of his recovering his liberty, when the term of his preſent impriſonment ſhould expire. At a meeting therefore of his friends at the London tavern in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, February 20th, a ſubſcription was opened to ſupport the cauſe of Mr. Wilkes, and 3340*l.* immediately ſubſcribed: fifteen of the gentlemen preſent, ſubſcribed 100 guineas each.—The preamble to the ſubſcription paper was in the following terms: "Whereas John Wilkes, Eſq; "has ſuffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the ſevere and repeated "proſecutions he has undergone in behalf of the public, and as it ſeems rea-"ſonable to us, that the man who ſuffers for the public good ſhould be ſup-"ported by the public; We, *&c. &c.*" The gentlemen who agitated this ſubſcription aſſociated themſelves on the 25th, under the appellation of Supporters of the Bill of Rights; which rights they concluded had been infringed by the late meaſures of the miniſtry in relation to Mr. Wilkes, and other collateral tranſactions. They ſolicited ſubſcriptions by public advertiſements appointing

A. D. 1769. pointing certain bankers to receive them; and declared the intentions of the ſociety in theſe terms. "Their ſole aim is to maintain and defend the legal conſtitutional liberty of the ſubject. They mean to ſupport Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe, as far as it is a public cauſe. For this purpoſe only they ſolicit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whoſe emolument and advantage alone are intended."

The ſituation of affairs was eſteemed ſo critical, that the Middleſex freeholders, the electors of Weſtminſter, thoſe of Southwark, and the livery of London all held frequent meetings as well for concerting general meaſures to vindicate the rights of election, as for inſtructing their particular members to ſupport them in their parliamentary capacity. The livery of London met in a common-hall on the 10th for the purpoſe of inſtructing the city members. Mr. Charles Clavey common-council man of Farringdon ward without was voted chairman, who read a ſet of inſtructions twice over, and then offered each article ſeparately to the aſſent or diſſent of the whole aſſembly. Mr. alderman Beckford's attendance on the huſtings was requeſted; when he declared with honeſt frankneſs the inſtruction of members to be a conſtitutional right; that if any inſtructions ſhould be given to him which were inconſiſtent with his own ſentiments, he ſhould always take the liberty with decency and humility to ſay that in his opinion they are improper; but that far would it be from him to oppoſe his own judgement againſt that of ſix thouſand of his fellow citizens. He then properly adviſed, that the livery in their inſtructions, ſhould attend to meaſures and not to men, which he declared he himſelf had always done; and that he never would accept of place, penſion, title, or any emolument, whatſoever. After hearing the inſtructions, he ſaid he intirely acquieſced in them, and that for his part he was ready to execute them to the utmoſt of his ability. The inſtructions were unanimouſly agreed to, in the form contained in the note below *.

A

* "Guildhall, February 10, 1769.

"To Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. William Beckford, Eſq; Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Eſq; and Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; aldermen, the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London.

"GENTLEMEN,

"We, your conſtituents aſſembled in the Guildhall of London, fully ſenſible of the value of the laws and conſtitution tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and firmly reſolved to preſerve this inheritance intire as we have received it, think it our indiſpenſible duty at this time, as well as our undoubted right, to inſtruct you our repreſentatives in parliament as follows:

"I. We recommend that you exert your utmoſt endeavours, that the proceedings in the caſe of libels, and all other criminal matters, may be confined to rules of law, and not be rendered dangerous to the ſubject by forced conſtructions, new modes of enquiry, unconſtitutional tribunals, or new and unuſual puniſhments, tending to take away or diminiſh the benefit of trial by juries.

"II. That you carefully watch over the great bulwark of our liberties, the HABEAS CORPUS ACT; and that you enquire into, and cenſure any attempt to elude or enervate the force of that law.

"III. That you preſerve equally inviolate the privilege of parliament, and the rights of electors in the choice of their repreſentatives.

"IV. That you do not diſcourage petitions, by ſelecting ſuch parts thereof as may tend not to relieve but to criminate the petitioner, ſo as to prevent all approach to your houſe; by which means the moſt eſſential article of the declaration of rights may be eluded, or rendered of leſs effect.

"V. That you endeavour to prevent all application of the public money to influence elections of members to ſerve in parliament.

"VI. That you give no countenance to the dangerous doctrine of conſtructive treaſons, or to the application of doubtful or uncertain laws to

"this

A numerous meeting of the electors of Southwark was held at the town-hall for the ſame purpoſe of inſtructing their members, who both of them attended and acknowledged the propriety of being inſtructed by their conſtituents: Edward Stevens, Eſq; was choſen chairman, and the previous queſtion propoſed whether inſtructions ſhould be given to their repreſentatives? Which being almoſt unanimouſly agreed to, a ſet of inſtructions was twice read, and voted to be the ſenſe of the aſſembly. See the note *. A. D. 1769.

A feeble

"this intereſting object, nor ſuffer miniſters to be in-
"veſted with a vague and diſcretionary power of
"judging on, or proſecuting this offence; and that
"you will vigorouſly oppoſe any meaſures tending
"to introduce modes and circumſtances of trial,
"which may render it difficult or impoſſible for the
"party accuſed to obtain full and equal juſtice.

"VII. That you will, as the repreſentatives of
"this great commercial city, be particularly atten-
"tive to the intereſts of the manufactures and the
"trade of this kingdom in all parts of the world,
"and more eſpecially in the Britiſh American colo-
"nies, the only profitable trade this kingdom enjoys
"unrivalled by other nations; for which purpoſe we
"recommend your utmoſt endeavours to reconcile the
"unhappy differences ſubſiſting between the mother
"country and her colonies, the fatal effects of which
"have, in part, been ſeverely felt by the manufac-
"turer and the commercial part of this kingdom.

"VIII. That you will at this time particularly at-
"tend to the preſervation of public faith, the ſole
"foundation of public credit; and that you do not,
"upon any pretence of public good whatſoever, con-
"cur in any meaſure that ſhall tend to weaken or
"deſtroy that faith.

"IX. That you uſe your utmoſt endeavours that
"the civil magiſtracy of this kingdom be put on a
"reſpectable footing, and thereby remove the pre-
"tence of calling in a military force; and preſerve
"this nation from a calamity which has already been
"fatal to the liberty of every kingdom round us, and
"we at this day are beginning to feel.

"X. That you promote a ſtrict enquiry into the
"uſe which has lately been made of military power;
"whether any encouragement has been given to pre-
"mature or injudicious military alacrity, and whe-
"ther any undue meaſures have been taken to pre-
"vent or elude the courſe of public juſtice on ſuch an
"occaſion.

"XI. That you uſe your beſt endeavours for hav-
"ing a ſtanding committee appointed from time to
"time, to examine and to ſtate the public accounts.

"XII. That if any demand ſhould come before par-
"liament for payment of the debts of the civil liſt,
"you will diligently enquire how thoſe debts have
"been incurred, to the prejudice of the ſubject and
"of the dignity of the crown.

"XIII. That you will promote a bill for limiting
"the number of placemen and penſioners in the houſe
"of commons, for preventing the peers of Great Bri-
"tain from interfering in the elections for members
"of parliament; and that an oath to prevent bribery
"and corruption be taken not only by the electors,
"but alſo by the candidates, at the opening the poll.

"XIV. That you uſe your utmoſt endeavours to
"obtain an act to ſhorten the duration of parlia-
"ments. And laſtly, we ſubmit to your conſidera-
"tion, whether a change in the preſent mode of
"election to that of ballot, would not be the moſt
"likely method of procuring a return of members
"on the genuine and uncorrupt ſenſe of the people."

"Signed, CHARLES CLAVEY."

* "To Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. and Henry
"Thrale, Eſq; repreſentatives in parliament for
"the borough of Southwark.

"We, the electors of the borough of Southwark,
"this day aſſembled in the town-hall, think ourſelves
"indiſpenſibly obliged by the duty and loyalty we
"owe to the beſt of kings, as well as by our love for
"the conſtitution, to exerciſe, at this time of nation-
"al diſcontent and danger, our undoubted right to
"inſtruct you, our repreſentatives in parliament:
"and we do therefore earneſtly recommend to you.

1. "That you endeavour to continue to us, and to
"confirm, our old conſtitutional rights of juries, to
"the excluſion of all proceedings by information,
"attachment, and interrogatories.

2. "That you carefully watch over that great
"bulwark of our liberties, the HABEAS CORPUS
"ACT; and that you enquire into, and puniſh, any
"attempt that may have been made to evade the
"force of that law.

3. "That you preſerve inviolate the privileges of
"parliament, as well as the rights of the electors;
"and for that purpoſe, that you uſe your utmoſt en-
"deavours to prevent the expulſion of any man, that
"ſhall appear to you to have been elected by a ma-
"jority of legal votes.

4. "That your encourage applications for redreſs
"of the grievances of the ſubject, by promoting a
"ſtrict enquiry into every illegality committed
"againſt any petitioner that may appeal to parlia-
"ment; and that you oppoſe the ſelecting ſuch parts
"only for proof, as may tend, not to relieve, but to
"criminate the petitioner.

5. "That you promote ſuch meaſures, as may
"have a tendency to ſecure every Britiſh ſubject in
"the full and entire poſſeſſion of every liberty
"derived to him from the principles of our excellent
"conſtitution.

6. "That as the trade and commerce to our Ame-
"rican poſſeſſions is of the utmoſt importance to the

„ manufac-

A. D. 1769

A feeble attempt was made by ſome citizens in the court intereſt to balance theſe popular proceedings by procuring an addreſs to his majeſty containing the hackneyed profeſſions of loyalty and duty; complaints of licentiouſneſs, profaneneſs, and irreligion; with the uſual abhorrence of every attempt to ſpread ſedition, and alienate the affections of a free and loyal people from the beſt of kings, &c. The merchants and citizens were invited on March the 8th, to the King's-arms-tavern in Cornhill to ſign this addreſs which was produced ready prepared for ſubſcription: a warm debate enſued on the propriety of the meaſure, when not being able to convince each other by words, they at length had recourſe to blows. Mr. Charles Dingley, who was a zealous promoter of the addreſs, ſtruck Mr. Reynolds, attorney to Mr. Wilkes, and as warm an oppoſer of it; but Reynolds maintained a ſuperiority in this argument, by knocking Dingley down: the fray beginning to ſpread, the loyaliſts retreated, taking their addreſs with them, and left the patriots in poſſeſſion of the place of combat; who adjourned the meeting to the enſuing Friday. The addreſs was then lodged in the Merchant-Seaman's office over the Royal Exchange, where the merchants were again invited to ſign it; and here it lay for ſubſcription until the 22d, when it was propoſed to preſent it. On Friday the adjourned meeting of the merchants was held at the ſame tavern, where they came to ſome reſolutions reſpecting the tranſactions of the former meeting, which the reader will find in the note *.

This

" manufactures of Great-Britain, you uſe your utmoſt " endeavours to reconcile the unhappy differences " ſubſiſting betwixt the mother country and the " colonies, to the total excluſion of the manufactures " of other nations.

7. " That you ſtrictly enquire into the uſe which " has lately been made of the military power; and " particularly, whether many innocent lives were " not taken away, and much blood ſpilt, by the " ſoldiery, in the moſt inhuman and wanton manner, " in St. George's Fields, within this borough in " the month of May laſt; and to remove every pre- " tence for calling in a military force, that you en- " deavour to put the civil magiſtracy on a more re- " ſpectable footing, by reſtoring the office of con- " ſtable, or conſervator of the peace, to its ancient " power and authority.

8. " That you uſe your beſt endeavours for having " a ſtanding committee appointed for the regular ex- " amination of the public accompts.

9. " A requiſition having been laid before parlia- " ment for payment of the *civil liſt debts*, that you " enquire how thoſe debts have been incurred; and " if any of them ſhould appear to be owing to the " creation of new and unneceſſary places, the aug- " mentation of the ſalaries of old ones, the defence " of *illegal attacks* on the liberties of the ſubject, or " the grant of *penſions* to the members of both, or " either houſe of parliament, that you oppoſe the " giving of public monies for ſuch purpoſes.

10. " That you promote a bill for limiting the " number of placemen and penſioners in the houſe of " commons, and for preventing the peers of Great- " Britain from interfering in the elections for mem- " bers of parliament.

11. " That you endeavour to quiet the apprehen- " ſions of the public, ariſing from the idea of an in- " tended exertion of the *obſolete claims* of the crown, " by ſupporting a bill for ſecuring the poſſeſſions of " the ſubjects.

12. " That your uſe your utmoſt endeavours to " obtain an act to ſhorten the duration of parliaments, " as one of the beſt and moſt likely methods of put- " ting a ſtop to the bribery and corruption ſo univer- " ſally complained of.

" EDWARD STEVENS,
" March 1. Chairman."

* " King's-arms tavern, Cornhill March 10 1769.

" At a general meeting of the merchants, traders, " and principal inhabitants, of the city of London, " purſuant to their adjournment on Wedneſday laſt; " the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed " to, and ordered to be printed in all the public pa- " pers, *viz.*

" That the means which have been uſed to ob- " tain an addreſs to his majeſty, were fallacious and " arbitrary.

" That the producing an addreſs already prepar- " ed, the attempting by noiſe and tumult to prevent " the appointment of *any* chairman, and refuſing to " take

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This addreſs was equally unfortunate at the hour of its delivery. A long train of carriages attended it from the Royal Exchange, preceded by the city marſhal with conſtables; but, before they got through Cheapſide, the mob ſhewed every mark of contempt and reſentment by hiſſing, groaning, and even throwing dirt at them. A dumb peal of muffled bells was rung as they paſſed Bow church, and by the time the proceſſion reached Fleet-ſtreet, the mob then greatly increaſed, grew quite outrageous, and diſconcerted all the addreſſers by ſhutting the gates of Temple bar againſt them. The city marſhal with his attendants were roughly handled in attempting to force the paſſage; and were at length obliged to retreat: the gentleman, who carried the addreſs, was forced to take refuge in Nando's coffee-houſe, but in his hurry left the addreſs in the coach, and ordered his coachman to return home. The mob ſtill keeping poſſeſſion of the gates of Temple bar, the addreſſers turned back and got into Holborn by Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane, being ſeverely pelted all the way; ſo that their coaches were covered with mud, and ſome of them greatly damaged. When they came down again into the Strand, they found a hearſe waiting for them drawn by a black horſe and a white one; on one ſide of the hearſe was a painting of the murder of Allen in St. George's-fields, on the other, that of Clarke at Brentford; and the addreſſers were ſubjected to the mortification of ſeeing this hearſe thus decorated drive ſlowly before them to St. James's gate. When they alighted, they diſcovered that they had loſt the addreſs they came to preſent, and while a meſſenger was diſpatched in ſearch of it, they began haſtily to ſign a copy of it: at length however the original was found, and the dangers of their journey were ſo far of advantage as to prove they had ſuffered by their loyalty; and without doubt increaſed their *abhorrence* of the party that occaſioned their being treated with ſo much ſcorn.

Some of the rioters were ſeized at St. James's gate, five of whom were detained for proſecution *; and the ſame evening an extraordinary Gazette was publiſhed, containing a proclamation for ſuppreſſing riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies.

On the 16th of March the election of a member for Middleſex in the room of Mr. Wilkes, came on at Brentford; when he was a third time choſen without

" take the opinion of the general meeting on the " propriety of their addreſs; were meaſures never " before adopted by the merchants, traders, and " principal inhabitants of the city of London, and " evidently inconſiſtent with their dignity and cha- " racter.

" That the merchants, traders, and principal in- " habitants of the city of London, have always acted, " and do now act, with ſo much loyalty to his majeſ- " ty, affection to his illuſtrious family, and zeal for " our preſent moſt happy conſtitution; that any renew- " ed declarations of ſuch their attachment, in this " time of full national credit and profound peace, " would have been abſolutely unneceſſary, had not " ſome perſons, from ſiniſter views, artfully miſre- " preſented thoſe of their fellow-ſubjects who oppo- " ſed their arbitrary proceedings, and refuſed to en- " ter into all their meaſures, as diſaffected to his " majeſty's perſon and government: therefore we do, " in this public manner, declare our moſt ſincere and " inviolable attachment to his royal perſon, illuſtri- " ous family, and the happy ſettlement in his auguſt " houſe, which we are ready to defend with our " lives and fortunes, againſt all their open and ſecret " enemies; being firmly perſuaded they are the only " ſecurity (under God) for the continuance of our " liberties, both civil and religious.

" JOHN MILLS, Chairman."

* The grand jury afterward threw out the bills of indictment preferred againſt them.

A. D. 1769. out oppoſition. An oppoſition was indeed intended by Mr. Charles Dingley, who had already rendered himſelf unpopular by his activity in promoting the addreſs; and whoſe intention in putting up for the county proved ſtill more diſagreeable, from an apprehenſion that advantage would be taken of the power exerciſed by the houſe of commons of deciding all diſputed elections; ſome hints of this nature having tranſpired. He appeared indeed at the place of election; but being rather roughly treated by the populace, and not being able to prevail on any perſon to propoſe him as a candidate, he haſtily retired, and left Mr. Wilkes to receive the unanimous ſuffrages of all the freeholders preſent.

The following day this election was declared null and void; and a new writ was iſſued.

The plan before ſuſpected was now actually formed, to ſtop theſe repeated elections of a man ſo odious to the court; and in order to this ſome candidate was to be found who for ſake of the recommending himſelf to the miniſtry would not value expoſing himſelf to the hatred of the nation. Colonel Henry Lawes Luttrell, an Iriſh officer, ſon of Lord Irnham, and who was at that time a member of parliament, thought proper to vacate his ſeat to qualify himſelf for this honourable ſervice; under the promiſe, as was reported, that if he had only four votes, the election ſhould be ſecured in his favour. The election was appointed to be on the 13th of April, and it was remarked that the horſe guards were that morning exerciſed in Hyde Park. As in this conteſt it was natural to expect that Mr. Wilkes would certainly ſtill have a great majority of votes, and as it afterward appeared that *the form of election* was now only made uſe of as a ſanction to throw the appointment of a member into other hands; it is not to be ſuppoſed that the miniſtry gave themſelves much trouble to ſecure votes for their intended member.

At the cloſe of the poll the numbers ſtood thus:

For Mr. Wilkes	1143
Colonel Luttrell	296

There were indeed two other candidates put up, Serjeant Whitaker, and one Major Roach; but as the former polled only five, and the latter not one, they deſerve no farther mention.

Two days after, the houſe of commons, on the foundation of their former declaration of Mr. Wilkes's incapacity, carried a reſolution by 221 againſt 139, that Colonel Luttrell ought to have been returned as knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex: and the clerk of the crown was ordered to amend the return by eraſing the name of Wilkes and inſerting the name of Luttrell in the place.

Of all the unpopular tranſactions of all the unpopular miniſters, during this reign, for the public ſufficiently knew in what light to view the agency of the houſe of commons *; the ſeating Colonel Luttrell in that houſe in flat contradiction

* If by a ſcrutiny into the votes that declared Colonel Luttrel to be the fitting member, all the placemen and penſioners, men who have ſold all claim to manly freedom, and receive hire to obey every mini-

tion to the result of a fair election, was the most alarming. Mr. Wilkes's personal injuries were now superseded by a bold stroke that was considered as aimed at the constitutional rights of the whole nation; in setting aside a representative chosen by the freeholders of Middlesex, by a power not competent to the creation of a legal disability. As the popular cause therefore now stood upon a broader foundation, so numbers of people joined the patriotic party who did not consider the personal interests of Mr. Wilkes, under the objections his private character was liable to, as worthy their attention. A. D. 1769.

On the 18th of April the first term of Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment expired, and the fine of 500*l.* imposed on him for republishing the North Briton No. 45, was paid by his attorney to the master of the Crown office.

The Middlesex freeholders were nowise disposed to acquiesce under this violent invasion of their rights of election. At a general meeting held on the 17th in the assembly room at Mile End, a committee was appointed to consider of proper measures to be pursued for maintaining their freedom of election, and for supporting their rights and privileges. At another meeting on the 27th a petition to the king was produced, read, and approved; and Mr. Seajeant Glynn * their member was appointed to present it to his majesty, which was done the 24th of May following, after it had been signed by 1565 freeholders: a copy of it is in the note below †.

sterial hint, were to be set aside; it is left to the reflection of every sensible man, on which side the majority of independent voices would then appear.

* Mr. Glynn did not sign the petition himself, as not having any freehold in the county.

† To the King's most excellent Majesty.

"The humble petition of the freeholders of the "county of Middlesex.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, "the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, beg "leave, with all affectionate submission and humility, "to throw ourselves at your royal feet, and humbly "to implore your paternal attention to those grie- "vances, of which this county and the whole nation "complain, and those fearful apprehensions with "which the whole British Empire is most justly "alarmed.

"With great grief and sorrow, we have long be- "held the endeavours of certain evil-minded per- "sons, who attempt to infuse into your royal mind, "notions and opinions of the most dangerous and "pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsel "such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony "and confidence, which should ever subsist between "a just and virtuous prince and a free and loyal "people.

"For this disaffected purpose, they have introduced "into every part of the administration of our happy, "legal constitution, a certain unlimited and indefi- "nite discretionary power; to prevent which is the "sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of "all those disturbances and revolutions, which for- "merly distracted this unhappy country; for our an- "cestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew "that in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty, "and safety end. Under the pretence of this discre- "tion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately "called——law of state——we have seen.

"English subjects, and even a member of the Bri- "tish legislature, arrested by virtue of a general "warrant, issued by a secretary of state, contrary to "the law of the land—

"Their houses rifled and plundered, their papers "seized, and used as evidence upon trial—

"Their bodies committed to close imprison- "ment—

"The Habeas Corpus eluded—

"Trial by jury discountenanced, and the first law- "officer of the crown publicly insinuating that juries "are not to be trusted—

"Printers punished by the ministry in the supreme "court without a trial by their equals, without any "trial at all—

"The remedy of the law for false imprisonment "barred and defeated—

"The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal "to the law of the land, punished by expences and "imprisonment, and made by forced engagements to "desist from their legal claim—

"A

A. D. 1769. During this interval the court of aldermen had been at an uncertainty how to act with regard to their brother in the King's-bench priſon: moſt of them wiſhing to be able to ſet his election as alderman aſide, yet cautious of oppoſing a man, whoſe ſpirit, genius, and popularity, had ſupported him ſo long againſt ſuperior reſentment. The opinions of the moſt diſtinguiſhed men of the law had been conſulted on his eligibility; and of theſe the attorney general, the ſolicitor general, the honourable Mr. Yorke, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Serjeant Leigh, declared the inhabitants had a right to chooſe him, but gave no opinion as to the power of the aldermen to refuſe him as a member of their body: Sir Fletcher Norton, the recorder, and the common ſerjeant, pronounced him not legally eligible to the office of alderman. At a court of aldermen held on the 25th of April, the opinions of theſe gentlemen were read, and the queſtion put, whether notice ſhould be ſent to Mr. Wilkes of his being declared duly elected? which paſſed in the negative by ten againſt ſix.

About

" A writing determined to be a libel by a court " where it was not cognizable in the firſt inſtance; " contrary to law, becauſe all appeal is thereby cut " off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by " ſuch predetermination—

" A perſon condemned in the ſaid court as the au- " thor of the ſuppoſed libel unheard, without defence " or trial—

" Unjuſt treatment of petitions, by ſelecting only " ſuch parts as might be wreſted to criminate the " petitioner, and refuſing to hear thoſe which might " procure him redreſs—

" The thanks of one branch of the legiſlature pro- " poſed by a miniſter to be given to an acknowledged " offender, for his offence, with the declared inten- " tion of ſcreening him from law—

" Attachments wreſted from their original intent " of removing obſtructions to the proceedings of law, " to puniſh, by ſentence of arbitrary fine and impri- " ſonment, without trial or appeal, ſuppoſed offences " committed out of court—

" Perpetual impriſonment of an Engliſhman with- " out trial, conviction, or ſentence, by the ſame " mode of attachment, wherein the ſame perſon is at " once party, accuſer, judge, and jury—

" Inſtead of the ancient and legal civil police, the " military introduced at every opportunity, unneceſ- " ſarily and unlawfully patrolling the ſtreets, to the " alarm and terror of the inhabitants—

" The lives of many of your majeſty's innocent ſub- " jects deſtroyed by military execution—

" Such military execution ſolemnly adjudged to be " legal—

" Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded—

" The civil magiſtracy rendered contemptible " by the appointment of improper and incapable " perſons—

" The civil magiſtrates tampered with by admini- " ſtration, and neglecting and refuſing to diſcharge " their duty—

" Mobs and riots hired and raiſed by the miniſtry, " in order to juſtify and recommend their own illegal " proceedings, and to prejudice your majeſty's mind " by falſe inſinuations againſt the loyalty of your ma- " jeſty's ſubjects—

" The freedom of election violated by corrupt " and undue influence, by unpuniſhed violence and " murder—

" The juſt verdicts of juries, and the opinion of " the judges, over-ruled by falſe repreſentations to " your majeſty; and the determinations of the law " ſet aſide by new, unprecedented, and dangerous " means; thereby leaving the guilty without re- " ſtraint, and the injured without redreſs, and the " lives of your majeſty's ſubjects at the mercy of every " ruffian protected by adminiſtration—

" Obſolete and vexatious claims of the crown ſet on " foot for partial and election purpoſes—

" Partial attacks on the liberty of the preſs: the " moſt daring and pernicious libels againſt the conſti- " tution, and againſt the liberty of the ſubject, being " allowed to paſs unnoticed, whilſt the ſlighteſt libel " againſt a miniſter is puniſhed with the utmoſt ri- " gour—

" Wicked attempts to encreaſe and eſtabliſh a " ſtanding army, by endeavouring to veſt in the " crown an unlimited power over the militia: which, " ſhould they ſucceed, muſt, ſooner or later, ſubvert " the conſtitution, by augmenting the power of " adminiſtration in proportion to their delinquency—

" Repeated endeavours to diminiſh the importance " of members of parliament individually, in order to " render them more dependent on adminiſtration " collectively. Even threats having been employed " by miniſters to ſuppreſs the freedom of debate; and " the wrath of parliament denounced againſt meaſures " authoriſed by the law of the land—

" Reſolutions of one branch of the legiſlature ſet " up as the law of the land, being a direct uſurpation " of the rights of the two other branches, and " therefore a manifeſt infringement of the conſtitu- " tion—

" Public

About 30 gentlemen of the livery waited on the lord-mayor on April 27th, A. D. 1769. requeſting him to iſſue a precept for calling a common-hall to take the ſenſe of the livery concerning the neceſſary meaſures to be purſued under the preſent circumſtances of public affairs. His lordſhip gave them a polite reception, but requeſted a ſhort time to conſider of an anſwer: the next day he told them he did not think himſelf juſtified in calling together ſo large a body as the livery of London, at the deſire of a few of them. Theſe gentlemen then invited all thoſe of the livery who concurred in the deſire of a common-hall, to a meeting at the Half-Moon tavern in Cheapſide on the 2d of May: from whence a body of nearly 500 waited again on the lord-mayor, hoping this increaſe of numbers would obviate the former plea of excuſe. His lordſhip then ſtill willing decently to evade taking a ſtep, which he feared might produce troubleſome conſequences; told them he apprehended this method of ſoliciting a common hall to be rather unprecedented, though the preſent times might require a new method: that he would do every thing in his power to oblige ſo reſpectable a body as the livery of London; and that he would call a court of common-council as ſoon as he conveniently could, to lay their requeſt before that court, and would abide by their determination.

This court was called on the 5th, when the lord-mayor deſired the ſtatute 13 Car. II. ſt. 1. c. 5, againſt ſoliciting tumultuary petitions might be read; and a motion being made afterward that the lord-mayor be deſired to iſſue a precept

"Public money ſhamefully ſquandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the cauſe of arrears in the civil liſt prevented by the miniſtry—

"Inquiry into a pay-maſter's public accounts ſtopped in the exchequer, though the ſums unaccounted for by that pay-maſter amount to above forty millions ſterling—

"Public loans perverted to private miniſterial purpoſes—

"Proſtitution of public honours and rewards, to men who can neither plead public virtue nor ſervices—

"Irreligion and immorality, ſo eminently diſcountenanced by your majeſty's royal example, encouraged by adminiſtration both by example and precept.

"The ſame diſcretion has been extended by the ſame evil counſellors to your majeſty's dominions in America, and has produced to our ſuffering fellow-ſubjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehenſions ſimilar to thoſe of which we complain at home.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"SUCH are the grievances and apprehenſions which have long diſcontented and diſturbed the greateſt and beſt part of your majeſty's loyal ſubjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repoſe, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your majeſty's ſervice, and for the conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed, we have waited patiently, expecting a conſtitutional remedy by the means of our own repreſentatives: but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented ſeating of a candidate who was never choſen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his ſeat in parliament, under the pretence of an inſignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a miniſter, that whoever oppoſed our choice though but with four votes, ſhould be declared member for the county. We ſee ourſelves, by this laſt act, deprived even of the franchiſes of Engliſhmen, reduced to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery, and left without hopes or means of redreſs but from your majeſty or God.

"Deign then moſt gracious ſovereign, to liſten to the prayer of the moſt faithful of your majeſty's ſubjects; and to baniſh from your royal favour, truſt and confidence for ever, thoſe evil and pernicious counſellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your majeſty's moſt ſincere and dutiful ſubjects, and whoſe ſuggeſtions tend to deprive your people of their deareſt and moſt eſſential rights, and who have traiterouſly dared to depart from the ſpirit and letter of thoſe laws, which have ſecured the crown of theſe realms to the houſe of Brunſwick, in which we make our moſt earneſt prayers to God, that it may continue untarniſhed to the lateſt poſterity.

"Signed by 1565 freeholders."

A. D. 1769. precept for aſſembling the livery in a common-hall, purſuant to their application to him; it was after long debates carried in the negative.

At a court of aldermen which was held on the 30th the nephew of Sir Mathew Blakiſton, alderman of Biſhopſgate ward, attended with a letter from Sir Matthew, petitioning for leave to reſign his gown, on account of his age and ill ſtate of health: but the aldermen apprehenſive that the grant of this requeſt would open a door for ſome one of Mr. Wilkes's friends to enter, and thereby increaſe his influence in the corporation, they after ſtarting a doubt whether the letter was his own hand writing, poſtponed the farther conſideration of it to another court. On the 6th of June when the next court was held, an affidavit of two of Sir Matthew's friends before a maſter in chancery was produced, atteſting the letter to be his writing; but when this doubt was thus removed, an endeavour was made to fix the charge of infanity upon him, a circumſtance which could it have been eſtabliſhed, would have been the ſtrongeſt reaſon for ſetting him aſide, and electing a magiſtrate equal to the exerciſe of the office. On the contrary however it was made uſe of as an argument againſt accepting his reſignation: ſo little are the real merits of things attended to, when men act under the influence of ſome indirect bias. The affair was again revived on the 20th at Sir Matthew's deſire by Mr. Alderman Beckford, nineteen aldermen beſide the lord-mayor being preſent; when after ſome debates his reſignation was allowed by a majority of one. A wardmote was held on the 23d for the choice of a ſucceſſor, at Leatherſeller's-hall, at which James Townſend Eſq; member of parliament for Weſt Loe in Cornwall, and one of the ſociety for the ſupport of the Bill of Rights, was elected without oppoſition.

A ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's debts was delivered in at a meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights on the 6th of June, to the amount of 17,000*l.* of which 7,000*l.* had been then compromiſed. A circular letter was at the ſame time read and approved by the chairman, to be ſent to the gentlemen of the minority, that they might promote it in their different counties, for inviting the friends of liberty throughout the whole Britiſh empire to concur in the conſtitutional purpoſes for which the ſociety was eſtabliſhed.

Though the diffidence rather perhaps than the diſinclination of the lord-mayor had withheld him from granting the friends of liberty a common-hall under his ſanction; the livery determined to purſue their purpoſe at the common-hall on Midſummer-day, when ſheriffs and other annual officers were to be choſen. The hall was extraordinarily crouded on that day, and ſo ſuſpicious were the livery of being deprived of the preſent opportunity, that they would not ſuffer the recorder to open the current affairs of the day; until the lord-mayor aſſured them that if they would permit the buſineſs of election to go on, he would afterward hearken to any proper propoſal they ſhould make. Being at length pacified, the ſeveral aldermen who had not ſerved the office of ſheriff, with ſome other gentlemen, being offered to their choice, the new alderman Mr. Townſend, with John Sawbridge, Eſq; another ſupporter of the Bill of Rights,

were elected ſheriffs with the general acclamations of the whole aſſembly. When the other offices were ſupplied, and the lord-mayor came back to the huſtings, he told them according to his promiſe, that he was then ready to hear what propoſal the livery had to make. On this a liveryman Mr. Michael Lovel harangued his brethren on the many grievances the citizens of London had to complain of; and introduced the propoſal of petitioning the king for redreſs. A petition was then twice read, in which the lord-mayor, ſtill cautious, begged leave to make one alteration; that inſtead of "the humble petition "of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery, of the city of London," it ſhould ſtand thus, "the humble petition of the livery of London;" which was admitted. A motion was then carried that the lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and the *three* worthy * members of the city ſhould be requeſted to wait on his majeſty with this petition: Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Trecothick, all declared their readineſs to comply with this deſire; Mr. Beckford in particular added that "the giving in the petition was a requeſt that made him happy, as "it agreed intirely with his own opinion, and that in regard to the particulars "now read (as far as he could judge from twice hearing it) he knew moſt if "not all the particulars to be facts †." Some evaſive replies were at firſt given by the officers of ſtate to the applications made for knowing when the king would pleaſe to receive the petition; but the ſheriffs at length obtained his majeſty's anſwer, that he would receive it on Wedneſday the 5th of July. A. D. 1769.

On the appointed day the right honourable Samuel Turner, lord-mayor, the ſheriffs Halifax and Shakeſpeare, with the above mentioned three city members, attended by Peter Roberts, Eſq; the city remembrancer, carried the petition to St. James's-palace; and after many diſreſpectful obſtructions, were admitted to the levee. The king being near the door, the lord-mayor addreſſed him to the following effect.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"We, the lord-mayor, the repreſentatives in parliament, together with the "ſheriffs of your majeſty's ancient and loyal city of London, preſume to ap-"proach your royal perſon, and beg leave to preſent, with all humility, to your "majeſty, the dutiful and moſt humble petition of your majeſty's faithful and "loyal ſubjects the livery of London in common-hall aſſembled, complaining "of grievances; and from your majeſty's unbounded goodneſs, and paternal "regard and affection for all your ſubjects, they humbly preſume to hope, "that your majeſty will graciouſly condeſcend to liſten to their juſt complaints, "and to grant them ſuch relief, as in your majeſty's known wiſdom and juſtice "ſhall ſeem meet."

His lordſhip then delivered the petition, but received no anſwer; the king inſtantly turning about to baron Dieden the Daniſh miniſter, and giving the petition

* As Mr. alderman Harley was not preſent, they did not attempt to impoſe this ſervice on him.

† The town clerk was required to ſign this petition, but refuſed; ſaying he was the ſervant of the court of common-council, but not of the livery.

A.D. 1769. petition to the lord in waiting. A copy of this petition is inserted in the note below *.

The following letter was received in reference to a paſſage in the petition.

" To the right honourable the LORD MAYOR.

" MY LORD,

" In a petition preſented by your lordſhip it is mentioned as a grievance—" Inſtead of puniſhing, conferring honours on a pay maſter, the public defaulter " of unaccounted millions. I am told that I am the pay maſter here cenſured: may

* " To the King's moſt excellent majeſty.

" The humble petition of the Livery of the city of " London, in common-hall aſſembled.

" Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" We your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, " the Livery of the city of London, with all the " humility which is due from free ſubjects to their " lawful ſovereign, but with all the anxiety, which " the ſenſe of the preſent oppreſſions, and the juſt " dread of future miſchiefs, produce in our minds, " beg leave to lay before your majeſty ſome of thoſe " intolerable grievances which your people have " ſuffered from the evil conduct of thoſe who have " been entruſted with the adminiſtration of your " majeſty's government, and from the ſecret unre- " mitting influence of the worſt of counſellors.

" We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your ma- " jeſty, as well as to ourſelves and our poſterity, " ſhould we forbear to repreſent to the throne the " deſperate attempts which have been, and are too " ſucceſsfully made, to deſtroy that conſtitution, to " the ſpirit of which we owe the relation which " ſubſiſts between your majeſty and the ſubjects of " theſe realms, and to ſubvert thoſe ſacred laws, " which our anceſtors have ſealed with their blood.

" Your miniſters, from corrupt principles, and " in violation of every duty, have, by various enu- " merated means, invaded our invaluable and una- " lienable right of trial by jury.

" They have, with impunity, iſſued general war- " rants, and violently ſeized perſons and private " papers.

" They have rendered the laws non-effective to " our ſecurity, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

" They have cauſed puniſhments, and even per- " petual impriſonment, to be inflicted, without trial, " conviction, or ſentence.

" They have brought into diſrepute the civil ma- " giſtracy, by the appointment of perſons who are, " in many reſpects, unqualified for that important " truſt, and have thereby purpoſely furniſhed a pre- " tence for calling in the aid of a military power.

" They avow, and endeavour to eſtabliſh, a maxim " abſolutely inconſiſtent with our conſtitution—that " an occaſion for effectually employing a military " force always preſents itſelf, when the civil power " is trifled with or inſulted; and by a fatal and " falſe application of this maxim, they have wan- " tonly and wickedly ſacrificed the lives of many of " your majeſty's innocent ſubjects, and have proſti- " tuted your majeſty's ſacred name and authority, to " juſtify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal " and bloody actions.

" They have ſcreened more than one murderer " from puniſhment, and in its place have unnatu- " rally ſubſtituted reward.

" They have eſtabliſhed numberleſs unconſtitu- " tional regulations and taxations in our colonies. " They have cauſed a revenue to be raiſed in ſome " of them by prerogative. They have appointed " civil-law judges to try revenue-cauſes, and to be " paid from out of the condemnation-money.

" After having inſulted and defeated the law on " different occaſions, and by different contrivances, " both at home and abroad, they have at length " compleated their deſign, by violently wreſting " from the people the laſt ſacred right we had left, " the right of election; by the unprecedented ſeat- " ing of a candidate notoriouſly ſet up and choſen " only by themſelves. They have thereby taken " from your ſubjects all hopes of parliamentary re- " dreſs, and have left us no reſource, under God, " but in your majeſty.

" All this they have been able to effect by cor- " ruption. By a ſcandalous miſapplication and em- " bezzlement of the public treaſure, and a ſhame- " ful proſtitution of public honours and employ- " ments; procuring deficiencies of the civil liſt to " be made good without examination; and, inſtead " of puniſhing, conferring honours on a pay-maſter, " the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

" From an unfeigned ſenſe of the duty we owe " to your majeſty and to our country, we have ven- " tured thus humbly to lay before the throne thoſe " great and important truths, which it has been " the buſineſs of your miniſters to conceal. We moſt " earneſtly beſeech your majeſty to grant us redreſs. " It is for the purpoſe of redreſs alone, and for ſuch " occaſions as the preſent, that thoſe great and ex- " tenſive powers are entruſted to the crown by the " wiſdom of that conſtitution which your majeſty's " illuſtrious family was choſen to defend, and which " we truſt in God it will for ever continue to ſup- " port."

A. D. 1769.

" may I beg to know of your lordſhip if it is ſo? If it is, I am ſure Mr. Beck-
" ford muſt have been againſt it, becauſe he knows, and could have ſhewn
" your lordſhip in writing, the utter falſhood of what is there inſinuated.

" I have not the honour to know your lordſhip, ſo I cannot tell what you
" may have heard to induce you to carry to our ſovereign a complaint of ſo at-
" rocious a nature.

" Your lordſhip, by your ſpeech made to the king at delivering the petition,
" has adopted the contents of it; and I don't know of whom to enquire but of
" your lordſhip concerning this injury done to an innocent man, who am by
" this means (if I am the perſon meant) hung out as an object of public hatred
" and reſentment.

" You have too much honour and juſtice not to tell me whether I am the
" perſon meant, and if I am, the grounds upon which I am thus charged,
" that I may vindicate myſelf, which truth will enable me to do to the con-
" viction of the bittereſt enemy; and therefore I may boldly ſay, to your lord-
" ſhip's entire ſatisfaction, whom I certainly have never offended,

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,
" And moſt humble ſervant,

" Holland-houſe, Kenſington,
" July 9th, 1769. HOLLAND."

The Lord-Mayor's Anſwer.

" The lord-mayor preſents his compliments to Lord Holland, and in anſwer
" to the honour of his lordſhip's letter delivered to him by Mr. Selwyn, he begs
" leave to ſay that he had no concern in drawing up the petition from the
" livery of London to his majeſty; that he looks on himſelf only as the carrier,
" together with other gentlemen charged by the livery with the delivery of it;
" that he does not, nor ever did, hold himſelf accountable for the contents of
" it, and is a ſtranger to the nature of the ſuppoſed charge againſt his lordſhip."

" Manſion-houſe, July 10th, 1769."

This letter with the anſwer by ſome means or other immediately appeared in all the public papers.

The death of Sir Joſeph Hankey, alderman of Langbourn-ward, afforded another opportunity for ſtrengthening the public intereſt in the court of aldermen: a wardmote was held on the 1ſt of July by the lord-mayor at Pewterer's-hall, where John Sawbridge, Eſq; the ſheriff elect, was unanimouſly choſen alderman of that ward.

The inſtitution of the Magdalen hoſpital for penitent proſtitutes has been mentioned in its proper place *; it remains to add that the utility of ſo humane a charity was ſo evident, and it was ſo well ſupported, that the views of the

* *Vid.* p. 392, *ante.*

A. D. 1769. benefactors extended to the building an edifice more enlarged and convenient for the purpoſe than the houſe hitherto uſed in Goodman's-fields. They pitched upon a ſpot on the weſt ſide of the new-road from Blackfriar's-bridge to the circus in St. George's-fields; where on the 28th of July the earl of Hertford preſident, with the vice preſidents and governors, laid the firſt ſtone at the altar of the chapel, placing a braſs-plate under it, containing the following inſcription.

On the 28th day of July,
In the year of our LORD,
MDCCLXIX,
And the ninth year of the reign of
his moſt ſacred Majeſty,
GEORGE III.
King of Great Britain,
Patronized by his royal conſort
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
THIS HOSPITAL,
For the reception of
PENITENT PROSTITUTES,
Supported by voluntary contribution,
Was begun to be erected,
And the firſt STONE laid by
FRANCIS Earl of HERTFORD,
Knight of the moſt noble order of
the garter, lord chamberlain of
his majeſty's houſhould, and one
of his moſt hon. privy-council,
the PRESIDENT.
Joel Johnſon, Architect.

This hoſpital is now finiſhed, and conſiſts of four brick buildings incloſing a quadrangle, with a baſon in the centre: the chapel is an octangular edifice erected at one of the back corners; and to give the incloſed court an uniformity, a building with a ſimilar front is placed at the oppoſite corner.

Auguſt 29th, the electors of Weſtminſter to the amount of about 7000, aſſembled in Weſtminſter-hall to petition the king for a redreſs of grievances. Sir Robert Bernard, bart. was called to the chair, which at firſt had been placed at the upper end of the hall on the flight of ſteps leading to the courts of King's-bench and Chancery; but this ſituation of it did not pleaſe the electors, who removed it to the ſteps of the court of Common-pleas, where they ſaid general warrants had been firſt condemned. Robert Jones, Eſq; informed them that he had been choſen chairman of the committee appointed to draw up a petition, which if it was their pleaſure, ſhould be read to them. It was accordingly read, firſt by Sir Robert Bernard, and then by Mr. Martin; when the queſtion for approving it was agreed to by every one preſent: for when the queſtion was reverſed not one diſſenting hand appeared. Eight clerks were

then immediately employed to write eight copies on ſkins of parchments in different parts of the hall for the electors to ſign, and it was computed that near 4000 names were ſubſcribed to it that afternoon. It was afterward lodged at different taverns in Weſtminſter for the conveniency of the inhabitants, and was ſigned by 5137, which was eſteemed a reſpectable majority. On December 6th it was preſented to his majeſty at the levee by Sir Robert Bernard, and Mr. Jones: a copy of it is inſerted below *.

A. D. 1769.

When the choice of lord-mayor was to be made on Michaelmas-day, the livery were too much diſpleaſed with the conduct of Sir Henry Bankes then next the chair, for oppoſing their petition, to admit his pretenſions from ſeniority. Alderman Beckford who had ever ſhewn himſelf a firm friend to the rights of the people, and who had paſſed through the mayoralty in 1763, was put again in nomination †; ſcarcely a hand was held up for any but for him and alder-

* "To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

"The humble petition of the electors of the city and "liberty of Weſtminſter, within the county of "Middleſex,

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners, having, in common with "the reſt of your majeſty's loyal ſubjects, felt the "weight of a variety of grievances and oppreſſions, "cannot longer be ſilent on the ſubject of a late vio-"lent and moſt alarming invaſion of their liberties, "which threatens the certain and ſpeedy annihilation "of our excellent conſtitution itſelf.

"Your petitioners do, therefore, muſt humbly "beg leave to lay before your majeſty, that the "freeholders of the county of Middleſex did, in "obedience to your majeſty's writ of election, on "the 13th day of April laſt, freely and indifferently "elect John Wilkes, Eſq; a perſon duly qualified "according to the ſtatutes on that behalf made and "provided; that ſuch election was aſcertained by a "poll regularly taken by the ſheriff, by which poll "it appeared that 1143 freeholders voted for the "ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; and only 296 for Henry "Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; that the ſheriff, according "to the directions of the ſtatute, and the oath taken "by all returning officers, declared the election to "have fallen upon the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; and "returned him to parliament one of the repreſenta-"tives of the ſaid county; that a majority of the "houſe of commons (who, your petitioners have "great reaſon to apprehend, are under the imme-"diate influence of your majeſty's miniſters) have "declared the ſaid election and return to be null "and void; and the ſaid Henry Lawes Luttrell they "have admitted and ſworn in repreſentative of the "county. That your petitioners affirm, theſe pro-"ceedings to be unjuſt, injurious to the freedom of "election, a violation of the rights of the people, "and ſubverſive of the firſt principles of the Britiſh "conſtitution. That your petitioners have no hope "of redreſs but from the throne; and that they do "moſt humbly and earneſtly implore your majeſty "as the great guardian of the liberties of this free "nation, to interpoſe your royal authority, by diſ-"ſolving this parliament, and calling another as "ſpeedily as may be.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall "ever pray."

"Signed by 5137 electors."

† The recorder, town-clerk, and common-ſerjeant, endeavoured to prevent the putting up Mr. Beckford as a candidate for the mayoralty; and as was thought, a little unhandſomely; for though an objection to his nomination had been hinted, it was not communicated until the common-hall was opened: a bye-law in the reign of Henry VI. was then produced which declared that on account of the charges mayors were then put to, no perſon who had ſerved the office of lord-mayor, ſhould ſerve again within ſeven years. This old law however was underſtood to have no preſent relation to the election of mayor, farther than furniſhing the perſon choſen under that circumſtance with the option of ſerving again or not, as it proved convenient or agreeable to him: accordingly the inſtance of Sir John Barnard was cited by Mr. Bellas, who having ſerved the office in 1738, and being rechoſen on the death of alderman Parſons in 1741; took the benefit of this law. See p. 345.

The town-clerk thought it incumbent on him to make public an affidavit tending to exculpate himſelf from any indirect practices in this affair; and every one who knows that gentleman will credit his aſſeverations. But it may be obſerved in general, that voluntary affidavits are of very little importance; ſince without impeaching the veracity of them, tranſactions are commonly ſo guardedly ſtated in them, that the opinions of mankind are ſeldom greatly altered by their publication. The common-ſerjeant accounted for his overlooking the election of Sir John Barnard, in his ſearch for precedents, by ſaying he had turned over the records from Michaelmas to Michaelmas; and this election happened to fall between.

A. D. 1769. man Trecothick, but a poll was afterward demanded in favour of Sir Henry Bankes. At the close of this poll the numbers stood thus;

For William Beckford, Esq; - - - -	1967
Barlow Trecothick, Esq; - - - - -	1911
Sir Henry Banks, Knt. - - - - -	676

The two former were therefore on October the 19th, returned to the court of aldermen for their choice. Mr. Beckford earnestly desired his brother aldermen to appoint Mr. Trecothick to the office, on account of his age and infirmities, he being then 70 years of age; and when this request had no effect, he on the same plea refused to take the office upon him. The debates were very long among the aldermen in the council-chamber; a very crouded hall being kept four hours waiting for the result. When the lord-mayor and aldermen returned, Mr. Beckford still persisted in declining the office; saying his age and infirmities had so impaired his abilities, that he did not think himself capable of going through the duty, with that spirit, vigor, and dignity it required: adding that the spirit was indeed strong, but the flesh was weak. His reasonable desire was however as little attended to here as in the court of aldermen, though probably from different motives; the livery were very clamorous in their importunity, until at length his fatigue obliged him to retire: Mr. sheriff Townsend then told them, that the decision must be left to the court of common-council, who he did not doubt would prevail on Mr. Beckford to accept the office; and informed them that the lord-mayor was willing to hear any other matter they might have to propose. On this Mr. Lovell stepped forward and proposed the resolutions inserted in the note*, which were unanimously agreed to.

The lord-mayor in reference to the first resolution informed the livery that no answer had been received to the petition; but he doubted not his majesty would

* "Resolved, that the lord-mayor be asked if his "lordship hath received any answer to the petition "of the livery of London to his majesty, which "prayed for the redress of various grievances, the "removal of evil counsellors, and the dissolution of "the present parliament.

"Resolved, that the lord-mayor be called upon "to produce the letter which his lordship received "from Henry lord Holland, dated Holland-house, "Kensington, July the 9th, 1769.

"Resolved, that Henry lord Holland was the pay-"master whom we, the Livery of London, in our "late petition to the throne for the redress of grie-"vances, &c. affirmed to be the public defaulter of "unaccounted millions.

"Resolved, that it is the duty of our representa-"tives to obtain, if possible, an honest and proper "parliamentary enquiry into the conduct and ac-"counts of Henry lord Holland.

"And, when it shall appear on such enquiry that "Henry lord Holland has, by unnecessary delays, "detained the public money for years in his hands, "and appropriated the interest thereof to his own "use, and has also by various pretences obtained "repeated impediments to public justice, and by "various misrepresentations induced our sovereign "to stay the legal proceedings against him, thereby "endeavouring to lessen that respect that is due to "his majesty, and introduce a power superior to that "of law, the use and disuse of which create the dis-"tinction between monarchy and tyranny:

"Resolved, that then it will become in the highest "degree the duty of our representatives in parlia-"ment, to endeavour that Henry lord Holland be "impeached, that he may be an example to all fu-"ture ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is "to enrich themselves with the public treasure, and "sport with the rights of a free people.

"Resolved, that these resolutions be entered by "the Town-clerk in the record books of this city, "as part of the proceedings of the livery at the "election of a lord-mayor of this city for the year "1770, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed "by the sheriffs, be delivered to each of our repre-"sentatives in parliament."

would take ſuch conſtitutional meaſures as would tend to the well being of his ſubjects: with regard to the ſecond, he ſaid the copy of lord Holland's letter which appeared in the papers was a true one; but he added he left it to lord Holland to juſtify himſelf for having publiſhed his anſwer to it, and reconcile it if he could with the character of a gentleman. The common-hall was then cloſed at half an hour paſt ſeven in the evening, the livery having with great patience and reſolution remained nine hours ſtanding in a crouded uneaſy ſituation without refreſhment. A. D. 1769.

Two days after, the ſheriffs attended by a reſpectable deputation from the livery, waited on Mr. Beckford, to requeſt his compliance with the deſires of the livery at this criſis. He no longer withſtood ſolicitations ſo urgent, and it might be added from the event, ſo cruel; but yielded at length as will appear from the letter below which he intreated them to deliver to the lord-mayor *. It was remarkable that the day he entered upon his office, he was attended only by the old lord-mayor, and ſeven of the aldermen, including the ſheriffs: theſe ſeven were, Stephenſon, Trecothick, Croſby, Peers, Halifax, Townſend, and Sawbridge. The recorder met him in the court of Exchequer and quitted him there; the town clerk and the common-ſerjeant went out of the way: of all the great officers and miniſters of ſtate invited, the lord chancellor was the only one who attended. The exterior dignity of the abſent was however amply compenſated by the brilliant appearance of many others of real intrinſic worth.

The electors of the borough of Southwark held a general meeting October 17th, to agree on a petition, for redreſs againſt the violation of the rights of election. Sir Joſeph Mawbey, member for Southwark, explained the caſe of the late Middleſex election, and concluded with recommending to the aſſembly to petition his majeſty for a diſſolution of the parliament: when Edward Stephens, Eſq; the chairman of the meeting read a petition, as contained in the note below †; which was received with the greateſt applauſe. Committees were then appointed in the different pariſhes to wait on thoſe who had not a preſent opportunity of ſigning it; and after it had been ſubſcribed by above three

* "My lord-mayor,

"I cannot reſiſt the importunate requeſt of my fel-
"low citizens; their deſires have overcome reſolu-
"tions that I once thought were fixed and deter-
"mined.

"The feeble efforts of a worn-out man to ſerve
"them can never anſwer their ſanguine expectati-
"ons.

"I will do my beſt, and will ſacrifice eaſe and re-
"tirement, the chief comforts of old age, to their
"wiſhes; I will accept the office of lord-mayor.

"I ſhall hope for the aſſiſtance of your lordſhip,
"and my brethren of the court of aldermen: the
"advantage and good effects of their advice were
"experienced on many occaſions in my late mayor-
"alty, by your lordſhip's moſt obedient and humble
"ſervant, W. Beckford."

† "To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"WE, your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects,
"the electors of the ancient town and borough of
"Southwark, think we ſhould be wanting in our
"duty to your majeſty's perſon and government, as
"well as the veneration we entertain for our moſt ex-
"cellent conſtitution, if at this time of national diſ-
"content, we did not with all humility approach your
"royal perſon with complaints of meaſures which
"have filled the minds of your majeſty's beſt affected
"ſubjects with the deepeſt anxiety.

"The borough of Southwark has been ever diſtin-
"guiſhed by its attachment to your majeſty's illuſtri-
"ous family, and to thoſe principles of liberty which
"gave birth to the glorious revolution: that revolu-
"tion

A. D. 1769. three fourths of the inhabitants, it was, on the 22d of December, preſented to his majeſty by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, attended by ſix other gentlemen of that borough.

After having thus exhibited the petitions of London, Weſtminſter and Southwark, on this critical occaſion; it may be added that the general diſcontent of the nation at the late conduct of government, particularly in the treatment of the freeholders of Middleſex; produced petitions of the ſame general import, from Buckinghamſhire, Derbyſhire, Devonſhire, Durham, Cornwall, Glouceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, Kent, Northumberland, Somerſetſhire, Surry, Wiltſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Yorkſhire: from the cities of Briſtol, Coventry, Durham, Exeter, and Wells: and from the towns of Berwick upon Tweed, Liverpool, Morpeth, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, *&c.*

Miniſterial influence was exerted all this while, and ſome faint addreſſes were procured from the two univerſities and a few other places where the public good was poſtponed to private intereſt; but the addreſſes fabricated to countenance the laſt Charles and James, juſtified all the ridicule theſe adulations of courtiers and their dependents were in general treated with.

In the month of October died Samuel Wilſon, Eſq; of Hatton Garden, who by his will left 20,000*l.* to be paid into the chamber of London, as a perpetual fund to lend ſums of money, not leſs than 100*l.* nor more than 300*l.* to young tradeſmen and manufacturers, in London or within three miles, who have been ſet up in buſineſs one year, or not more than two years; on good ſecurity, for the term of five years. For ſuch loans they are to pay one *per. cent.* the firſt year, and two *per cent.* for the remaining time. The profits ariſing from the intereſt of the money are to defray the charges of the truſt, to pay annuities left to two of his ſervants, and the ſurplus to be added to the principal.

There

"tion was incomplete, and the laws of this kingdom "in danger, till your majeſty's anceſtors of the houſe "of Brunſwick were called in for their protection; "under them we have ſeen our civil and religious "liberties further ſtrengthened and confirmed; and "we acknowledge, with great gratitude, many diſ-"tinguiſhing marks of your majeſty's royal and pater-"nal regard for your people, at the ſame time that "we lament the influence of pernicious counſellors, "who have violated the laws of this free conſtitution.

"It would be eaſy to point out a variety of inſtan-"ces in ſupport of this allegation, but we ſhall not "now trouble your majeſty with an enumeration, be-"ing deſirous at this time, to confine ourſelves to a "more recent tranſaction, which we humbly con-"ceive is deſtructive of our deareſt rights.

"There is no principle of the conſtitution of more "conſequence than that clear, and till lately, undiſ-"puted one, which fixes in the people the right of "electing their own repreſentatives; notwithſtanding "which we have ſeen, with the utmoſt concern, an "officer in your majeſty's army confirmed knight of "the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, in oppoſition "to the choice of a very great majority of the freehol-"ders, who voted for a perſon not incapacitated by "any one law of the land.

"The members of the houſe of commons, we "apprehend, poſſeſs no privileges but what are "derived from their electors, and were granted "for their ſakes: they never gave them a power to "render ineffectual their own free choice, nor to "create by a vote, an incapacity unknown to the law "of the land. If therefore this precedent be not re-"verſed, we may live to ſee a houſe of commons cho-"ſen by its own members, to the deſtruction of that "right of election which the conſtitution has ſo pro-"perly placed in the people.

"Deſirous of ſeeing the conſtitution and liberty "of theſe kingdoms tranſmitted unimpaired to our "deſcendants, we moſt humbly implore your ma-"jeſty, that you will be pleaſed to reſtore the confi-"dence of your people in the juſtice of parliament, by "granting them the only remedy they can now hope "for, the diſſolution of the preſent parliament and an "opportunity of making a new choice of repreſenta-"tives.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall "ever pray, &c."

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There are more charitable legacies left to the corporation of London, and to particular purpoſes therein, ſome of them of very old date, than are generally known; and it would be a commendable object of inquiry if the court of common-council would order and procure an exact account of them.

On the 10th of November, the great cauſe between Mr. Wilkes and the earl of Halifax (lord Egremont the other ſecretary of ſtate being then releaſed by death, from his apprehenſions as well of the private as of the public conſequences of his ſhare in this tranſaction) was tried at the court of Common-pleas in Weſtminſter-hall; relative to the impriſonment of his perſon and the ſeizure of his papers under a general warrant. The cauſe was learnedly argued on the part of the plaintiff by ſerjeant Glynn, ſerjeant Leigh, with counſellors Lee and Davenport; on that of the defendant, by ſerjeant Whitaker, ſerjeant Davy, ſerjeant Nares, and counſellor Wallace. An excellent charge was given by the lord chief juſtice Wilmot, who adviſed the jury to give liberal but not exceſſive damages; and a verdict was found in favour of Mr. Wilkes with 4000*l.* damages: ſo little however did this deciſion ſatisfy the populace, that the jury were forced to retire privately to avoid inſults. More damages would perhaps have been given, had it not been diſcovered by the minute book at the treaſury, that all the expences incurred by this proſecution were to be defrayed by the crown; and that the defendant, before his reſignation in 1765, had obtained a privy ſeal warrant of indemnification, for whatever damages Mr. Wilkes ſhould recover. This is probably the laſt time we ſhall hear of general warrants iſſued by miniſters of ſtate againſt Britiſh ſubjects, while they preſerve that ſpirit ſo nobly exerted of late againſt illegal ſtretches of magiſterial power.

The Spital-fields weavers continued ſtill in a riotous diſpoſition. Numbers of them having by tumultuous meetings thrown themſelves out of employment, they took it into their heads to levy contributions on their more induſtrious brethren, of a certain tax on every loom; to ſupport themſelves while they endeavoured to oblige their maſters to advance their wages, before they would conſent to work: if this tax was not complied with, they cut the work and the looms to pieces; and hence they obtained the name of cutters. On the 30th of September, two juſtices of the peace in the Tower-hamlets, with peace officers and a party of the guards, went in the evening and inveſted the Dolphin ale-houſe, where a body of theſe cutters were then aſſembled. Upon their entring the houſe, the weavers who had arms with them began the attack by firing down ſtairs on the ſoldiers, and killed one of them; the ſoldiers whoſe arms were not at firſt loaded, then loaded, and returning the fire killed two of the rioters. Moſt of them made their eſcape from the top of the houſe; four were however apprehended, and a pardon with a reward of 10*l.* were offered to any of them who ſhould diſcover their accomplices.

Two of theſe rioters, John Doyle and John Valline, were capitally convicted at the enſuing ſeſſion in October; and the recorder paſſed ſentence on them, in the common form, that they ſhould be hanged at "the uſual place of "execution." On the 9th of November, the recorder ſent the ſheriffs a warrant

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rant to execute theſe men on the 15th, "at the moſt convenient place near "Bethnal Green church." The ſheriffs ſtartled at this deviation from the ſentence pronounced in the Old Bailey, and doubtful how far they ſhould be juſtified in complying with it, ſtated the caſe to ſerjeant Glynn for his opinion: the ſerjeant, in his written opinion, profeſſed he knew no authority that could juſtify an alteration in the ſentence of a court of juſtice; but not being able to determine poſitively on the materiality of the alteration, he adviſed the ſheriffs to repreſent their doubts to his majeſty. They accordingly incloſed a ſtate of the affair, directed to the king, in a letter to lord Weymouth ſecretary of ſtate, begging his majeſty to reſpite the execution for reconſideration, and informed the ſecretary they would wait on his majeſty the next morning. Lord Weymouth in anſwer wrote to them that their mode of application was irregular, but that he was ready to receive and lay before his majeſty in a proper manner any doubts they might entertain with regard to the diſcharge of their duty. The next morning they went to lord Weymouth and delivered into his hands a petition to the king, the ſame they had before incloſed in a letter to his lordſhip, to be by him preſented to his majeſty; and at night received from lord Weymouth the king's authority to reſpite the execution for a week, with an order to tranſmit the counſel's opinion on the caſe, that from the view of it farther directions might be given them.

Serjeant Glynn's opinion was accordingly ſent incloſed in a letter from the ſheriffs; which letter as it contains a nice examination into the merits of what might elſe be deemed a trifling or officious objection, it is laid before the reader in the note *: lord Weymouth in conſequence of it ſent the recorder his majeſty's command

4

* "Letter from the ſheriffs to lord Weymouth.

"My lord,

"We deſire your lordſhip to expreſs our thankful "acknowledgement of his majeſty's great goodneſs, "in graciouſly condeſcending to our requeſt, and "permitting us to lay before his majeſty the reaſons "which induced us to doubt of the legality of the "recorder's directions relative to the execution of "Doyle and Valline.

"And firſt, my lord, we ſuppoſe it is agreed by "all, that the judgment pronounced is our warrant "for execution, to which we muſt look: every exe-"cution, which is not purſuant to the judgment, is "unwarrantable: the ſheriff is to purſue the ſen-"tence of the court: if he varies from the judg-"ment, it has been held murder; and the judgment "pronounced on Doyle and Valline is, that they be "carried to the uſual place of execution.

"2. The king cannot by his prerogative vary the "execution, ſo as to aggravate the puniſhment be-"yond the intention of the law: and the ends of "public juſtice are effectually anſwered, if the of-"fender ſuffereth death, the *ultimum ſupplicium*, with-"out any circumſtances of infamy or rigour, which "the judgment doth not import. The king un-"doubtedly can wholly pardon the offender, or he "can mitigate his puniſhment with regard to the "pain or infamy of it. The mercy of the crown is "not bounded; but it cannot go beyond the letter of "the law in point of rigour; for the law proceedeth "in both caſes with a perfect uniformity of ſenti-"ment and motive. The ſame benignity of the law, "which hath left the prerogative free and unconfined "in one caſe, hath ſet bounds to it in the other. "Now, my lord, it will not be ſaid, that the preſent "alteration is, or is intended as, a mitigation of the "judgement pronounced. To force in a manner, "the wives and children of the unhappy ſufferers to "be ſpectators of the infamous death of their huſ-"bands and fathers, by executing them as near as "conveniently may be to their own houſes, cannot "be intended, nor will it be eſteemed a matter of "royal grace; nor is it granted at the prayer of the "parties or their friends. Cuſtom may ſometimes "give a ſanction to a practice founded in humanity, "and not repugnant to any law of ſubſtantial juſtice. "But we do not ſuppoſe that either immemorial "uſage or cuſtom can be urged in behalf of this al-"teration; or, if they could, that they would "make it juſtifiable; becauſe it would not be a "practice founded in mercy; and undoubtedly where

command that the two criminals ſhould be reſpited from execution a fortnight longer. On November 23d the lord chancellor communicated to the ſheriffs a copy of the caſe and queſtion he had that morning referred to the conſideration of the twelve judges; but the ſheriffs anſwered that this caſe was not ſo ſtated as to bring the points upon which their doubts were conceived, compleatly before the judges, and gave their reaſons for thinking ſo. The opinion of the judges was ſent them by lord Weymouth on the 30th, which was,—"that "the time and place of execution are in law *no part* of the judgment; and "that the recorder's warrant was a lawful authority to the ſheriffs as to the "time and place of execution." On this the ſheriffs in a letter to the lord chancellor acknowledged their doubts to be over-ruled but not ſatisfied; they added—"If we have had our doubts, and have been miſtaken in our opinion, "we hope your lordſhip will excuſe us, when you conſider, that even the "Recorder, ſo converſant in theſe matters, and whoſe warrant is for the future "to be our authority, was himſelf uncertain: for when he directed us in "court to the uſual place of execution, he muſt either have ſuppoſed it a part "of the ſentence, or that he was exerciſing a diſcretion in that particular "veſted in himſelf.—His ſubſequent warrant contradicted both theſe ſup-"poſitions.

A. D. 1769.

"Suppoſing the place to be no part of the ſentence, how could we avoid "being ſtartled, when we ſaw,

"Firſt, a diſcretion exerciſed by the Recorder, directing us to the uſual "place of execution.

"Secondly, A diſcretion exerciſed by the crown, ſetting aſide the Recorder's "diſcretion.

"Thirdly, This diſcretion of the crown not ſignified to us by writ or ſign "manual, but by warrant from the Recorder, whoſe diſcretion is over-ruled. "—And,

"Laſtly, A diſcretion left to ourſelves to execute, not in, but as near to a "church as we ſhould judge convenient?"

"where that is not the caſe (perhaps even when it "is) *judicandum eſt legibus non exemplis.*

"3. Our doubts, my lord, are ſtill farther increaſ-"ed, and become more important, when we conſider "the conſequences to which an admiſſion of this "power would lead us. If the crown can in one in-"ſtance, contrary to the ſentence, appoint a different "place of execution, it may in all: If it can change "the uſual place of execution to Bethnal Green, it "may to Newgate-ſtreet, or even to Newgate itſelf: "and thus our boaſted uſage of public execution "(not leſs neceſſary to the ſatisfaction and ſecurity "of the ſubject than public trial) may make way "for private execution, and for all thoſe dreadful "conſequences with which private executions are at-"tended in every country where they have been in-"troduced.

"4. Had this power of alteration been in the "crown (which we humbly conceive not to be the "caſe) yet we imagine that his majeſty's pleaſure has "not been properly notified to us, and that the re-"corder's authority alone would not be ſufficient to "juſtify us for acting in conſequence of it, and for "departing from the ſentence pronounced by the "court.

"For theſe reaſons, and for thoſe contained in the "opinion, which, ſince your lordſhip requeſts it, "accompanies this, we humbly pray his majeſty "either to ſuffer the ſentence of the court to be exe-"cuted at the uſual place of execution, or to per-"mit us to have the ſanction of the judges opinion "on a matter of ſo great importance to ourſelves, "and, as we conceive, to the whole nation.

"We are, my lord,

"Your lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervants,

"Nov. 15, 1769, JAMES TOWNSEND, JOHN SAWBRIDGE."

A. D. 1769. Doyle and Valline were executed at Bethnal-Green on the 8th of December, by the ſheriffs and their peace officers only; though this direction to execute them in the very midſt of that turbulent neighbourhood, was generally conſidered as an artifice at that time contrived to draw the civil power into diſgrace, and of conſequence to prove a neceſſity of accepting military aid to enforce the laws. It is truly unhappy, and not much to their credit, that the officers under the crown ſhould think their maſter's honour concerned in maintaining a conſtant hoſtility of purpoſes and ſentiments with the people. While this abſurd plan is purſued, and while reaſon and law ſo conſtantly decide againſt them; it is impoſſible to behold their continual miſtakes and defeats without ſome degree of pleaſure.

1770. Indeed the miniſters of ſtate were far from being agreed among themſelves concerning the propriety of the meaſures then purſued; but the non contents finding it impoſſible to overcome the *firmneſs* with which theſe meaſures were urged, ſeveral important reſignations took place at the opening of the year 1770. The upright and worthy chancellor lord Camden, was judged unfit for his office at this time, and was ordered to reſign the ſeals; which fatally for himſelf were unguardedly accepted by the right honourable Charles Yorke, ſon of the late lord Hardwicke: three days he held them, but ſaw ſo great reaſon to repent his compliance, that it coſt him his life, though the circumſtances of his departure are not generally known. His ſudden death diſconcerted the court managers once more; and the ſeals were lodged in commiſſion until a man could be found more tractable than Camden, and of leſs delicate ſenſations than the unhappy Yorke.

The total diſregard ſhewn to the repreſentations relating to the Middleſex election, contained in the late petitions, were far from diſcouraging the livery of London, who determined to reiterate their applications to the throne on this intereſting ſubject of complaint. A committee of the livery on the 1ſt of March preſented a memorial to the court of common-council; repreſenting that though a petition had been preſented by the livery to his majeſty, no anſwer or redreſs had been received; notwithſtanding they had a right to both. They therefore applied to the court of common-council to join in a requeſt to the lord-mayor to call another common-hall, that farther meaſures might be taken for the re-eſtabliſhment of their antient rights and franchiſes. The queſtion was carried in the court by 112 againſt 76, and a common-hall was ſummoned accordingly on the 6th, when the meeting of the livery being very numerous, a ſecond application to his majeſty was read and unanimouſly agreed to in the form contained in the note below *. A motion was then carried, that the lord-mayor

* "The humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common-hall aſſembled.

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE have already in our petition dutifully repreſented to your majeſty the chief injuries we have ſuſtained. We are unwilling to believe, that your majeſty can ſlight the deſires of your people, or be regardleſs of their affection, and deaf to their complaints: yet their complaints remain unanſwered; their injuries are confirmed; and the only judge, whom the revolution has left removeable at the pleaſure of the crown, has been diſmiſſed from his high

mayor, the repreſentatives in parliament, the court of aldermen, ſheriffs, the court of common-council, the recorder, and city officers, ſhould attend the delivery of this remonſtrance in a full body. The ſheriffs with the city remembrancer were deſired to wait upon the king to know when he would pleaſe to receive their remonſtrance; which was done immediately upon cloſing the hall: his majeſty being then at dinner, deſired their attendance the next day; when he told them that the caſe being entirely new, he would take time to conſider of it, and tranſmit his anſwer by one of the ſecretaries of ſtate. A. D. 1770.

The reſolute perſeverance of the livery of London, immediately following the diſagreement among themſelves, might be ſuppoſed not very agreeable to the new miniſter Lord North and his aſſociates: it was therefore concerted to throw all poſſible obſtructions in the way to the delivery of this remonſtrance. On the 8th, Lord Weymouth wrote to the ſheriffs, deſiring to know in what manner this remonſtrance was authenticated, and what the nature of the aſſembly was in

" high office for defending in parliament the law and " the conſtitution. We therefore venture once more " to addreſs ourſelves to your majeſty, as to the fa- " ther of your people, as to him who muſt be both " able and willing to redreſs our grievances: and " we repeat our application with the greater propriе- " ty, becauſe we ſee the inſtruments of our wrongs, " who have carried into execution the meaſures of " which we complain, more particularly diſtinguiſh- " ed by your majeſty's royal bounty and favour.

" Under the ſame ſecret malign influence, which, " through each ſucceſſive adminiſtration, has defeat- " ed every good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, " the majority of the houſe of commons have depri- " ved your people of their deareſt rights.

" They have done a deed more ruinous in its con- " ſequences, than the levying of ſhip money by " Charles the firſt, or the diſpenſing power aſſumed " by James the ſecond. A deed which muſt vitiate " all the future proceedings of this parliament; for " the acts of the legiſlature can no more be valid " without a legal houſe of commons, than without a " legal prince upon the throne.

" Repreſentatives of the people are eſſential to the " making of laws; and there is a time when it is " morally demonſtrable, that men ceaſe to be repre- " ſentatives. That time is now arrived. The pre- " ſent houſe of commons do not repreſent the people. " We owe to your majeſty an obedience, under the " reſtriction of the laws, for the calling and dura- " tion of parliaments: and your majeſty owes to us, " that our repreſentation, free from the force of " arms or corruption, ſhould be preſerved to us in " parliament.

" It was for this we ſucceſsfully ſtruggled under " James the ſecond; for this we ſeated and have " faithfully ſupported your majeſty's family on the " throne.

" The people have been invariably uniform in " their object; though the different mode of attack " has called for a different defence.

" Under James the Second they complained that " the ſitting of parliament was interrupted, becauſe " it was not corruptly ſubſervient to his deſigns. We " complain now, that the ſitting of this parliament " is not interrupted, becauſe it is corruptly ſubſer- " vient to the deſigns of your majeſty's miniſters. " Had the parliament under James the Second been " as ſubmiſſive to his commands, as the parliament is at " this day to the dictates of a miniſter, inſtead of " clamours for its meeting, the nation would have " rung, as now, with outcries for its diſſolution. " The forms of the conſtitution, like thoſe of reli- " gion, were not eſtabliſhed for the forms ſake, but " for the ſubſtance. And we call God and men to " witneſs, that as we do not owe our liberty to thoſe " nice and ſubtle diſtinctions, which places and pen- " ſions, and lucrative employments have invented; " ſo neither will we be deprived of it by them: but " as it was gained by the ſtern virtue of our anceſ- " tors, by the virtue of their deſcendants it ſhall be " preſerved.

" Since, therefore, the miſdeeds of your majeſty's " miniſters, in violating the freedom of election, and " depraving the noble conſtitution of parliament, are " notorious, as well as ſubverſive of the fundamental " laws and liberties of this realm; and ſince your " majeſty, both in honour and juſtice, is obliged " inviolably to preſerve them, according to the oath " made to God and your ſubjects at your coronation; " we your remonſtrants aſſure ourſelves that your ma- " jeſty will reſtore the conſtitutional government and " quiet of your people, by diſſolving this parliament, " and removing thoſe evil miniſters for ever from your " councils.

" Signed by order,

" James Hodges, town clerk."

A. D. 1770. which this meaſure was adopted? The next day at noon the ſheriffs went again to the palace, and having waited till one o'clock, Lord Bolingbroke the lord in waiting appeared; when the remembrancer told him, the ſheriffs of London were attending his majeſty's pleaſure, and that they required an audience. Some time after Lord Bolingbroke came again, and enquired of the ſheriffs whether he was to tell his majeſty that they came with a freſh meſſage, or with a meſſage? The ſheriffs anſwered, with a meſſage. Soon after the two ſecretaries of ſtate, Lord Rochford and Lord Weymouth, came to the ſheriffs. Lord Weymouth aſked them, "Whether they had received his letter, which was written by his "majeſty's order?"

Sheriffs. "We have."

Lord Weymouth. "His majeſty deſires to know whether you come in "conſequence of that letter; or whether you come on any freſh buſineſs?"

Sheriffs. "We come in conſequence of that letter."

Lord Weymouth. "Would it not be more proper to ſend an anſwer in wri-"ting through me?"

Sheriffs. "We act miniſterially. As ſheriffs of London we have a right to "an audience; and cannot communicate to any other perſon than the king the "ſubject of our meſſage."

Lord Weymouth. "I do not diſpute your right to an audience; but would it "not be better and more accurate to give your meſſage to me in writing?"

Sheriffs. "We know the value and conſequence of the citizens right to "apply immediately to the king, and not to a third perſon; and we do "not mean that any of their rights and privileges ſhall be betrayed by our "means."

His majeſty's levee began at a quarter paſt two, at which time the two ſecretaries came to the ſheriffs, and Lord Weymouth ſaid, "his majeſty under-"ſtanding that your come miniſterially, authoriſed with a meſſage from the "city of London, will ſee you as ſoon as the levee is over."

When the levee was ended, the ſheriffs were introduced into the king's cloſet. The king did not as uſual receive them alone, but Lord Gower, Lord Rochford, and Lord Weymouth were preſent. Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed his majeſty in theſe words:

May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"When we had the honour to appear before your majeſty, your majeſty was "graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe an anſwer by one of your majeſty's principal "ſecretaries of ſtate; but we had yeſterday queſtions propoſed to us by Lord "Weymouth. In anſwer to which we beg leave humbly to inform your "majeſty, we wait as ſheriffs of the city of London, by the direction of the "livery in common-hall legally aſſembled. The addreſs, remonſtrance and "petition, to be preſented to your majeſty by their chief magiſtrate, is the act

"of

" of the citizens of London in their greateſt court; and is ordered by them to " be properly authenticated as their act." A. D. 1770.

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to reply, " I will conſider of the anſwer " your have given me." Whereupon the ſheriffs withdrew.

When the ſheriffs went into the cloſet, the city remembrancer, according to his office and duty, would have attended them; but Lord Bolingbroke rudely ſhoved him back; inſiſting upon it, that he had not a right to go in, and ſhould not enter there. When the audience was ended, the remembrancer very properly told Lord Bolingbroke, that he had done wrong; for that as remembrancer, attending the ſheriffs, he had a right to enter the cloſet with them. Lord Bolingbroke ſaid, it might perhaps be ſo; but that he had never been in waiting on ſuch an occaſion before, and hoped he never ſhould again.

The ſheriffs received a note from Lord Weymouth on the 12th, informing them, that his majeſty would receive the remonſtrance on Wedneſday the 14th at two o'clock. On that day therefore the lord-mayor, with aldermen Sir William Stephenſon, and Mr. Trecothick; Mr. Townſend and Mr. Sawbridge, ſheriffs; 153 of the common-council, and the committee of the livery, in their proper gowns; proceeded in their carriages to St. James's, attended by the common ſerjeant, town clerk, remembrancer, two ſecondaries, ſword bearer, mace bearer, water bailiff, common crier, common hunt, city marſhals, &c. They were introduced to his majeſty, who received them ſeated on his throne. The common ſerjeant (in the abſence of the recorder) began to read the remonſtrance; but being in too much confuſion to proceed, Sir James Hodges read it very diſtinctly: his majeſty then read the following anſwer to it.

" I ſhall always be ready to receive the requeſts, and to liſten to the com-" plaints of my ſubjects; but it gives me great concern to find, that any of them " ſhould have been ſo far miſled as to offer an addreſs and remonſtrance, the " contents of which I cannot but conſider as diſreſpectful to me, injurious " to parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution.

" I have ever made the law of the land the rule of my conduct, eſteeming it " my chief glory to reign over a free people: with this view I have always been " careful, as well to execute faithfully the truſt repoſed in me, as to avoid even " the appearance of invading any of thoſe powers which the conſtitution has " placed in other hands. It is only by perſevering in ſuch a conduct that I can " either diſcharge my own duty, or ſecure to my ſubjects the free enjoyment of " thoſe rights which my family were called to defend; and while I act upon " theſe principles, I ſhall have a right to expect, and I am confident I " ſhall continue to receive, the ſteady and affectionate ſupport of my people."

At a court of aldermen held on the 13th Sir Robert Ladbroke ſaid that a paper had been agreed to in a common-hall, which bore a falſe title; being called " the " addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, of the lord-mayor, *aldermen*, &c." and beginning " *We* have already in *our* petition &c." he therefore made a motion that it ſhould be diſavowed by that court: and this motion was ſeconded by alder-

A. D. 1770.

alderman Alſop. Mr. Townſend replied, that the aldermen were ſummoned to attend the common-hall, and do make a part of all common-halls which are periodically convened; that therefore every act of a common-hall is the act of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery, who are all ſummoned, and do all together compoſe the common-hall. He added, that it would have been much more candid and honourable for the aldermen to have attended and made their objections there, than to ſuffer the citizens to do what they might think improper, meerly to have an opportunity afterward of condemning the meaſure in an *inferior* court, not competent to decide on the act of the whole body, of which the court of aldermen only made a part. The lord-mayor, Mr. Sawbridge, Sir Charles Aſgill, and Mr. Trecothick, all ſpoke againſt Ladbroke's motion; which on the other hand was ſupported by the aldermen Halifax, Shakeſpeare, Turner, Bird, Roſſiter, Kirkman, Naſh, and Harley. The lord-mayor refuſed to put the queſtion as improper; and was for proceeding to other buſineſs: but Mr. Harley ſaid no! ſince he would not put that queſtion the aldermen might retire. When therefore the lord-mayor put the queſtion for the admiſſion of James Shepherd as a broker; it paſſed in the negative: the lord-mayor aſked Mr. Alſop——"Is there any reaſon for this?" Mr. Alſop anſwered "no my lord-mayor; but if you will not put our queſtion, we will put a negative on all other queſtions." Theſe gentlemen however ſoon found that Mr. Beckford was not a man that would be treated in this childiſh manner; he told them——"if that is the caſe, and if the aldermen will not ſuffer any buſineſs "to be done here, I muſt do the neceſſary buſineſs of the city in the court of "common-council, which I am empowered and have a right to do." He tried them again, and put up William Ward, and Gabriel Anthony Ernſt for admiſſion as brokers; ſtill they remained ſullen: at laſt Mr. Townſend inſiſted on a diviſion, that it might be clearly ſeen who they were that ſtopped all proceedings, and made the court liable to a *mandamus* from the perſon ſo refuſed. They would not agree to this, ſaying that court never divided; he then demanded that hands ſhould be held up, and the numbers taken: they now thought proper to recollect themſelves and ſaid "no no, let us put an end to all this, and "let the buſineſs go on." The three brokers were then propoſed again, and their admiſſion was voted *unanimouſly!* Mr. Alſop even recovered his good humour ſo far as to give an air of pleaſantry to this odd whim, by ſaying—"it "was only a joke."

The joke was continued in the public papers, where the following proteſt appeared the next day.

"We the aldermen of the city of London, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcri-"bed, obſerving that the addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, agreed upon by "the livery who met at Guildhall on Tueſday the 6th of this inſtant March, "is intituled, the addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the lord-mayor, "aldermen and livery of the city of London, to the king's moſt excellent "majeſty, do declare that we were not aſſenting to, nor ſignified our appro-

"bation

" bation of the ſaid addreſs, remonſtrance and petition. Dated this 13th of " March, 1770.

" Robert Ladbroke	Richard Peers	Samuel Plumbe
" Robert Alſop	William Naſh	Brackley Kennet
" Richard Glynn	Thomas Halifax	J. Kirkman
" Thomas Harley	John Shakeſpear	James Roſſiter
" Samuel Turner	James Eſdaile	John Bird.
" Henry Bankes		

This proteſt is a convincing proof how expedient it was to deprive this court of the privilege of impoſing their negative on proceedings of the court of common council: three of the city companies aſſumed courage from this example to diſpute the power of the lord-mayor in calling common halls for any other purpoſes than meerly for the election of city officers. At a court of aſſiſtants of the Goldſmith's company, March 22d, the following reſolution was agreed to.

" The right honourable the lord-mayor having iſſued precepts for ſummoning " the livery of this city to meet at Guildhall on Tueſday the 6th inſt. to conſi- " der of a further application for redreſs of grievances, at which meeting a " moſt indecent remonſtrance was ordered to be preſented to his majeſty;

" Reſolved and ordered, that for the future the wardens of this company do " not ſummon the livery thereof, to attend at any meeting in the Guildhall " (except for the purpoſe of elections) without the expreſs approbation or conſent " of this court."

The companies of Grocers and Weavers, at their next court days, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by paſſing reſolutions of a like nature.

The following ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs was at this time publiſhed by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

" London Tavern, March 13, 1770.

" SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

" William Tooke, Eſq; in the chair.

" An account of Mr. Wilkes's affairs having been this day laid before the ſo- " ciety, it appeared that (ſince the eſtabliſhment thereof on February 20, 1769) " there have been paid by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of this ſociety,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
" To Mr. Wilkes for his ſupport	1000	0	0
" To ditto for his firſt fine	500	0	0
" To the expences of his three laſt elections for Middleſex	1704	19	10
" To compromiſe 14345l. 15s. 8d. of his debts	4198	13	2
	7403	13	0
" Debts of Mr. Wilkes remaining to be compromiſed	5445	16	2
" And a ſecond fine to be paid of	500	0	0
	5945	16	2

" No

A. D. 1770. "No money has hitherto been applied by this ſociety to any other purpoſe whatever. The caſh now remaining in the treaſurer's hands is 776l. 6s. 2d.

"N. B. 7149l. 6s. 2d. of Mr. Wilkes's debts appear to have been incurred by his having been ſecurity for other perſons."

On the 28th at noon the Weſtminſter electors met in Weſtminſter-hall, when Sir Robert Bernard took the chair, and a remonſtrance, much the ſame in ſubſtance with that preſented by the livery of London, was read and agreed to unanimouſly. It was ſigned by the chairman and committee in behalf of the whole aſſembly; and being levee day at St. James's, it was immediately preſented to the king, who without ſpeaking a word gave it to one of the lords in waiting.

The freeholders of Middleſex alſo held a general meeting at Mile End aſſembly room on March 30th to conſider of preſenting an humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, to the king, on the ſubject of their former complaints. Mr. Sawbridge in the unavoidable abſence of Mr. Townſend, took the chair; and a remonſtrance being twice read and approved; it was preſented on April 9th by thoſe two gentlemen as ſheriffs of the county.

On the 12th a common-hall was held at Guildhall, to report to the livery his majeſty's anſwer to their remonſtrance; with the reſolutions and addreſſes of the two houſes of parliament relating to it: as alſo to take into conſideration the late reſolutions of the Goldſmiths, Grocers, and Weavers companies. The laſt committee of the livery were appointed to conſider the proper mode of proceeding againſt theſe refractory companies; and to report their opinion to the court of common-council.

Mr. Wilkes's confinement expiring on the 17th, he was diſcharged from the King's-bench priſon, and his ſecond fine paid; the Supporters of the Bill of Rights having ſettled all his debts the preceding day: it was remarked with aſtoniſhment that there never were perhaps ſuch general and voluntary illuminations on any occaſion, as on the event of his enlargement; not in London only, but in all parts of England. No ſooner was he releaſed than he publiſhed two addreſſes, the one to the freeholders of Middleſex, and the other to the inhabitants of Farringdon ward without; each of them ſeverely animadverting on the late unpopular meaſures of the miniſtry, and abounding with profeſſions of diſintereſted attachment to the cauſe of the people. On the 24th he was ſworn into his office as alderman of the ward of Farringdon without at Guildhall, the motion being carried without a diviſion. He then took precedence from the time of his election, which was before aldermen Bird, Roſſiter, and the two ſheriffs.

The dependants on the miniſtry, with the dependants on thoſe dependants, through all their ranks of ſubordination, in juſtification without doubt of the *virtuous* characters of their maſters, continued zealous enemies to Mr. Wilkes; and ſtigmatized all the popular party with the moſt indecent epithets, for ſupporting a man whoſe character was ſo open to objection: but thinking men ſaw that Mr. Wilkes's affairs proved only the occaſion for the diſcovery of

of the plan of irregular meaſures then eſtabliſhing; and of courſe only the occaſion of the people taking the alarm on that diſcovery. Secure as the great officers of ſtate were of a majority to ſupport them in parliament, the people had many able and diſtinguiſhed advocates in both houſes to ſupport and countenance their complaints. A bill was brought into the houſe of peers by the earl of Chatham, on the 1ſt of May, intitled "A bill for reverſing the adjudications of the houſe of commons, whereby John Wilkes Eſq; has been adjudged incapable of being "elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament, and the freeholders of "the county of Middleſex have been deprived of one of their legal repreſenta-"tives." When this bill was read, a motion was made for the ſecond reading of it the following Thurſday; which gave riſe to much debate: but upon putting the queſtion it was reſolved in the negative by 89 to 43. This ſtep being gained, a motion was made for the rejection of the bill, which paſſed in the affirmative; but occaſioned the following proteſt, ſigned by a reſpectable number of the moſt illuſtrious perſonages in the kingdom. A. D. 1770.

"Diſſentient.

"Becauſe the foundations of this bill being ſo fully laid in the reaſons contained "in two proteſts entered upon the journals of this houſe on the ſecond day of "February laſt, we think it indiſpenſably neceſſary to proteſt againſt the re-"jection of the ſame, to the intent that it may be delivered down to poſterity, "that this great conſtitutional and effectual method of remedying an unexam-"pled grievance hath not been left unattempted by us; and that, to our own "times, we may ſtand as men determined to perſevere in renewing, on every "occaſion, our utmoſt endeavours to obtain that redreſs, for the violated rights "of the ſubject, and for the injured electors of Great Britain, which, in the "preſent moment, an over-ruling fatality hath prevented from taking effect; "thereby refuſing reparation and comfort to an oppreſſed and afflicted people.

"Chatham,	Radnor,	Abergavenny,
"Portland,	Archer,	King,
"Plymouth,	Fitzwilliam,	Ferrers,
"Rockingham,	Temple,	Lyttelton,
"Abingdon,	Torrington,	Bolton,
"Boyle,	Rutland,	Camden,
"Groſvenor,	John Bangor,	Coventry,
"Stanhope,	Wycombe,	Buckinghamſhire,
"Ponſonby,	Forteſcue,	Scarborough,
"Suffolk,	Huntingdon,	Northumberland,
"Richmond,	Tankerville,	Mancheſter."

The livery of London had not only petitioned the king, but had ſeconded this application by a remonſtrance, which producing no good effect, the body of the corporation determined to add their ſanction and weight to the complaints of their fellow citizens, and of the majority of the independent part of the nation. A court of common-council was held on May 14th, to conſider of an addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance to his majeſty; upon his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance of the common-hall; and of the

A. D. 1770. reſolutions and addreſs of both houſes of parliament thereupon: when a motion was made, that the part reſpecting the anſwer given by his majeſty ſhould be left out; but on a diviſion, ſeven aldermen, and 104 commoners, were for retaining the part reſpecting his majeſty's anſwer, and eight aldermen, and fifty-ſeven commoners, were for rejecting it, and for confining it to the Middleſex election only. A motion was then made, that a committee be appointed, and that they do immediately withdraw and prepare an humble petition, addreſs, and remonſtrance, reſpecting the Middleſex election, and the anſwer given by his majeſty to the livery addreſs, &c. The committee conſiſted of the aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Croſby, Townſend, Sawbridge, and Wilkes; to whom twelve commoners were added. They accordingly produced an addreſs which was approved by ſeven aldermen and 91 commoners, againſt ſix aldermen and 40 commoners. The recorder ſtood up and declared he proteſted againſt it as a moſt abominable libel; but was anſwered by Mr. Wilkes, who ſaid he claimed ſome knowledge of the nature of a libel, not from theory only, but from having bought much experience on that ſubject: that the remonſtrance was founded throughout on known and glaring facts, every word bearing the ſtamp of truth.

This remonſtrance by his majeſty's appointment was preſented on the 23d, as contained in the note *; by the lord-mayor, aldermen Stephenſon, Trecothick

* "May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"When your majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the "citizens of London, whoſe loyalty and affection "have been ſo often and ſo effectually proved and ex- "perienced by the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, "are labouring under the weight of that diſpleaſure "which your majeſty has been adviſed to lay upon "them, in the anſwer given from the throne to their "late humble application, we feel ourſelves con- "ſtrained with all humility to approach the royal "father of his people.

"Conſcious, Sire, of the pureſt ſentiments of ve- "neration which they entertain for your majeſty's "perſon, we are deeply concerned that what the law "allows, and the conſtitution teaches, hath been "miſconſtrued into diſrepect to your majeſty by the "inſtruments of that influence which ſhakes the "realm.

"Perplexed and aſtoniſhed as we are, by the aw- "ful ſentence of cenſure late paſſed upon the citi- "zens of London in your majeſty's anſwer from the "throne, we cannot, without ſurrendering all that is "dear to Engliſhmen, forbear moſt humbly to ſup- "plicate, that your majeſty will deign to grant a "more favourable interpretation to this dutiful "though perſevering claim to our invaded birth- "rights; nothing doubting that the benignity of "your majeſty's nature will, to our unſpeakable "comfort, at length break through all the ſecret "and viſible machinations, to which the city of "London owes its late ſevere repulſe; and that your "kingly juſtice and fatherly tenderneſs will diſ- "claim the malignant and pernicious advice which "ſuggeſted the anſwer we deplore; an advice of a "moſt dangerous tendency, inaſmuch as thereby the "exerciſe of the cleareſt rights of the ſubject, namely, "to petition the king for redreſs of grievances, to "complain of the violation of the freedom of elec- "tion, and to pray a diſſolution of parliament, to "point out mal-practices in adminiſtration, and to "urge the removal of evil miniſters, hath by the ge- "nerality of one compendious word been indiſ- "criminately checked with reprimand; and your "majeſty's afflicted citizens of London have heard "ſtom the throne itſelf, that the contents of their "humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, lay- "ing their complaints and injuries at the feet of "their ſovereign, cannot but be conſidered by your "majeſty as diſreſpectful to yourſelf, injurious to "your parliament, and irreconcileable to the prin- "ciples of the conſtitution.

"Your majeſty cannot diſapprove that we here "aſſert the cleareſt principles of the conſtitution "againſt the inſidious attempt of evil counſellors to "perplex, confound, and ſhake them; we are de- "termined to abide by thoſe rights and liberties, "which our forefathers bravely vindicated at the "memorable revolution, and which their ſons will "always reſolutely defend. We, therefore, now "renew, at the foot of the throne, our claim to the "indiſpenſible right of the ſubject—a full, free, and "unmutilated parliament, legally choſen in all its "members—a right, which THIS houſe of commons "have manifeſtly violated, depriving, at their will "and pleaſure, the county of Middleſex of one of "its legal repreſentatives, and arbitrarily nominat- "ing

thick, Crosby, the two sheriffss, and 75 of the common-council *. The recorder refused to attend, and was called to account for his disobedience, as will appear in due time. The remonstrance was read by the town-clerk, and his majesty seated on his throne read the following answer to it. A. D. 1770.

"I should have been wanting to the public as well as to myself, if I had not "expressed my dissatisfaction at the late address.

"My sentiments on that subject continue the same; and I should ill deserve "to be considered as the father of my people, if I could suffer myself to be pre-"vailed upon to make such an use of my prerogative, as I cannot but think in-"consistent with the interest, and dangerous to the constitution of the kingdom."

When the king had concluded his answer, the lord-mayor with that modesty and yet with that resolution, which conscious integrity dictated, thus humbly replied.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"Will your majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the mayor "of your loyal city of London to declare in your royal presence, on behalf of "his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your majesty's dis-"pleasure would, at all times, affect their minds; the declaration of that dis-"pleasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the "deepest affliction.

"Permit me, Sire, to assure your majesty, that your majesty has not in all "your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate "to your majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and "fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown.

"We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly "supplicate your majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence "without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and "without some comfort, without some prospect, at least, of redress.

"Permit me, Sire, further to observe, that whoever has already dared, or "shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your "majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the city of "London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence to and regard for your "people, is an enemy to your majesty's person and family, a violator of the "public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution as it was established "at the glorious and necessary revolution."

As this address was unexpected, no reply had been *prepared* for it; and none being ready, his lordship and company, after waiting about a minute, withdrew to the great relief of the disconcerted audience. A vote of thanks was passed

"ing, as a knight of the shire, a person not elected "by a majority of the freeholders. As the only "constitutional means of reparation now left for the "injured electors of Great Britain, we implore with "most urgent supplications the dissolution of this "present parliament, the removal of evil ministers, "and the total extinction of that fatal influence, "which has caused such a national discontent.

"In the mean time, Sire, we offer our constant "prayers to heaven, that your majesty may reign as "kings can only reign, in and by the hearts of a "loyal, dutiful, and free people."

* Mr. Wilkes declined attending, to avoid collecting the populace together; and lest his presence should be construed into an affront, the state of affairs considered.

A. D. 1770. at the next court of common-council, to the lord-mayor for his noble behaviour at the delivery of the remonſtrance.

When the city addreſs was preſented on May 30th, on the birth of a princeſs, another ſurprize of this kind was guarded againſt: for after the lord-mayor had waited in the antichamber at St. James's a conſiderable time, the lord Chamberlain came out with a paper in his hand, and read to the following effect: "as your lordſhip thought fit to ſpeak to his majeſty after his anſwer to the late "remonſtrance, I am to acquaint your lordſhip, as it was unuſual, his ma- "jeſty deſires that nothing of this kind may happen for the future." The lord-mayor deſired the paper might be delivered to him: the lord chamberlain ſaid he acted officially, and had it not in orders to deliver the paper: the lord-mayor then deſired a copy: to which the lord chamberlain replied, he would acquaint his majeſty, and take his directions; but he did not return until the order was brought for the whole court to attend with the addreſs.

The next day the lord-mayor, attended by the gaol committee for rebuilding Newgate, laid the firſt ſtone of the intended new building. Several gold coins of the preſent king were depoſited under the ſtone; and at the concluſion of the ceremony his lordſhip drank ſucceſs to the new building, that the liberties of the people might be as laſting as that ſtone, and that the place might want inhabitants. If No. 45. was cut upon this ſtone in large characters, as was reported, it is to be hoped the antiquarians of the preſent time are employed in deciphering more ſenſible monuments, than thoſe who find theſe myſtical figures ages hence may be, if they labour at a meaning for them.

Mr. Bingley the bookſeller had been all this time confined in the King's bench priſon for refuſing to anſwer interrogatories in the court of King's-bench *; during which interval he had withſtood all applications to induce him to a ſubmiſſion. The odium perhaps of keeping a man in perpetual confinement, by an adminiſtration ſufficiently unpopular on many other accounts, induced the attorney general to make an unexpected motion on the 28th of May for his enlargement: that court tenacious of its powers objected, but the attorney general inſiſted *that the two years impriſonment Bingley had ſuffered, was adequate to any crime he had committed.* To inſiſt on puniſhment for crimes where no trial had taken place, was certainly an odd ſtile of diſcourſe to be uſed in an Engliſh court of juſtice: however as the *attorney general* expreſſed himſelf *ſatisfied* with the meaſure of his ſufferings, the following order was made out for his diſcharge.

"ENGLAND

"The king
"againſt
"Bingley } Monday next after the morrow of the aſcenſion of our Lord, in the ninth year of the reign of king George the third.

"Mr. Attorney-general now preſent in court informing the court that "he does not intend further to proſecute the attachment againſt the de- "fendant, it is ordered by the court that the ſaid defendant be now "diſcharged out of the cuſtody of the Marſhal as to the ſaid attachment.

"On the motion of Mr. Attorney-general
"By the Court *."

Thus

* *Vid.* p. 451, *ante.*

A. D. 1770.

Thus the attorney-general thought proper to commence a proſecution againſt a man, and after confining him two years, thought proper to drop it; yet we never heard that Bingley obtained any recompence for this wanton rigor. The merits of the cauſe for which he was apprehended make no part of the preſent conſideration, as they were never brought to a legal diſcuſſion; and that they never were, may be accepted as a tacit confeſſion that the proſecutor gave the defendant his liberty from not being able to ſupport his cauſe. Attachment is either a legal mode of proceeding, or it is not: few will credit the lenity of the crown ſo far as to conclude that it was dropped from motives of mercy; as mercy is reſerved for objects of a different complexion. If it is not juſtifiable, an Engliſh ſubject was confined from his family and buſineſs two years illegally; and to his ruin. If ſuch tranſactions occur in the reign of the beſt of princes, the epithet cannot with equal truth be extended to his ſervants.

Mr. Beckford's earneſt pleas for refuſing this ſecond mayoralty, were fatally juſtified by his ſinking under the burden of the office. Having made an excurſion to his ſeat at Fonthill in Wiltſhire for the benefit of his health, he there contracted a ſevere cold; his anxiety to attend his duty in London, nevertheleſs induced him to travel 100 miles in one day, and this brought on a rheumatic fever of which he died June 21ſt, at his houſe in Soho-ſquare. His death occaſioned three vacancies; that of chief magiſtrate, of alderman for Billingſgate ward, and of one of the members of parliament for the city. A common-hall was ſummoned on the 22d, for the choice of lord-mayor for the remainder of the year in his ſtead; when the ſhew of hands were greatly in favour of Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; and Braſs Croſby, Eſq; A poll was however demanded on the behalf of Sir Henry Bankes, the reſult of which was as under.

For alderman Trecothick	-	-	-	1601
Croſby	-	-	-	1434
Bankes	-	-	-	437

The two former were accordingly on the 29th returned to the court of aldermen, who made choice of alderman Trecothick; and he was immediately inveſted with the inſignia of magiſtracy.

The ſheriffs choſen on Midſummer-day, were William Baker and Joſeph Martin, Eſqrs.

CHAP. XXVI.

From the death of alderman Beckford, to the cloſe of the year 1771.

ON July 14, a wardmote was held in Butcher's-hall, Pudding-lane, for the election of an alderman for Billingſgate-ward, in the room of the late lord-mayor, when Richard Oliver, Eſq; merchant in Fenchurch-ſtreet, and one of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, was choſen without oppoſition.

The

* The author was obliged to Mr. Bingley for the copy of this order.

A. D. 1770. The high eſteem in which the corporation of London held the memory of Mr. Beckford for his great abilities and ſtedfaſt attachment to the intereſts of his fellow-citizens, appeared at a court held on the 5th of July; when a motion was made that a ſtatue of the late right honourable William Beckford, Eſq; lord-mayor, might be erected; with an inſcription containing his lordſhip's ſpeech to his majeſty on preſenting the city remonſtrance. This motion being agreed to, a committee of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners were appointed to carry it into execution, with power to draw on the chamber of London for any ſum not exceeding 1000*l.* for that purpoſe. It was determined that this ſtatue ſhould be placed over the ſheriffs court at the bottom of Guildhall, fronting the huſtings; that it ſhould be of white marble, in the attitude he ſtood when he addreſſed the king, and that the ſpeech ſhould be in gilt letters on a tablet of black marble *.

Thomas Oliver, Eſq; treaſurer to the ſociety for the ſupport of the Bill of Rights, and brother to the newly elected alderman of Billingſgate-ward, was the gentleman who firſt offered himſelf candidate to ſucceed Mr. Beckford as repreſentative for London: but happening to be attacked with a ſudden and dangerous fit of ſickneſs, at the time of election, he declined, and his brother Richard Oliver, Eſq; offered himſelf in his ſtead. At the common-hall on July 11th, the ſeveral aldermen who were not in parliament being propoſed to the livery, afforded them an opportunity to ſhew their ſentiments of the candidates by the reception they gave them. Some of the names produced every uncouth noiſe that could expreſs contempt; others were ſo far approved as to be heard with ſilence, or to receive a general clap. Mr. Wilkes put a paper into the hand of the ſecondary who called over the names, which was read to the livery in theſe words. "Mr. alderman Wilkes gives this notice to the ſe-"condary, that he conſiders himſelf as one of the legal members for the county "of Middleſex, and therefore that he will not ſuffer his name to be in the liſt "of thoſe aldermen, who according to cuſtom are put in nomination as candi-"dates to repreſent the city of London in parliament." This paper was heard with long continued ſhouts of applauſe; but when the name of Richard Oliver, Eſq; citizen and draper was propoſed, every hand in the hall was held up to ſignify the general approbation, with loud acclamations. He was therefore declared by the ſheriffs duly elected a repreſentative for the city of London. Then ſtepping forward he returned thanks in a genteel ſpeech for their as yet unmerited confidence in him; told them he ſhould conſider himſelf as deputed for their benefit; and not for his own advantage; that he would be obedient to thoſe inſtructions they had a right to give to their ſervants; that he would contribute his ſhare in any manner, to render juſtice to the freeholders of Middleſex, and in them to all the other counties and boroughs in Great Britain, for the injury they had received in being deprived of a repreſentative in parliament, who had been

* This ſtatue was finiſhed and opened to public view on Midſummer-day 1772. The likeneſs is ſtriking, and the execution maſterly.

A. D. 1770.

been duly and repeatedly elected by thoſe who alone have and ought to have the right of election. He added that as he never had or deſired, ſo he never would either directly or indirectly accept, either place, penſion, emolument, contract, or gratification, of any kind whatever, from the crown or its miniſters. Theſe voluntary profeſſions were worthy a Britiſh ſenator, and no perſon is fit to ſit in the great council of the nation, who cannot make the ſame declarations, and ſupport them by his future conduct. Under a houſe of commons filled with men of ſuch independent, liberal, noble principles, we ſhould not have the conduct of government continually arraigned; nor the nation filled with complaints of being betrayed by thoſe who uſed to be conſidered as the natural guardians of the liberties of the people.

The recorder of London is a ſervant of the corporation, and receives very liberal wages for his ſervices; he had failed in one article of his duty by refuſing to attend the late lord-mayor when he carried the city remonſtrance to the king; which was an unneceſſary proof of his courtly principles, as his concurrence in opinion was not concerned in meer official acts. Two motions were therefore carried in a court of common-council on July 26th, the one was "that the con-"duct of the recorder of this city be taken into conſideration at the next court "of common-council, and that the lord-mayor be deſired to order notice of it "to be inſerted in the ſummons:" the other, "that the oath taken by the re-"corder on his admiſſion into office, be forthwith printed, and ſent to every "member of this court."

The nation was at this time apprehenſive of being engaged in a Spaniſh war, on account of the Spaniards taking hoſtile poſſeſſion of a ſmall Britiſh ſettlement juſt made on one of the barren ſpots lying off the coaſt of Patagonia, known by us under the name of Falkland iſlands. The government made ſome ſhew of preparing for a conteſt; which added a freſh article to the popular complaints; by diſcovering how much the navy had been neglected, while the miniſters were exerting all their powers in carrying on an internal conteſt with Britiſh ſubjects. At a court of aldermen held the 25th of September, the lord-mayor reported a letter he had received from the lords of the Admiralty, deſiring him to back the preſs warrants for the city of London; with his anſwer to it, that it had never been uſual for the lord-mayor to ſign ſuch warrants unleſs when applied to by the privy-council *. His lordſhip then read a letter from the recorder, requeſting leave of abſence for a month, on the plea of indiſpoſition. The date of this letter being diſcovered to be ſince the declared intention of inquiring into his conduct; the application was conſtrued into a freſh ſlight offered to the court of common-council: Mr. Townſend therefore obſerved that the aldermen might grant him leave of abſence from their court; but could not diſpenſe with his attendance on the court of common-council. The aldermen then deſired the lord-mayor to inform the recorder that they conſented

* This application was afterward made, and the lord-mayor complied; which proved the ſource of much contention in the corporation; and ſome of thoſe preſſed in the city were diſcharged.

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The common-council met on the 27th, at which the recorder attended; and the lord-mayor obſerving that as the propoſed inquiry into the recorder's conduct was one article of their buſineſs, and as he was there preſent, he hoped they would begin with that; adding he was ready to hear any motion. The recorder being then called upon for the reaſons of his non-attendance, he not only juſtified his former refuſal, but declared his intention to perſiſt in ſuch refuſal on any like occaſion. Some excellent remarks were made by the aldermen on the recorder's defence, after he withdrew; but as Mr. Kirkman ſtated the merits of the caſe very conciſely, his ſpeech is worth producing. "My "lord, ſaid he, though I did not approve of the addreſs, I cannot pretend to "juſtify the recorder's conduct. His opinion it was his duty to give; but "having given it, it was his duty to obey. If his advice and counſel muſt "needs be followed, it ceaſes to be advice, my lord, it becomes command. Mr. "Recorder has a double duty—to counſel, and to act. They are very diſtinct "offices. His counſel is his own, his acts are thoſe of the corporation; they "are merely official. He muſt give no advice which he does not approve; but "it may be his duty to do many things which he does not approve. If Mr. "Recorder will do nothing but what he chuſes; if the corporation muſt do "nothing but what he approves; he is no longer their officer, he is their com-"mander." Mr. Wilkes then made a motion—"That it is the opinion of this "court, that the recorder, by refuſing to attend the lord-mayor, aldermen, "and commons of this city with their humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and pe-"tition, to his majeſty, acted contrary to his oath and the duty of his office." This was carried in the affirmative; but a diviſion being demanded, there appeared to be ſix aldermen with 90 commoners, for the affirmative; and ſix aldermen with 51 commoners, for the negative. The farther conſideration of this affair was then poſtponed, and other buſineſs entered on.

The priſon of the Fleet was very old, ſome part of it had lately fallen down; and a treaty had been entered into with the lords of the treaſury, for removing the priſon to a piece of ground belonging to the city in St. George's-fields, Southwark: for placing the Fleet-market on the ſcite of the old priſon; and then to make a clear open road from Turnmill-ſtreet to Blackfriars-bridge. The terms of the exchange however could not be ſettled to mutual ſatisfaction; and the city remembrancer acquainted the court at the above meeting, that the lords of the treaſury had reſolved to build the Fleet-priſon on the ſpot where it now ſtood.

At the common-hall on Michaelmas-day for the election of lord-mayor, Braſs Croſby and James Townſend, Eſqrs. were returned to the court of aldermen, who made choice of the former as the ſenior, and he was therefore declared duly elected.

The conſideration of the recorder's diſobedience was reſumed by the court of common-council on the 12th of October; when an order of common-council

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in the year 1716 was read as follows. "That the recorder and common "ſerjeant be adviſed with in all caſes relating to the affairs of the city, where "it may be neceſſary to have the opinion of any counſel learned in the law." After long and obſtinate debates, the following reſolutions paſſed by great majorities.

"That the order of this court, of the 19th of June 1716, ſo far as it relates "to the recorder's being adviſed with in all caſes relating to the affairs of this "city, where it may be neceſſary to have the opinion of any counſel learned in "the law;---be repealed."

"That James Eyre, Eſq; the preſent recorder, be no more adviſed with, re-"tained or employed, in any affairs of this corporation; he being deemed by "this court unworthy of their future truſt or confidence."

"That in all caſes relative to the affairs of this city, where it may be neceſ-"ſary to have the advice, opinion, or aſſiſtance, of any counſel learned in the "law, John Glynn, Eſq; ſerjeant at law, ſhall for the future on all ſuch occa-"ſions be adviſed with, retained, and employed."

"That the freedom of this city be preſented to John Dunning, Eſq; for "having, when ſolicitor general to his majeſty, defended in parliament, on the "ſoundeſt principles of law and the conſtitution, the right of the ſubject to "petition and remonſtrate."

The alterations then making on the bank of the river near Durham-yard, were taken into conſideration at this council. What had already paſſed relating to the affair was reſerved to this place, as the tranſactions would have been too much diſperſed under the reſpective dates. They are brought into one connected view in the caſe laid before the houſe of commons ſome time after by Meſſ. Adam and Co. the undertakers. This caſe will give the reader a ſhort ſtate of the proceedings, and every one may form his own judgment on the merits of the argumentative part of it. Some particulars referred to in it are ſupplied by way of notes.

"Caſe of the petitioners for leave to embank Durham-yard, &c.

"The river Thames is the king's highway; the navigation and fiſhery "of which belong to the public. To ſecure this important object in the "moſt intereſting part of the river, between Staines Bridge and the ſea, "the office of conſervator thereof, but without any property in the ſoil, "has been granted to the city, to be exerciſed by the lord-mayor for the "time being.

"The lord-mayor accordingly holds courts of conſervancy in different places "within the limits of his juriſdiction, for puniſhing offences againſt the ſaid "navigation or fiſhery; but nothing leſs than the power of the legiſlature can "authoriſe any encroachment, how beneficial ſoever it may be to individuals, or "even to the public; and therefore, the city of London themſelves were obli-"ged to apply to parliament for leave to make the embankment at Blackfriars, "though evidently for the public good.

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" Encouraged by the precedent of this act, and in hopes of obtaining the " ſanction of parliament, for proſecuting at their own expence ſo noble an im- " provement, ſome of the petitioners took leaſes of two extenſive pieces of " ground, on the north ſide of the river, called Durham-yard and Saliſbury-ſtreet, " with a view to convert the ſame into ſtreets, with elegant houſes fronting the " Thames, and commodious warehouſes underneath; uniting by this means " in one deſign the beauty and utility of the river. Previous, however, to any " application to parliament, the petitioners, out of deference to the city's right of " conſervancy, and in hopes of preventing an oppoſition from that quarter, did, in " July 1768, lay their plan before Mr. Harley, the then lord-mayor, and the " court of aldermen, for their approbation.

" The court in general ſeemed to approve of this plan, and appointed a com- " mittee to viſit the premiſes; but this committee, for want of time, never did " viſit them during Mr. Harley's mayoralty.

" In the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Turner, his lordſhip and the court were " again applied to by memorial, and a plan, a ſecond time, laid before them; " to this memorial Mr. Kitchiner, proprietor of three wharfs in Beaufort " Buildings, alſo acceded, in conſequence of which the plan of embankment " was altered as to its length. It was again reſolved by the court of aldermen, " that a committee ſhould be appointed to viſit the premiſes. One was accor- " dingly named, which did actually viſit them; and no objection was raiſed by " this committee to the propoſed embankment: they however made no report " to the court of aldermen *.

" The petitioners, in 1770, applied a third time to the lord-mayor, Mr. " Beckford, who repeatedly expreſſed his own approbation of the ſcheme, ſub- " ject, however, to the opinion of the court of common-council, giving " them leave in the mean time to petition the honourable houſe of com- " mons, as the matter was urgent, and the time for preſenting petitions near " expiring.

" A petition was accordingly preſented to that honourable houſe, pending " which the propoſition was laid by Mr. Beckford before the court of common " council, and by them referred to the conſideration of a committee, who

" reported

* But on the 14th of July 1769, a jury of conſervancy made the following preſentments:

" Friday, July the 4th, 1769.

" Middleſex, to wit. " WE the jury of conſervancy do " upon our own view preſent to " this right honourable court William Adam and Co. " for having embanked that part of the river Thames " adjoining to Durham-yard, being three hundred " and forty feet in length, and ninety feet in depth, " which encroachment is beyond the uſual limits of " the wharfs of the ſaid place.

" We do likewiſe preſent upon our own view to " this right honourable court James Paine, for hav- " ing embanked that part of the river Thames adjoin- " ing to Saliſbury-ſtreet in the Strand, being in length " one hundred and twenty feet, and eighty feet in " depth, which encroachment is beyond the uſual " limits of the ſtairs of the ſame place.

" We do likewiſe preſent upon our own view to " this right honourable court William Kitchiner, " for having embanked that part of the river Thames " adjoining to Beaufort-buildings, being in length " one hundred feet, and fifty feet in depth, and a " ſhore under the ſame embankment of the above " depth, which are beyond the uſual limits of the " ſaid wharf.

" Tho. Adams, John Mayne, Thomas Carter, " Jam. Grindley, Richard Fowle, Samuel Richards, " John Harriſon, Nicholas Beſt, Henry Capel, " Will. Smith, Humph. Turner, J. Sigriſt."

" reported ſtrongly in its favour †; and recommended an extenſion of the " propoſed embankment, from the fire engine at York Buildings to the baſtion " at the ſouth weſt corner of Somerſet Gardens, as likely means of removing " the great ſand bank on the ſouth ſide of the river, and of deepening the chan- " nel, and thereby improving the navigation; but, the court appearing inclined " to have further advice, Mr. Beckford was deſired to take the opinions of engi- " neers and other perſons ſkilled in navigation. Till ſuch advice could be " obtained, the petitioners, out of reſpect to the city, deferred bringing the " affair before the committee of the houſe of commons. A. D. 1770.

" In July laſt, after the death of Mr. Beckford, the court of common-coun- " cil reſumed the conſideration of the propoſed embankment; and, with- " out waiting for the opinions of engineers, and other perſons ſkilled in navi- " gation, which they had formerly deemed neceſſary to take, they referred " the matter to a new committee, who contented themſelves with reporting the " objections of ſome lightermen and watermen, very unfit judges of matters of " this kind, and, from motives of private intereſt, declared oppoſers of the " ſcheme.

" At laſt the petitioners, having ſuffered conſiderably by the city's delay, " and ſeeing yet no period to their indeciſion, determined to defer no longer " their application to parliament; and accordingly have, this ſeſſions, renewed " their petition to the honourable houſe of commons for a bill. The conſide- " ration of which petition now ſtands referred to a committee of that honoura- " ble houſe.

" They therefore beg leave to weigh the objections which have been raiſed " againſt the propoſed embankment.

" One of theſe objections is grounded on a miſapprehenſion that the embank- " ment is propoſed to be extended as far into the river as the preſent temporary

† On the 1ſt of March 1770, the committee for Blackfriars Bridge delivered into the common-council the following report:

" WE of your committee appointed to carry into " execution the acts of parliament for building and " compleating the bridge at Blackfriars, do hereby " report, that in obedience to your order of the 9th " inſtant (whereby it was referred to us to examine " the allegations of the petition of Robert and James " Adam, James Paine, Dorothy Monck, William " Kitchiner, and Richard Norris, to the right hon. " the lord-mayor, and to report our opinion thereon " to this honourable court) we have taken the ſaid " petition into conſideration, and having alſo conſulted " our ſurveyor thereon, are humbly of opinion, that " an embankment of the north ſide of the river " Thames, from the angle formed by the York buil- " ding fire engine, and the wharf immediately below " the ſame, in a ſtrait line to a point in the ſaid river, " at the diſtance of one hundred feet from the wharf " wall at the bottom of Saliſbury-ſtreet, in the liber- " ty of Weſtminſter, in a continued ſtrait line along " the middle of the ſaid ſtreet, and from the ſaid " point, in a ſtrait line to the baſtion on the Weſt " ſide of Somerſet Gardens, would be of public uti- " lity, as it would tend to improve the navigation of " that part of the ſaid river, and that therefore ſome " perſon ſhould be authoriſed by this court to ſignify " their conſent to the paſſing of a bill for effecting " ſuch embankment, provided the ſame ſhall contain " a clauſe or clauſes for ſubjecting the ground which " ſhall be gained out of the river by ſuch embankment, " with the payment of a yearly quit rent to this city " of one farthing per ſquare foot, ſuperficial meaſure, " redeemable on payment of 20 years purchaſe there- " of, and for appropriating ſuch quit-rent and pur- " chaſe money to the fund created by act of parlia- " ment for repairing, lighting and watching the " ſaid bridge; to the paſſing of which clauſe or clau- " ſes the ſaid petitioners have expreſſed their readi- " neſs to conſent: all which, nevertheleſs, we hum- " bly ſubmit to the judgment of this honourable " court. Dated this 27th day of February, 1770."

John Stiegler, Henry Major, James Eſdaile,
John Shove. Charles Fullagar, Robert Gamon,
Tho. Sainſbury, Robert Ladbroke, John Ellis,
Thomas Thorne, Richard Peers, Godfrey Wilſon.
John Paterſon, Samuel Plumbe.

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" incroachment (neceſſarily made for the purpoſe of carrying on the adjoining " buildings) *whereas* the former is not deſigned to come ſo far as the latter by " near one hundred feet.

" Another of the objections is the want of a ſufficient number of wharfs for " carrying on the neceſſary traffic of this end of the city; *whereas* the propoſed " embankment muſt be ſome remedy to the evil ſo juſtly complained of, and " without it the public will be deprived of the uſe of three of its beſt and moſt " central wharfs; for without an embankment there can be no room for the " craning, landing, and carting of goods, and other ſuch purpoſes.----At the " ſame time that the mud and filth, collected in this part of the river from the " many common ſewers that empty themſelves in this neighbourhood, and " from the want of ſufficient current, owing to the great width of the " ſtream (being above three hundred and ſeventy feet more than at Black- " friars Bridge) render the preſent wharfs extremely incommodious at low " water, it being often neceſſary to raiſe the barges out of the mud by levers.

" It is alſo objected that the embankment will prejudice the navigation, and " increaſe the ſand bank on the oppoſite ſhore; *whereas* this bank is principally " owing to the breadth of the river, and the conſequential ſlackneſs of the " ſtream, and would be removed, or at leaſt thrown into a leſs inconvenient " form, by narrowing the channel, and thereby giving weight and velocity to " the water.

" But the objection on which the greateſt ſtreſs ſeems to be laid, is, that by " this embankment the lightermen will be deprived of one of their uſual places " for mooring of their craft with ſafety; *whereas* no craft can legally be moored " in the front of any ground (whether converted into wharfs or not) without the " expreſs conſent of the proprietors; and ſhould the propoſed embankment take " place, there will ſtill remain ſufficient room, in ſlack water, for a conſiderable " number of lighters, *more than ever were moored there at any one time*, for the " uſe of the former owners of theſe wharfs.

" The idea of a quay or embankment all along the north ſide of the river " Thames, was firſt ſuggeſted by that able architect and engineer Sir Chriſto- " pher Wren after the fire of London. Its not being carried into execution at " that time, has been matter of much regret to every one who has ſince given " attention to that ſubject. The firſt effort towards effecting this favourite " ſcheme, was the bill lately obtained by the city for embanking from Paul's " Wharf to Milford Lane. This plan originally took its riſe, and the utility of " it was fully inveſtigated, in that very common-council which now oppoſes " the proſecution of it in the preſent caſe: as if a wiſe and uſeful improvement " at Blackfriars Bridge could be a dangerous and deſtructive one at Durham- " yard, where the river is ſo much wider, and its beach at low water extends no " leſs than two hundred and ſixty feet into the river.

" Upon the whole, therefore, the petitioners humbly hope that a ſcheme, " ſo evidently tending to promote the navigation of the river Thames, and the " trade of this great capital, and more particularly the trade, the convenience,

" and

" and the health of the inhabitants of this part of the town, and which at the " ſame time greatly affects the property of individuals, for ſome of the petitioners relying upon the apparent approbation of four ſucceſſive lord mayors, " and upon the juſtice and even public utility of their requeſt, have already, " at a very great expence, in ſome degree carried this plan of embankment into " execution, as neceſſary for compleating one of the grandeſt undertakings on " the banks of the Thames hitherto attempted. They therefore flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet with a favourable reception from parliament, who " being free from all local and partial conſiderations, will examine the ſcheme upon " the principle of public utility; and if it ſhall appear to them a benefit inſtead " of a detriment to the navigation, will honour it with the ſanction of their " authority *."

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The report of the laſt committee mentioned in the above memorial, was taken into conſideration this day, together with five preſentments of the jury of conſervancy to the ſame effect.

The report ſet forth, " that the buildings erected by Mr. Adam project into " the river 28 feet, and that their farther encroachment by earth and rubbiſh " projects into the river 175 feet in depth, and 397 feet in length.

" That Mr. Paine's buildings project at the eaſt end 18 feet, at the weſt end " 9 feet, in length from weſt to eaſt 83 feet 6 inches; and that Mr. Paine's " farther encroachment by rubbiſh, &c. projects into the river 108 feet in " depth, and 136 feet in length.

" That the encroachment by Mr. Kitchiner is 52 feet at the weſt end, and " 40 feet at the eaſt end, and about 104 feet in length.

" That theſe encroachments are prejudicial to the public, and hurtful to the " navigation: and that the repreſentations and memorial of the committee of " watermen and lightermens company, of the chief owners of coal craft, " and of the corn lightermen; contain allegations againſt the ſaid encroach- " ments, which the committee find by evidence to be fully verified and " eſtabliſhed."

The debate of the common-council upon this report was in general very warm, and very tedious. The lord-mayor endeavoured in vain to maintain order and decency, and to keep the ſpeakers to the point in queſtion; he declared that if they continued to wander in the manner they did, he ſhould be obliged to revive the rule which forbids any one to ſpeak twice to the ſame queſtion. In ſhort after much perſonal invective had been exchanged between the courtiers and the patriots, they were ſatisfied, and left the affair juſt as they found it.

The electors of Weſtminſter aſſembled in Weſtminſter-hall on the laſt day of October to conſider of ſome farther means of procuring redreſs for their political complaints.

Mr. Wilkes came into the hall, attended by Mr. Sawbridge, and after informing the company of the intent of their preſent meeting, he began to read a paper of

* The thanks of the author are due to Mr. William Adam for his ready and obliging communication of the above copy.

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Mr. Sawbridge oppoſed the inſtructions, for this reaſon, that Lord North, having places and penſions at his diſpoſal, was at the head of a ſet of people, againſt whom the nation had evident reaſon to complain: that in the houſe of lords he had the biſhops and Scots peers; and all the placemen in the houſe of commons on his ſide; that if his conduct was brought into queſtion in either or both houſes, he would be acquitted, and they precluded from any complaint hereafter. He therefore moved for a remonſtrance; and the queſtion being put, was carried in the affirmative. A committee went out to draw it up, and returned in half an hour, with a remonſtrance renewing their ſolicitations for a diſſolution of the parliament. It was then agreed that it ſhould be preſented by Sir Robert Bernard; not, as Mr. Sawbridge politely obſerved, out of any diſreſpect to Lord Percy, whom they could not help thinking a worthy repreſentative, and a friend to liberty, but becauſe that nobleman was out of the kingdom. This remonſtrance was accordnigly preſented on the 7th of November to the king at St. James's, and was honoured with juſt as much regard as had been ſhewed to all the reſt. It was ſigned "by order of the general "meeting, John Wilkes chairman."

At a common-council held on the 15th of November, it was reſolved that the ſum of 40s. for every able ſeaman, and 20s. for every ordinary ſeaman, over and above the bounty granted by his majeſty, be given during the pleaſure of the court, and not exceeding one month from this day, to every ſuch ſeaman as ſhall enter at the Guildhall of this city into the ſervice of his majeſty's navy: and the ſtanding order of the court for adjourning the conſideration of queſtions, which in their conſequences may affect the caſh or eſtates of the city, upon this particular important occaſion, was by a reſolution ſuſpended.—It was then ordered, that the remembrancer do immediately wait on the right honourable Sir Edward Hawke, firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty, with a copy of the reſolution fairly tranſcribed and ſigned by the town-clerk; and ſignify the requeſt of this court, that his lordſhip will at a proper opportunity lay it before his majeſty, as an humble teſtimony of their zeal and affection for his moſt ſacred perſon and government.

When the common-council had manifeſted their loyalty, by opening the chamber of London to aſſiſt the government in providing for the ſafety of the people againſt external foes; they thought the ſame duty to their country called upon them to turn their attention once more to the internal complaints of the people. A motion was made and carried for preſenting another humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition to his majeſty, touching the violated right of

election, and praying for a diſſolution of the parliament. A diviſion was demanded on this queſtion, when there appeared 7 aldermen with 73 commoners for it, and 8 aldermen with 40 commoners againſt it. A remonſtrance being prepared, read, and approved, it was ordered to be fairly tranſcribed, ſigned by the town clerk, and preſented to his majeſty by the whole court; and that the ſheriffs with the remembrancer, ſhould wait on his majeſty to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it. The 21ſt being appointed for this audience, Braſs Croſby Eſq; the lord-mayor, with the aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Townſend, Oliver; the two ſheriffs, and about 100 of the commoners, went with it to St. James's. The recorder being ſtill abſent from his duty, the remonſtrance was read to the king by the town clerk, as contained in the note below *; and the citizens received the following anſwer. "As I have ſeen no "reaſon to alter the opinion expreſſed in my anſwer to your addreſs upon this "ſubject, I cannot comply with the prayer of your petition." A.D. 1770.

At a court of common-council held on December 4th the king's anſwer to the remonſtrance of the corporation, was reported and entered in the journals of the court; as was a letter from the lords of the admiralty in return to the bounty offered for ſeamen to enter the national ſervice: a petition was then prepared and order-

* "To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"The humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, "of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of "the city of London, in common-council aſſem-"bled.

"We the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons "of the city of London, in common-council aſſem-"bled, moſt humbly beg leave to approach your ma-"jeſty, and moſt ſincerely to lay again at the foot of "the throne our aggravated grievances, and earneſt "ſupplications. Although, through the prevalence "of evil counſellors, our juſt complaints have hi-"therto met with repulſe and reprimand, neverthe-"leſs we will not forego the laſt conſolation of the un-"happy, hope, that our ſufferings will at length find "an end from the innate goodneſs of your majeſty: "the gracious effects of which have, to our unſpeak-"able grief, been intercepted from your injured peo-"ple by a fatal conſpiracy of malevolent influences "around the throne.

"We therefore again implore your majeſty, in "this ſad criſis, with hearts big with ſorrow, and "warm with affection, not to be induced by falſe "ſuggeſtions, contrary to the benignity of your royal "nature, to ſhut up your paternal compaſſion and "juſtice againſt the prayers of unhappy ſubjects; "claiming, as we now again preſume to do, with "equal humility and freeborn plainneſs, our indiſ-"putable birth rights, freedom of election and right "of petitioning.

"We have ſeen the known *law of the land*, the ſure "guardian of right, trodden down; and, by the in-"fluence of daring miniſters, *arbitrary diſcretion*, the "law of tyrants, ſet up to overthrow the *choice of the* "*electors*, and *nominate* to a ſeat in parliament, a per-"ſon not choſen by the people.

"Your majeſty's throne is founded on the free "exerciſe of this great right of election;——to pre-"ſerve it inviolate, is true loyalty;—to undermine "and deſtroy it, is the moſt compendious treaſon "againſt the whole conſtitution.

"Deign then, ſir, amidſt the complicated dangers "which ſurround us, to reſtore ſatisfaction and har-"mony to your faithful ſubjects, by removing from "your majeſty's preſence all evil counſellors, and by "recurring to the recent ſenſe of your people taken "in a new parliament.

"By ſuch an exertion alone of your own royal "wiſdom and virtue, the various wounds of the con-"ſtitution can be effectually healed; and, by repre-"ſentatives freely choſen, and acting independently, "the ſalutary awe of parliament cannot fail to ſecure "to us that ſacred bulwark of Engliſh liberty, the "trial by jury, againſt the dangerous deſigns of thoſe "who have dared openly to attempt to mutilate its "powers, and deſtroy its efficacy.

"So will diſſatisfaction, and national weakneſs, "change into public confidence, order, ſtrength and "dignity; and this boaſted conſtitution of England, "ſo late the envy of nations, no longer be held forth "to the deriſion of Europe, electors not ſuffered to "elect, juries forbid to judge of the whole matter in-"iſſue before them, and dutiful petitioners, remon-"ſtrating the moſt flagrant grievances, branded by the "miniſters who oppreſs them, as ſeditious infractors "of that conſtitution which we religiouſly revere, "and, together with your majeſty's ſacred perſon, "will unceaſingly defend againſt all enemies and be-"trayers."

A. D. 1770. ordered to be delivered to the houſe of commons, againſt Meſs. Adam and others, for incroachments on the river Thames at and near Durham-yard.—This petition appears in the light of a very ſtrange proceeding: theſe builders had applied to the corporation at the commencing of their undertaking to improve that ruinous ſpot; nothing deciſively had been done to oppoſe it, though a view of the vaſt works carrying on there muſt have continually reminded every ſpectator of its progreſs: yet now when the plan was almoſt finiſhed at an immenſe expence, a petition was preferred againſt the completion of the deſign! A report from the committee of city lands being read, which repreſented that Wood-ſtreet compter was in ſo ruinous a ſtate that it muſt be rebuilt; it was referred back to the committee to conſider of a proper place on which to rebuild the ſaid compter, and to report their opinion to the court.

All the rendezvous lieutenants employed in the preſs ſervice attended the lord-mayor the next day from the lords of the admiralty, to have their preſs warrants backed by his authority, which he refuſed; alleging that the bounty given by the city was intended to prevent ſuch violence *. The unanimous thanks of the court of common-council were on the 14th given to the right honourable the lord-mayor and committee, for their diligence in proſecuting the intentions of the court, to procure ſeamen for his majeſty's ſervice; by which means the former diſagreeable method of impreſſing ſeamen has become unneceſſary, &c. By the committee's account, it was found that 482 men were enliſted, and had received the city bounty.

It appeared by the abſtracts of the accounts, laid by the Blackfriars-bridge committee before the court of aldermen, that the ſum of 166,217*l.* 3*s.* 10$d\frac{1}{2}$. paid to the ſeveral artificers, in the bridge account, included the ſum of 5830*l.* for arching and filling up Fleet-ditch, and making the way from Fleet-ſtreet, to the upper ground in the pariſh of Chriſt-church, Surry; 5000*l.* for piling the

* The lord-mayor had applied to counſel on this delicate ſubject; and the queries with the opinions were as under.

"QUERY 1. May the lords of the admiralty of "themſelves, by virtue of their commiſſion, or under the direction of the privy-council, legally "iſſue warrants for the impreſſing of ſea-men?

"Q. 2. If yea, is the warrant annexed in point "of form legal?

"Q. 3. Is the lord-mayor compellable to back "ſuch warrants; if he is, what may be the conſe-"quence of a refuſal?"

Anſwer.

"The power of the crown to compel perſons purſuing the employment and occupation of ſeamen "to ſerve the public in times of danger and neceſſity, "which has its foundation in that univerſal principle "of the laws of all countries, that all private intereſt muſt give way to the public ſafety, appears "to us to be well eſtabliſhed by ancient and long "continued uſage, frequently recognized, and in "many inſtances regulated by the legiſlature, and "noticed at leaſt without cenſure by courts of juſtice; and we ſee no objection to this power's being exerciſed by the lords of the admiralty under "the authority of his majeſty's orders in council.

"The form of the warrant, as well as the manner "in which ſuch warrants have been uſually executed, "appear to us to be liable to many conſiderable objections: but the nature of thoſe objections lead us "to think it the more expedient, that the authority "of a civil magiſtrate ſhould interpoſe in the execution of them to check and controul the abuſes "to which they are liable; and, therefore, altho' "we do not think that the lord-mayor is compellable "to back the warrants, or liable to any puniſhment "in caſe of his refuſal, we think it right to ſubmit it "to his lordſhip's conſideration, whether it will not "be more conducive to the preſervation of the peace "of the city, and the protection of the ſubject from "oppreſſion, if he conforms in this inſtance to what "we underſtand to have been the practice of moſt "of his predeceſſors upon the like occaſion."

"AL. WEDDERBURN,
"J. GLYNN,
"J. DUNNING.

"Nov. 22, 1770."

the foundations of the ſeveral piers; 400*l.* for three privies at the ends; and 2167*l.* for making, altering, and repairing the temporary bridge: which being deducted, the nett expence of the building the bridge, is 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d*½. It was compleated by Mr. Mylne in ten years and three quarters, from the time of his being employed by the city for that purpoſe, for which his ſalary for himſelf, as ſurveyor, architect, engineer, meaſurer, and his clerks, amounted to 3762*l.* 10*s.* A. D. 1770.

It appeared alſo by the ſaid abſtract, that the repairs of London-bridge amounted to 80,060*l.* for which the architects and ſurveyor had five per cent. on the artificers bills, and one per cent. of the purchaſers.

Weſtminſter-bridge coſt 218,810*l.* and was eleven years and nine months in building, for which the parliament granted for building and procuring the ſeveral conveniencies requiſite thereto, from the year 1737 to 1749, incluſive, the ſum of 389,500*l.* and the perſons employed in the characters of architect, engineer, ſurveyor, and comptroller to the bridge and avenues, received the ſum of 10,731*l.* 10*s.* excluſive of gratuities to the inventors of centers, and of the ſeveral engines and machines uſed in the ſaid work; all which buſineſs Mr. Mylne executed for 3762*l.* 10*s.*

There had been, according to the above abſtract, on the 22d of laſt January, 70,000 loads of rubbiſh laid on the marſh grounds on the Surry-ſide of Black-friars-bridge, toward making the new roads from thence by the Magdalen-hoſpital to the turnpike, in order to give it a ſolidity before gravelling. It alſo appears, that the tolls received by the temporary-bridge paid the intereſt-money to the Watermen's-company, for the Sunday ferry; the charge of erecting, altering, and watching it; and added to the building fund, the ſum of 1757*l.*

At a court of common-council held January 15th, 1771, a motion was made to cenſure Mr. alderman Harley for having backed the preſs-warrants ſent into the city; but Mr. Harley not being preſent, the motion was withdrawn. Another motion was made to thank the lord-mayor and thoſe worthy aldermen, who had refuſed to back the preſs-warrants; but this likewiſe, after much debate and perſonal altercation between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Townſend, was withdrawn. A third motion was made for prolonging the time for granting a bounty to ſeamen, who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve his majeſty; to which ſtrong oppoſition was made, becauſe the benefits ariſing from the bounty were totally defeated by ſome of the aldermen backing the preſs-warrants: the city, it was ſaid, was no longer a ſanctuary for their ſervants; for that notwithſtanding near 2000*l.* had been paid in bounty money by the city, a ſet of lawleſs ruffians were ſet looſe upon the citizens, who in the face of magiſtracy had preſſed thoſe who had a deſire to enter voluntarily, and who for that purpoſe were in their way to Guildhall. The court grew clamorous on this occaſion, till a meſſenger arrived from the Trinity-houſe with an offer of adding 20*s.* more to the city bounty, on which it was agreed to continue it ſome time longer. 1771

A. D. 1771.

The common-council on the 22d, paſſed a reſolution, "that if any perſon "ſhall be impreſſed within this city or liberty into his majeſty's ſervice, by "virtue of any warrant granted or backed by any of his majeſty's juſtices of "the peace for this city, that this court will immediately direct their ſolicitor, "at the city's expence, to proſecute, in the name of the perſon ſo impreſſed "(if he deſires it) not only the juſtice of the peace who granted or backed the "ſaid warrant, but the conſtable or peace officer who executed the ſame." But the following letter which the lord-mayor received, as it ſuperſeded the neceſſity of raiſing any more men, put an end to the farther conſideration of that ſubject *.

"St. James's, Jan. 22, 1771.

"My Lord,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing your lordſhip that the Spaniſh "ambaſſador hath this day, at two o'clock, ſigned a declaration relative to "the expedition againſt Fort Egmont in Falkland Iſland, which his majeſty "has been pleaſed to accept.

"I am, My Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
"Humble ſervant,

"Lord Mayor. ROCHFORD."

At a court of common-council held February 28th, a reſolution was paſſed to petition the houſe of commons, that the bill then depending in that houſe for leave to embank a certain part of the river Thames near Durham-yard, might not paſs into a law. A petition to be heard by counſel, was prepared, approved, and ordered to be delivered by a committee attended by the city remembrancer, who were impowered to employ ſuch counſel as they thought proper. This application was made the next day, and the houſe of lords was afterward petitioned on the ſame ſubject, but without effect, as the bill for the embankment received the royal aſſent ſoon after.

A freſh occaſion now ſtarted for the London patriots to diſtinguiſh themſelves in aſſerting their corporation privileges. The votes of the houſe of commons are duly publiſhed by order of the ſpeaker, who expreſsly forbids all other perſons to print them, but thoſe of his appointment; and printers have been frequently puniſhed by the houſe for publiſhing their proceedings in the news papers. A deſire however of gratifying the public curioſity, at critical times, had frequently tempted them not only to publiſh their votes but alſo their ſpeeches; the copies of which, though often far better than they were originally delivered, were ſometimes illuſtrated by very ſevere commentaries. Complaint was made at this time of R. Thompſon the printer of the Gazetteer, and John Wheble the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, for offences of this nature; and though this was a very ill judged ſeaſon for the houſe of commons to

* The interval of peace ſhould nevertheleſs be employed in concerting means for providing the navy with men, before a freſh occaſion for impreſſing arrives. See p. 344.

to risk the assertion of their privileges beyond their own doors, orders were issued for them to attend the house: no obedience being shewn to these orders, another was made for taking them into custody of the serjeant at arms, who not being able to find them, a proclamation was published March 8th, offering a reward of 50*l.* each for apprehending them. A. D. 1771.

In consequence of this proclamation, Wheble was brought before Mr. Wilkes, the sitting alderman at Guildhall on the 15th. Upon examining the person who apprehended Wheble, the alderman found he had no accusation against him, and only apprehended him on the authority of the proclamation, which he brought in his hand. Wheble, at the same time, declared that the apprehender had forcibly detained him, and brought him there. The alderman therefore immediately discharged him, and bound him over to prosecute his accuser; to whom he nevertheless gave a certificate for intitling the apprehender to the reward from the lords of the treasury, as the proclamation directs.

Thompson, printer of the Gazetteer, was apprehended at his own door, in Newgate-street, and carried before Mr. alderman Oliver, at the Mansion-house, as being the person described in his majesty's proclamation: but not being accused of having committed any crime, he was in like manner set at liberty. The man who apprehended him then desired a certificate of his having acted in pursuance of the proclamation, in order to obtain the reward of 50*l.* which was immediately granted.

Six other printers were also complained against, one of whom was J. Miller the printer of the London Evening Post, who refusing to attend the house, an order was made to take him into custody for contempt, and he was accordingly seized by a messenger, in virtue of a warrant from the speaker. Miller finding he had no warrant from any city magistrate, sent for a constable, and gave him charge of the messenger for assaulting him in his own house: and the constable carried him to the Mansion-house where he was examined before the lord-mayor, then ill of the gout, and the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. In the mean time, the serjeant at arms being informed of this transaction, came to demand the bodies of the messenger and of Mr. Miller; upon which the lord-mayor asked the messenger if he had applied to a magistrate to back the warrant, or to any peace officer of the city to assist him? he replied in the negative. His lordship then said, that so long as he was in that high office, he looked upon himself as a guardian of the liberties of his fellow-citizens; that no power had a right to seize a citizen of London, without an authority from him or some other magistrate; and that he was of opinion, the seizing of Miller and the warrant were both illegal: he therefore declared Miller to be at liberty, and proceeded to examine witnesses to prove the assault on him by the messenger; which being done, his lordship asked the latter whether he would give bail? if not, he should be committed to prison. He at first refused, but the commitment being made out, and signed by the above three magistrates, the serjeant at arms said, that he had bail ready for him; and two sureties were bound in

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20*l.* each, and the meſſenger in 40*l.* for his appearance at the next ſeſſion at Guildhall.

The miniſterial party in the the houſe of commons were greatly enraged at this oppoſition to their authority, and indignant treatment of their officer: the lord-mayor as a member of the houſe was required, ill as he was, to attend in his place to anſwer for obſtructing the execution of the ſpeaker's warrant, and for ſigning a warrant of commitment of the meſſenger for an aſſault, and holding him to bail. His lordſhip juſtified his conduct upon his oath of office, by which he was obliged to preſerve inviolate the franchiſes of the city; by the city charters, which exempt them from any law proceſs being ſerved but by their own officers; and by the confirmation of thoſe charters, which were recognized by an act of parliament: that he was compelled by all theſe ties, as chief magiſtrate, to act the part which he had done, and deſired to be heard by counſel, in reſpect to the charter and act of parliament; not ſo much on his own account, as on that of the city of London, of whoſe rights he was now the guardian.

A laughable propoſal was hereupon made on the part of the court; that the lord-mayor ſhould be heard by counſel, ſo as they do not affect or controvert the privilege of the houſe! Thoſe privileges muſt be of a very frail and tender nature indeed, that will not endure diſcuſſion: the minority might well exclaim as they did, that this was a barefaced mockery; that it would be impoſſible to plead the lord-mayor's caſe, without, in ſome degree, controverting the privilege of the houſe; and that it was as groſs an inſult upon him, as it was a ridicule upon juſtice and every thing ſerious, to tell him he might employ counſel in every caſe he pleaſed, except the only one, in which he wanted them.

On March 20th James Morgan, clerk to the lord-mayor, attended at the houſe of commons by order of the houſe, with the minute book belonging to the lord-mayor's court; wherein were entered the proceſs againſt Whittam the meſſenger, and the recognizance for his appearance: the entry of theſe minutes being read, an order was made that the lord-mayor's clerk ſhould expunge the ſaid entry at the table; which order James Morgan was weak enough to obey, contrary to the duty he owed to the corporation. A very alarming reſolution then followed,—that there ſhould be no farther proceedings at law in that caſe! If the houſe of commons can ſtop proceedings at law by a meer vote, the privileges of that body are very extenſive indeed!

The court of common-council on the 21ſt, voted the thanks of the court to the lord-mayor, with the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for ſupporting the privileges and franchiſes of the city; and a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners were appointed to aſſiſt them in their defence on the charge brought againſt them by the houſe of commons; who were impowered to employ ſuch counſel as they thought proper on the occaſion, and to draw on the chamber of London for any ſum not exceeding 500*l.*

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Mr. Wilkes likewiſe received an order to attend the houſe, but he returned for anſwer that the order was defective in form *; a ſecond order was ſent him, which being diſregarded, a third followed, requiring him to attend on the 8th of April: here the houſe perceived themſelves in a diſagreeable dilemma; it was ſufficiently eaſy to foreſee that Mr. Wilkes would yield no obedience to their mandate, and as difficult to determine how to puniſh his contumacy. One only expedient offered to elude the renewal of a conteſt with ſo troubleſome an antagoniſt; they adjourned over the day appointed for his appearance, and thus ſeemed to prevent what he had no intention to do.

Mr. Oliver's conduct came next under conſideration; who being aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, anſwered, that he owned and gloried in the fact laid to his charge: that he knew no juſtification could avert the puniſhment that was intended for him; that he was conſcious of having done his duty, was indifferent as to the conſequences; and, as he thought it in vain to appeal to juſtice, ſo he defied the threats of power. It was then moved that he ſhould be ſent to the Tower, but great heats aroſe upon this queſtion; the ſevereſt cenſures, not without threats, were thrown out; and above thirty gentlemen quitted the houſe in a body, with declarations of the utmoſt aſperity. Some of thoſe who cultivated an intereſt in the city, declared, that they would, in the ſame ſituation, act the part that Mr. Oliver did, and therefore they ſhould all be ſent to the Tower together. Several attempts were made from the other ſide, to bring Mr. Oliver to a ſubmiſſion, or at leaſt an acknowledgment of error; that they might terminate the conteſt on their parts decently; but he continued inflexible, declaring that he had acted from law and principle, and therefore would never ſubmit to an imputation of guilt. The queſtion for his being ſent to the Tower was at length put, and carried by 170 to 38, moſt of the minority having before quitted the houſe. This was on the 26th at three o'clock in the morning.

On the 27th, about one o'clock, the lord-mayor attended the houſe of commons to receive his ſentence; the whole city was in commotion, and the crouds prodigious:

* Mr. Wilkes's letter to the ſpeaker was as follows.

"London, March 20, 1771.

"SIR,

"I This morning received an order commanding "my attendance this day in the houſe of commons. "I obſerve that no notice is taken of me in your "order as a Member of the Houſe, and that I am "not required to attend in my place. Both theſe "circumſtances, according to the ſettled form, ought "to have been mentioned in my caſe, and I hold "them abſolutely indiſpenſable. In the name of "the freeholders of Middleſex, I again demand my "ſeat in parliament, having the honour of being "freely choſen by a very great majority one of the "repreſentatives for the ſaid county. I am ready "to take the oaths preſcribed by law, and to give "in my qualification as knight of the ſhire. When "I have been admitted to my ſeat, I will immediately give the houſe the moſt exact detail, which "will neceſſarily comprehend a full juſtification of "my conduct, relative to the late illegal proclamation, equally injurious to the honour of the crown, "and the rights of the ſubject; and likewiſe the "whole buſineſs of the printers. I have acted intirely from a ſenſe of duty to this great city, whoſe "franchiſes I am ſworn to maintain, and to my "country, whoſe noble conſtitution I reverence, "and whoſe liberties, at the price of my blood, to "the laſt moment of my life, I will defend and "ſupport.

"I am, Sir,

"Your moſt humble ſervant,

"JOHN WILKES.

"Right honourable

"Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt."

A. D. 1771. prodigious: the ſheriffs attended by the Weſtminſter juſtices, and a whole army of conſtables, were unable to preſerve order; and a knowledge that the horſe and foot guards were prepared and ready to ſupport the decrees of the commons, had a natural effect on the minds of the populace. The confuſion and diſorder was ſo great, that it was evening before the houſe could proceed to buſineſs; the order of the day, with reſpect to the lord-mayor, being then called for, moſt of the principal gentlemen in the oppoſition declared, that as he was not permitted to be heard by counſel, they conſidered it as a prohibition of juſtice: that for the ſame reaſon, they could not be ſufficiently informed of the ſtrength of the plea, and therefore they would not ſtay to give judgement on it; and accordingly quitted the houſe. The chief magiſtrate ſaid, that he looked upon his caſe as already pre-judged, and would therefore add nothing to what he had before urged in his defence. It was then ſaid, that though his crimes were of a higher nature than thoſe of Mr. Oliver, yet in conſideration of his ill ſtate of health, it ſhould only be moved to take him into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms. This intended favour was utterly diſclaimed by the lord-mayor, who ſaid, he wiſhed for none; and that whatever ſtate his health might be in, he gloried in undergoing the ſame fate with his friend. The motion was accordingly amended, and the queſtion for his commitment to the Tower, carried by 202 againſt 39. The populace took his horſes from the coach, and drew it to Temple-bar, though it was then midnight; and having conceived ſome ſuſpicion of the deputy ſerjeant at arms who attended him, when they got there they ſhut the gates, and informed his lordſhip that his company had been drawn to the utmoſt extent of their boundaries, and that they muſt now immediately get out: the chief magiſtrate comprehended the full extent of the danger they were in, and told them that the gentlemen with him were his particular friends, who were to accompany him home; upon which they proceeded to the Manſion-houſe with loud huzzas. Here he lay down to reſt till 4 o'clock, when he ſent for a hackney coach which conveyed him to the Tower.

Motions were made and carried in the court of common-council to provide tables for the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver in the Tower, at the city expence; the acceptance of which however both thoſe gentlemen politely declined.

The committee of the common-council of the city of London unanimouſly reſolved on the 3d of April, "That Mr. Solicitor do immediately apply to Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Lee, or ſuch of them as are in town; and under their directions, to move for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the right honourable the lord-mayor, and alſo for Mr. alderman Oliver, now detained in the Tower of London." They were accordingly brought on the 5th, the lord-mayor to the chief juſtice De Grey's in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mr. Oliver to lord Mansfield's chambers in Serjeant's-inn; but their enlargement being refuſed by both, they were remanded back to the Tower.

A quarrel that had happened between Mr. Wilkes and one of his patriotic aſſociates, the rev. Mr. Horne, vicar of Brentford, engaged the attention of the public at this time; but would have been of too inſignificant a nature to claim

notice here, had it not extended to the friends of each party in the city, and thus afterward interrupted that concert with which they had hitherto acted respecting public affairs. Some anonymous charges had been brought in the news papers againſt Mr. Horne's conduct relating to the application of certain ſubſcriptions, he had received on different late occaſions of oppoſing the miniſtry. To theſe Mr. Horne replied, and conſidering the accuſations as coming indirectly from Mr. Wilkes, he commenced an open attack on that gentleman's character in a ſeries of letters: Mr. Wilkes retorted; and the public were thus furniſhed with many pretty anecdotes of both of them, greatly to their edification, and to the comfort of all the miniſterial party. Men of reflection however could as little conceive the public cauſe to be any wiſe concerned in the bickerings of a Wilkes and a Horne; as that any undue acts of miniſterial power could derive juſtification from theſe mutual recriminations. If cabinet counſellors were to fall out and delineate each others portraits as faithfully in the public papers, the people might be *equally* entertained, and perchance come at the knowledge of more profitable particulars. A.D. 1771.

As the Society of Supporters of the Bill of Rights had aſſociated during Mr. Wilkes's misfortunes, the ſupport of him was the firſt object of attention; and a reſolution ſtood on their books, reſtricting them from opening any new ſubſcription whatever, excepting for the private purpoſes of Mr. Wilkes, until the whole liſt of his debts was diſcharged. It was natural to ſuppoſe that Mr. Wilkes wiſhed to confine the proceedings of the ſociety to a cloſe adherence to this line of conduct; while the members of it took umbrage at his expecting them to diſcharge debts contracted and delivered in ſince the inſtitution of the ſociety. They had departed from their own reſtriction by voting a gratuity of 100*l.* each to the printers Miller, Thompſon, and Wheble, for their reſolute appeal to the laws of their country in oppoſition to the aſſumed power of the houſe of commons; which with the perſonal quarrel between Meſſ. Wilkes and Horne, threw the ſociety into confuſion. As Supporters of the Bill of Rights, every ſufferer under irregular power had a claim to their protection; but as they had tied themſelves to a ſingle object, this reſolution ſhould have been repealed before the ſubſcriptions had been diverted from the original purpoſe: again, Mr. Wilkes as penſioner to the ſociety, was by no means a proper perſon to be admitted as a member; and the introduction of freſh debts was abuſing the generoſity of his benefactors. At a meeting on the 9th of April, a violent altercation enſued between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne, which produced a motion from the latter for a diſſolution of the ſociety: Mr. Wilkes on the other hand propoſed that the ſenſe of the company ſhould be firſt taken on reſcinding the reſtrictive reſolution; that the charge, of the ſociety exiſting only as his committee, might be obviated. The queſtion for diſſolution was however moved; and the negative was barely carried by 26 againſt 24. For diſſolving the ſociety, there appeared, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Sir Robert Bernard, Sir Francis Delaval, Meſs. Bellas, Tooke, Horne, T. Oliver, Twogood, &c. Againſt it, Meſſ. R. Jones, Ellis, Bull, Baldy, Adair, Dr. Wilſon, Mr. Wilkes,

Mr.

A. D. 1771. Mr. Churchhill, and other gentlemen who divided againſt putting the queſtion. Thoſe who were for the diſſolution, having failed in their motion immediately proceeded to ſtrike their names out of the ſociety's book, which was firſt done by Mr. Alderman Townſend, who alſo ſtruck out the names of Sir Cecil Wray and Mr. Charles Turner, being authoriſed ſo to do. After this, they withdrew into another room, and there ſigned a reſolution to form a new ſociety * to exiſt only upon the public ground. Some other gentlemen declared they would follow them in their ſeceſſion, unleſs the remaining members of the ſociety came to a reſolution to reſcind the vote of reſtriction againſt opening new ſubſcriptions, as public exigencies ſhould require, whether gentlemen were willing to contribute farther to the diſcharge of Mr. Wilkes's debts or not.

The popular party in the city was much weakened by this ill judged quarrel, which diſconcerted their plan of future operations; it proved a check to Mr. Wilkes's hopes, while the ſeceders alſo ſuffered greatly in the public opinion for permitting perſonal diſguſts to prevail over the public motives of their aſſociation. The firſt effect of this diſunion appeared on Mr. Wilkes and his friends entertaining thoughts of his putting up for the office of ſheriff at Midſummer: Mr. Oliver was pitched on as a proper aſſociate; but when Mr. Wilkes waited on Mr. Oliver in the Tower to inform him of theſe intentions, Mr. Oliver ſtrongly diſſuaded him from attempting to ſerve the office, and finding his arguments ineffectual, he afterward ſent him the following letter.

"To JOHN WILKES Eſq.

"SIR,

"That I may be explicit as early as poſſible after your deſire that I ſhould "explain myſelf concerning the ſhrievalty, I muſt inform you that I am deter- "mined not to ſerve the office of ſheriff with you; becauſe I really do not "think from your own declarations that your political aims are ſimilar to mine.

"This reſolution I muſt communicate to the livery, if you join me in your "nomination.

"I am, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant,

"RICHARD OLIVER.

"Tower, 11th April, 1771."

The bill for the embankment at Durham-yard had paſſed the houſe of commons; and on the 8th, the city were heard by counſel at the bar of the houſe of lords, againſt it. The counſel were, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Davenport, and another gentleman, for the city, and Mr. Maddox on the other ſide. Mr. Leigh ſpoke for ſometime againſt the bill, and in defence of the city's right to the ſoil or bed of the river: he acknowledged, that Meſſrs. Adam were very able and experienced architects; but although he admired the elegance of their buildings, he never could allow that from thence alone aroſe a right of building on that ground, which was the property of others. That the city had a right, and had exerciſed a right, for numberleſs years, as landlords of the bed of the river, could

* This aſſociation was denominated the Conſtitutional Society.

could be eaſily proved from the written minutes of the court of aldermen. Accordingly, from many different volumes of repertories, various caſes were read (ſome of them 200 years back) where the city had deſtroyed ſtairs and cauſeways erected on the ſides of the river, received rents for ſheds and embankments, granted leave to erect ſtairs, &c. and all in parts of the river that were beyond the land limits of the city. In particular, a leaſe of a part of the river now tenanted at 40s. per. annum, by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, on the Surrey-ſide, was produced, and Mr. Montague, of the chamberlain's office, ſwore to the receipt of the rent, together with 4d. yearly, that had been paid almoſt 150 years, for an erection on the ſide of the river, between Temple-Bar and Somerſet-houſe. Among other written teſtimonies, one was read, where the commiſſioners of the navy had petitioned, and received leave from the court of aldermen to make an erection on the Surrey-ſide of the river. Having had the fulleſt evidence on the ſubject, and heard counſel, they debated the queſtion in the houſe; and it was carried in favour of the embankment, and for committing the bill, twenty-nine to four *. The court of common-council then petitioned the king, but to as

* The lords proteſt againſt the Durham-yard embankment.

" Diſſentient, becauſe

We are not convinced, by the evidence, that the embankment propoſed will be a means of improving the navigation of the river, which is the oſtenſible object of the bill. On the contrary, the idea ſuggeſted by the preamble, of its increaſing the rapidity of the ſtream, ſo as to remove the ſuppoſed obſtructions to the navigation, appears to us equally unſupported, and indeed contradicted by the witneſſes on both ſides; and if it were admitted, would afford no argument in favour of a partial embankment: ſince the ſand bank, if removed from its preſent ſtation, and not carried entirely off, muſt ſettle in ſome other part of the river, not improbably in ſome part where it would be much more prejudicial to the navigation. And although it has been confidently aſſerted, on the part of the undertakers, that it will be in other reſpects advantageous to the navigation, the petitioners againſt the bill have with equal confidence denied it, and ſuggeſted many inconveniences which they conceive it will occaſion. Theſe allegations we find it not more difficult to reconcile, than to decide between them with any kind of certainty on ſuch evidence as we have heard. It is however to be obſerved, that the propoſition comes from perſons holding no office which calls upon them to advert to the ſtate of the navigation, nor following any trades which intereſt them in its well or ill being; and that it is oppoſed by the concurrent petitions of the company of watermen, the corn lightermen, and the coal lightermen, whom we underſtand to be the principal navigators of this part of the river, and of the city of London, whoſe intereſts are obviouſly inſeparable from thoſe of the general navigation of the river; who have therefore been immemorially intruſted with the conſervancy of it, and of whoſe conduct in the exerciſe of that office we have heard no complaint. Under theſe circumſtances we cannot but think it ſafer to leave the river in the condition in which it has hitherto been found ſufficient for all the purpoſes of navigation, than to hazard an experiment, to make it better, that may poſſibly be productive of miſchiefs in their nature irremediable, for which at leaſt this bill provides no remedy.

2. All the arguments we have heard in favour of an embankment, whatever weight they may deſerve, go to prove a general not a partial embankment: and if the legiſlature ſhould at any time ſee reaſon to adopt that idea, this bill, inſtead of aſſiſting, as has been ſuppoſed, cannot fail to obſtruct the execution of it. 1ſt, as it precludes the choice of ſuch a plan as, upon a full and proper conſideration of the whole ſubject, may be found moſt eligible, and admits only of ſuch a one as will coincide with the project to be eſtabliſhed by this bill, which on the face of the bill itſelf appears to have been framed with a view to and as part of the plan of the adjacent buildings, the bill reſerving no power to require or direct any future alterations, however neceſſary. 2dly, As it is not to be doubted that the precedent of this bill will produce other applications to parliament (which cannot be conſiſtently refuſed) for authority to embank ſuch other parts of the river as the parties applying may find their account in embanking. After which not only the difficulty of compleating the work, ſo as to give any ſort of conſiſtency to ſo many unconnected ſchemes, and produce thereby the public advantage, which we are told is to reſult from the whole; but alſo the expence of embanking thoſe parts, from whence no private emolument can ariſe, will be left a burthen on the public. Whereas, if this bill were rejected, the whole work might at any time be executed, as all public works ought to be, upon one regular, well digeſted plan, under parliamentary inſpection and con-

A.D. 1771. little purpoſe, for the bill received the royal aſſent on the 8th of May, at the cloſe of the ſeſſion.

The lord-mayor was by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* on the 22d, brought to the court of Common Pleas, to procure his diſcharge. Many learned arguments paſſed

controul; and that without a ſhilling charge to the public, the emoluments ariſing from ſuch a work affording a fund amply ſufficient to defray the whole expence attending it.

3. We have hitherto treated this bill as if it was, what the uninformed reader would be led to imagine it, a meaſure taking its riſe from the public ſpirit of certain diſintereſted perſons, who deſired nothing but the authority of parliament to execute a project of great public utility, at their own private expence. But after hearing the proofs and uncontradicted allegations at the bar, it would be ridiculous to conſider the idea of public utility as any thing more than a pretext for the private advantage of individuals, who having firſt laid their hands on what confeſſedly does not belong to them, having by their own authority excluded the public from the uſe they have hitherto enjoyed of this part of the river, and having in conſequence ſubjected themſelves to public proſecutions now actually depending, come to parliament to ſanctify this injuſtice, and protect them againſt the conſequences of this violence: and not content with impunity, are to be rewarded with a gift of the abſolute property of what they have thus poſſeſſed themſelves, which, in their hands, and when applied to the uſes to which they have deſtined it, will be of immenſe value; and this without even the pretence of a title in themſelves, or any better foundation than the conſent which his majeſty, through the ill advice of his miniſters, has been induced to give on a ſuppoſition of a title to the ſoil ſtill remaining in the crown; although that title has been diſputed, and the property claimed under ancient grants from former kings by the city of London, and by the church of Weſtminſter, in ſupport of whoſe claims, particularly the former, much evidence was gone into at the bar, for more than was ſufficient to the only purpoſe for which it is competent to the juriſdiction of either houſe of parliament, acting legiſlatively, to diſcuſs men's titles, that of ſhewing that the claim is not a mere pretext to obſtruct the bill.

4. Whether we conſider the bill as a public bill, which it affects to be, or as a private bill, which it really is, we conceive it to be equally deſtitute of foundation in precedent or principle. It is undoubtedly true, that the parliament frequently does and ought to make free with property on the terms of compenſation, whenever it is wanted for public purpoſes; but the public claim extends no further than the public occaſion requires. If therefore there were any public reaſon for this embankment, and it were fit to entruſt the execution of the work to private undertakers, we conceive it would be but juſt that the emolument ariſing from thence ſhould be given to the proprietors of the ſoil, if they choſe to undertake it, in preference to any other who might apply for it: and by parity of reaſon, if the property is doubtful, to thoſe who have at leaſt a colourable claim, in preference to thoſe who have no claim at all. With regard to private bills, we know of no inſtance in which parliament ever did interpoſe; and we conceive it will be an act of manifeſt injuſtice, whenever parliament ſhall interpoſe to accommodate one man with the property of another, againſt his will, or even without his expreſs conſent. Such is the attention of parliament to the preſervation and protection of unknown and unclaimed rights, that no bill for the regulation of private property is ever ſuffered to paſs, though unoppoſed, without a general ſaving of all rights, except thoſe of the parties petitioning for, or conſenting to the bill: and when the regulation deſired is oppoſed under a claim of title, if the evidence produced by the party oppoſing ſuffices to raiſe a doubt to whom the property belongs, the bill proceeds no farther, but the parties are left to ſettle the doubt, and get it decided as they may in the courts below. We cannot therefore forbear to expreſs our ſurprize and concern, that this bill, ſent up from the commons without any ſuch ſaving, ſhould have paſſed this houſe without alteration, after ſo much evidence as was offered in ſupport of the claims of the petitioners; and after the petitioners had reſpectively declared their readineſs to try thoſe claims with the crown in the due courſe of law, both which claims the bill itſelf recognizes as proper to be tried, and one of which, although they have been both treated as chimerical, the undertakers of themſelves were ſo far from thinking ſo, that they appeared in evidence to have been deſirous of purchaſing that of the city of London, at the price of an annual quit-rent of a farthing per foot.

5. The ſaving clauſes inſerted in this bill, if they can be ſo termed, ſerve only to ſhew that in the idea of thoſe who framed them, this was a bill in which ſaving clauſes were neceſſary, and that they were nevertheleſs determined ſo to frame them, as that they ſhould be of no effect; for not to mention the obvious difference, to the diſadvantages of the petitioners, between their proviſion and the general ſaving clauſe, which uſually is, and always ought to be inſerted in bills where a ſaving clauſe is neceſſary, to deter the petitioners the more effectually from attempting to get through the embarraſſments with which their right of ſuing is involved, the object of their ſuit is by the terms of the proviſion placed for ever out of their reach; and whether they ſucceed or miſcarry, the property they contend for is to become at all events the property of the undertakers, and a verdict eſtabliſhing the petitioners titles is to be of no other uſe than to give them a claim to ſuch a compenſation

paſſed between the judges and the counſel on points of form, to determine whether the lord-mayor was actually in court or not; the lord chief juſtice De Grey inſiſting that he was not there, and ſerjeant Glynn with ſerjeant Jephſon, as poſitively aſſerting that he was. When the legal doubts of the bench were ſatisfied, the evidence of their ſenſes was admitted; and it was decided that no court of juſtice had any juriſdiction over the houſe of commons, who in the preſent caſe only exerciſed a power over their own members; as every court muſt be the ſole judge of its own contempts: that his lordſhip's deed was not only a contempt of the houſe of commons, but even of the citizens of London themſelves; who are virtually a part of that houſe by their repreſentatives; on which account they found themſelves incapable of relieving his lordſhip. He was therefore once more remanded back to the Tower. A. D. 1771.

Mr. Oliver on the 30th was brought by a *habeas corpus* before the barons of the exchequer, where ſerjeant Glynn made a motion for his enlargement: but the barons were of opinion that he ought to be remanded. Mr. Baron Perrot nevertheleſs declared he could by no means ſubſcribe to the doctrine, that every thing the houſe does under pretence of privilege, muſt therefore neceſſarily be legal.

The courts of law thus refuſing to relieve them againſt a vote of the houſe of commons, they were forced to remain in priſon until the power that detained them expired. During their confinement the lord-mayor was preſented with the freedom of the city of Worceſter, and of the town of Bedford: addreſſes of thanks were alſo preſented to him and Mr. Oliver, from moſt of the wards in the city of London *, from the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardi-

as a jury may think fit to eſtimate, who will not fail to be told that they are to compute the ſoil as covered with water, and ſubject to the public right of navigation over it. In order to give ſome colour to this extraordinary and unexampled proviſion, each of theſe clauſes begins with aſſerting as a fact, that the petitioners had inſiſted on a compenſation from the undertakers for the liberty of embanking, an aſſertion which the counſel for the petitioners flatly contradicted; of the truth of which, with regard to either of the petitioners, no evidence was offered on the part of the undertakers, and of the falſehood of which, with regard to the city of London, there can be no doubt, ſince, inſtead of claiming a compenſation, it was not denied that it had been offered them, and they refuſed it. Theſe clauſes, therefore, we cannot but conſider as a mockery of all the forms of parliamentary proceedings, and with regard to the individuals whom they affect, as adding inſult to oppreſſion; and if we had no other objection to the bill, we ſhould think ourſelves bound by the duty we owe to the petitioners, and to ourſelves as members of this houſe, to proteſt againſt a proceeding of ſo alarming and dangerous an example to the property of the whole kingdom, naturally tending, as we conceive, to increaſe and juſtify the general want of confidence in the preſent parliament.

WYCOMBE,
KING,
TANKERVILLE."

* The following is produced as a ſpecimen of the ſtile of theſe addreſſes.

" To the right honourable Braſs Croſby, Eſq;
" lord-mayor of the city of London,

" The humble addreſs of the foreman and inqueſt of
" the ward of Baſſiſhaw.

" May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

" We beg leave to approach you with the warmeſt
" ſentiments of gratitude, for the manly, firm, and
" conſtitutional exertion of your authority, in ſupport
" of the liberty of the preſs, the rights of a free
" people, and the franchiſes of this great city, over
" which your lordſhip is legal preſident. We feel
" that gratitude glowing with a greater degree of ar-
" dour, when we contemplate the illegal reſtraint im-
" poſed upon your lordſhip, by men who having ſold
" themſelves to work evil, endeavour to include
" every

A. D. 1771. gan; and from the towns of Newcaſtle, Stratford, and Honiton; from the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, and from the Weſtminſter aſſociation of the friends of Freedom at the Standard tavern.

On May 3d the common-council ordered 30,000*l.* to be laid out in 3 *per cent.* conſolidated annuities, and veſted in the names of the chamberlain, town-clerk, and comptroller, as a ſecurity in lieu of the toll, and other matters reſpecting the Bridge-Houſe eſtate. It was then moved and carried, that this court, with the city officers, be deſired to attend the right honourable Braſs Croſby, lord-mayor, and Mr. alderman Oliver, in their gowns in proceſſion from the Tower to the Manſion-Houſe, on their enlargement from their preſent confinement.

At laſt the wiſhed for day approached; and as ſoon as it was certainly known that his majeſty would go to the houſe, to put an end to the ſeſſion of parliament, ſummons were iſſued out from Guildhall, to the aldermen and common-council, deſiring their attendance, to conduct the lord-mayor and Mr. alderman Oliver to the Manſion-houſe in the ſtate coach. Accordingly, on the 8th about two o'clock, part of the court of aldermen, and almoſt the whole common-council, preceded by the city marſhal and his deputy, went from Guildhall to the Tower. There were fifty-three carriages in the train. The members of the artillery company accompanied the proceſſion in their uniform, which made a very fine appearance. On the lord-mayor and Mr. Oliver's being brought to the Tower gate by the proper officers of that fortreſs, they were ſaluted by twenty-one pieces of cannon belonging to the artillery company, and received by the people with the greateſt acclamations, which were continued all the way to the Manſion-houſe. The city was grandly illuminated in the evening; and the populace as turbulent as they uſually are on public occaſions of rejoicing. It may be added that ſince this affair, the daily news-papers have continued to inform the public of parliamentary proceedings without reſerve and without obſtruction.

One of the city marſhal's places becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Cook, the common-council on the 28th of May, reſolved that the place ſhould be ſold; and an order was made that the marſhals ſhould not deal in any ſort of victuals, beer, wine, ſpirits, tobacco, coals, or candles, under pain of forfeiture of their offices.

Upon a motion of Mr. alderman Roſſiter, it was reſolved, that a committee be appointed to conſider of the moſt effectual method of encouraging the taking and bringing the largeſt quantity of mackarel and herrings to this city, as a ſeaſonable relief to the poor in this time of general ſcarcity of butchers meat, and as the moſt probable means of reducing the preſent high prices thereof. A committee, conſiſting of alderman Roſſiter with five other aldermen, and twelve commoners, were

" every other man in their bargain. We abominate " their iniquity, and will not partake of their infa- " my. We are determined, with the bleſſing of " heaven, to be free; and while we remain ſo, your " lordſhip may depend upon the utmoſt exertions of " our power, in the ſupport of the true intereſts of " the king, of the people, and of the only juſt rule " of both, the laws of Britain."

were appointed for this purpoſe; and they were empowered to draw on the chamber to the amount of 500 *l.* A. D. 1771.

It was reſolved and ordered, that it be referred to the committee appointed to aſſiſt the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver in the Tower, to ſtate caſes, and take opinions, whether there is any, and what method to bring into a courſe of trial, the legality of an impriſonment by a vote of either houſe of parliament.—That in caſe the ſaid committee ſhould be adviſed that the legality of the commitment of the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver can be put into a due courſe of trial at law, they be authoriſed ſo to do.---That it be referred to the Durham-yard committee to put the rights of the citizens of London to the ſoil of the river Thames in iſſue, by trying the title to the encroachment lately made by the board of works at Scotland-yard, in ſuch manner as they ſhall be adviſed.---That it be recommended to the right honourable the lord-mayor to view and remove all ſuch nuiſances and encroachments as are making on the banks of the river Thames.

The opinions of the counſel who had been conſulted by the committee above mentioned, relative to the impriſonment of the lord mayor and Mr. Oliver, were read to the court of common council on June 5th, when it appeared they did not think any action could be commenced on that account. At the ſame time the committee that were charged with the conſideration of a proper mode of proceeding againſt the three refractory companies *, reported their proceedings: they had ſtated queries to counſel on the power of the lord-mayor in calling common-halls; on the obligation of the maſters and wardens of the ſeveral livery companies to obey the lord-mayor's precepts; and on the method of puniſhing them on refuſal; whether they were puniſhable by the lord-mayor only, or by the court of aldermen, or court of common-council, ſeparately, or by the common-hall, or livery in common-hall aſſembled, or how otherwiſe. The anſwer to the queries propoſed on theſe points, was as follows.

" We conceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the ſeveral com-
" panies, to whom precepts for ſummoning their reſpective liveries have been
" uſually directed, to execute thoſe precepts; and that a wilful refuſal on their
" parts is an offence puniſhable by diſfranchiſement. If it be thought proper
" to proſecute with that view in the preſent caſe, we think it moſt adviſeable to
" proceed in the uſual way, by information to be filed by the common-ſerjeant
" in the mayor's court, which the common-ſerjeant may file, *ex officio*, if he
" pleaſes, or at the inſtance of either of the bodies mentioned in the query.

" ALEX. WEDDERBURNE,
" J. GLYNN,
" J. DUNNING,
" T. NUGENT."

At a common-council held on the 13th an unexpected the petition of Mr. Mylne the architect of Blackfriars bridge, was taken into conſideration; who laid claim to 5 *per cent.* on the money laid out for building the bridge, which amounted

* See p. 479, and 480, *ante*.

A. D. 1771. amounted to above 7000*l.* This demand gave riſe to much debate, during which Mr. Bellas propoſed the giving him a gratuity of 4000*l.* but this propoſal as well as the petition were both diſmiſſed.

A reſolution was carried in the court of aldermen on the 18th at the motion of Mr. alderman Wilkes, "that the lord-mayor, or ſitting alderman, upon "complaint made before him of any perſon or perſons, ſuſpected of foreſtalling, "engroſſing, or regrating any kind of proviſions, ſhall (if ſuch complaint ap-"pears to him well grounded) be impowered to direct the ſolicitor of this city "to proſecute the offender or offenders at the expence of this city."

The common-hall on Midſummer-day was extreamly crouded; all the aldermen who had not ſerved the office, were put up in order; after which, Frederick Bull, Eſq; with ſome other gentlemen were propoſed for ſheriffs: and the ſhew of hands appearing for Mr. alderman Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Eſq; they were returned; but a poll was demanded for the aldermen Plumbe, Kirkman, and Oliver. The ſheriffs then proceeded in the other elections; which being ended, Sir James Hodges read the motion for taking advice of counſel reſpecting the carrying on a legal proſecution againſt the ſuperior officers of the three companies, the goldſmiths, grocers, and weavers, for refuſing to iſſue ſummons, for calling together the livery to meet at a common-hall, agreeable to a precept from the lord-mayor for that purpoſe. Motion being made and queſtion put, whether the common-hall were of opinion, that a proſecution for the diſfranchiſement of ſuch officers of the three companies ſhould be ſet on foot, it was carried by a great majority.

The former applications of the citizens to the throne, were for the redreſs of grievances in a general view; but when their own magiſtrates had been impriſoned for a ſtrict execution of their duty to the corporation; it was an act of oppreſſion that came home to themſelves, and therefore naturally produced a deſire to complain to the king of ſo odious a tranſaction. Another remonſtrance was moved for, read, and approved, as inſerted below *; and ordered to be preſented

* "To the King's moſt excellent majeſty.

"The humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition "of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of the "city of London, in common-hall aſſembled.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, "the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city "of London, in the anguiſh of our hearts, beg leave "to approach your royal perſon, and deeply to la-"ment that we ſtill ſuffer, together with many others, "all thoſe great and unparalleled grievances, which "we have before ſubmitted to your majeſty, with "the hope of a full and ſpeedy redreſs from our ſo-"vereign, as the father of his people.

"The ſame arbitrary houſe of commons which "violated the ſacred right of election, and ſeated "among themſelves, as a repreſentative of the peo-"ple, a man who was never choſen into parliament, "have, the laſt ſeſſion, proceeded to the moſt extra-"vagant outrages againſt the conſtitution of this "kingdom, and the liberty of the ſubjects, of which "your majeſty is by law the great guardian. They "have ventured to impriſon our chief magiſtrate, "and one of our aldermen, for diſobeying their il-"legal orders, and not violating the holy ſanction "of their oaths to this great city, as well as their "duty to their country. They have, by the moſt "artful ſuggeſtions, prevailed upon your majeſty, "to ſuffer your royal name to give a pretended au-"thority to a proclamation, iſſued at their expreſs "deſire, contrary to the known laws of the land. "At length they proceeded to the enormous wick-"edneſs of eraſing a judicial record, in order to ſtop "the courſe of juſtice, and to fruſtrate all poſſibility "of relief by an appeal to thoſe laws, which are the "nobleſt birthright and inheritance of all the ſubjects "of this realm.

"During

preſented by the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, four repreſentatives in parliament, the common-council, and the livery of the city of London, attended by their proper officers. An officious motion was then made, "that the livery of "London do deſire the common-council to preſent a ſilver cup to the right ho- "nourable the lord-mayor, of the value of 200*l.* with the city arms engraved "thereon; and to the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver one each of the value of "100*l.* as marks of their gratitude for their upright conduct in the affair of "the printers, and for ſupporting the city charters." As no money can be iſſued from the chamber of London, by any other authority than that of the common-council, it was unbecoming to dictate the beſtowing of gratuities to them, and to expect the corporate body to fulfil grants the merit of which was anticipated. But when popular aſſemblies are in a proper humour, they will vote for any thing that coincides with it; and thus the injudicious propoſals of an individual ſometimes receive a haſty ſanction from thoſe who would on cool deliberation, totally reject them. The motion was therefore eagerly paſſed by the livery; but when brought into the common-council, was bandied from one court to another, into the following year, before a *fiat* could be obtained. A. D. 1771.

The poll for ſheriffs cloſed on the 2d of July, when the numbers polled were as under.

For Mr. Wilkes,	- - - -	2315
Bull,	- - - -	2194
Kirkman,	- - - -	1949
Plumbe,	- - - -	1875
Oliver,	- - - -	119

Though Mr. Oliver ſtood ſo very low on the poll books, his merit was known and acknowledged; but as it was more than probable that Mr. Wilkes would be choſen, Mr. Oliver's prior declaration withheld his own friends from voting for him, and it was unpardonable in the eyes of Mr. Wilkes's friends for any man to differ in opinion with him.

The ſheriffs with the city remembrancer waited on the king at St. James's on the 4th to know when he would receive the remonſtrance of the livery of London. They attended above two hours before an audience was granted them, but at laſt his majeſty appointed them to bring it on the 10th, at two o'clock. The lord-mayor therefore iſſued precepts for ſummoning the aldermen, common-council, and the livery of the ſeveral companies to attend him in preſenting it; but on the evening preceding the day appointed, he received the following letter.

"My

"During the unjuſt confinement of our repreſen- "tatives, they proceeded to a law, depriving the "citizens of London of a conſiderable part of their "property in the ſoil of the river Thames, ſolemnly "granted to them by divers charters, and confirmed "by the authority of parliament; and, under colour "of equity, inſerted in that law an unuſual ſaving "clauſe, ſubverſive of the known and eſtabliſhed laws "of property; they have, without any pretence of "an abuſe, ſuperſeded the conſervancy of the river "Thames, in the liberty which the citizens of Lon- "don have enjoyed from the conqueſt.

"We therefore, your remonſtrants, again humbly "ſupplicate your majeſty to reſtore our rights, "and to give peace to this diſtracted nation, "by a ſpeedy diſſolution of parliament, and by "removing your preſent wicked and deſpotic "miniſters for ever from your councils and pre- "ſence.

(Signed by Order)

"JAMES HODGES:"

A. D. 1771.

"My Lord,

"As in conſequence of the notice given of the time your lordſhip propoſes "ſetting out to-morrow, the livery may be induced to attend your lordſhip to "St. James's, I have the king's commands to acquaint you, that it being un- "precedented to admit the livery upon ſuch occaſions as well as impracticable "to introduce ſo numerous a body, no perſons beyond the number allowed by "law to preſent petitions to the throne, will be admitted, except your lordſhip, "the aldermen, common-council, and city officers. I am, my lord, with the "greateſt reſpect, your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"Groſvenor-ſtreet, July 9th, 1771. HERTFORD."

The next morning copies of the above letter were ſtuck up in different parts of the city for the information of the livery, to ſave them the trouble of coming to Guildhall; and when the lord-mayor came to Guildhall, he read the letter to the liverymen who were there aſſembled: in conſequence, a committee of ten were appointed out of them to attend the lord-mayor; that being the number limited by law * to preſent petitions. Accordingly between twelve and one o'clock, the lord-mayor, the aldermen Stephenſon, Trecothick, Townſend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, the two ſheriffs, &c. with upward of 100 of the common-council, in about 50 carriages, attended by the above committee, town clerk, the city marſhal, &c. proceeded, amidſt the greateſt acclamations of the people, to St. James's palace. The remonſtrance being read to the king by Sir James Hodges town clerk, the following vague anſwer was returned which concluded with the uſual repulſe.

"I ſhall ever be ready to exert my prerogative, as far as I can conſtitutionally, "in redreſſing any real grievances of my ſubjects; and the city of London will "always find me diſpoſed to liſten to any of their well-founded complaints: it is "therefore with concern that I ſee a part of my ſubjects ſtill ſo far miſled and "deluded, as to renew, in ſuch reprehenſible terms, a requeſt, with which, "I have repeatedly declared, I cannot comply."

On July 16th a court of Eſcheats was held before the lord-mayor at Guildhall, by virtue of his majeſty's commiſſion, iſſued from the court of chancery, directed to his lordſhip, as the king's eſcheator in the city of London; to enquire into that kind of eſcheat, of an eſtate devolved to the crown *pro defectu ſanguinis*, or want of an heir. The caſe was, the late major General Browne, who died in 1764, was proved to be an illegitimate ſon of one Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, by the honourable Mr. Lumley. Mrs. Dean, the general's mother, deviſed ſeveral real eſtates to Mr. Browne in fee; he lived and died unmarried, therefore could have no heir: however, by his will, properly atteſted, he gave ſeveral of his mother's eſtates to the foundling hoſpital; which bequeſt, by the mortmain act, was void in law. The teſtator diſcovering this miſtake, in ſix days after, endeavoured to cure it by a codicil: and if the charitable legacy proved ineffectual, gave the eſtates to one Mrs. Beecroft. Fatally for her, this codicil was atteſted but by a ſingle witneſs, which by ſtatute-law is void; ſo that the general may

6 be

* Stat. 13 Car. II. ſt. 1. c. 5.

be ſaid to have died without a will, and his eſtates to have eſcheated to the crown, and ſo they were found, and returned by the inquiſition. A. D. 1771.

The lord-mayor made a point at firſt as to the return of the inquiſition by virtue of the king's writ, inſiſting on his having an independent juriſdiction, by virtue of charters and his oath; but the writ being iſſued on the petition of Mrs. Beecroft, praying to obtain the eſtate, or ſome part of it, his lordſhip waved in this inſtance his objection, but inſiſted for the future, that informations of eſcheats ſhould be originally brought to the lord-mayor, who would officially proceed in ſuch enquiries without any royal mandate.

At the above court it was obſerved, that ſeveral houſes in Fenchurch-ſtreet, formerly belonging to a freeman, for want of a will were never claimed, but that the tenants had enjoyed the houſes for many years without paying rent: the lord-mayor being obliged to attend the court of aldermen, the conſideration of that affair was put off for a further hearing.—There had not been a like court held ſince the mayoralty of Sir Woolaſton Dixie, lord-mayor of London, 186 years ago.

On Wedneſday the 17th, the lord-mayor, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. alderman Peers, ſeveral of the city officers, the gentlemen of his lordſhip's houſhold, attended by the city-marſhal and under-marſhalmen, held a court of conſervancy at Stratford for the county of Eſſex; after which they went to Woolwich, and held another court for the county of Kent. They then embarked on board two yachts and proceeded down the river to the extent of the city's juriſdiction, to examine what encroachments had been made, that the parties offending might be proceeded againſt according to law.

The lord-mayor arrived at Rocheſter on Thurſday afternoon, and was immediately complimented by ſome of the principal perſons in the town. On the Friday morning the lord-mayor, the aldermen, and their retinue embarked again on board their yachts, and landing near Upnor-caſtle, marched in proceſſion to the ſtone which marks the bounds of the city juriſdiction; on which the ſword of ſtate was immediately laid. His lordſhip obſerving ſome letters freſh cut on the ſide of the ſtone next the land, and being told they were intended to ſignify a claim of Mrs. Hill lady of the manor; he ordered them to be eraſed, and attended while the following inſcription was cut on it—BRASS CROSBY, Eſq. LORD MAYOR, 1771. The common crier then proclaiming ſilence, ſeveral public toaſts were drank by the whole company, and plenty of ſmall ſilver diſtributed to the children and the reſt of the populace who had gathered round them.

Though ſome reſpectable members of the ſociety for ſupporting the Bill of Rights had ſuffered private pique to influence them ſo far as to weaken a laudable aſſociation; thoſe that remained ſtill exerted themſelves in the public cauſe by framing and publiſhing a ſet of articles which they recommended to the conſideration of all the electors in Great Britain, to ſecure the houſe of commons from future contamination. They are worth preſerving, and are therefore

A. D. 1771. given in the note *; though it is doubtful, whatever public ſpirit may ſtill exiſt in individuals, whether any one county or borough in the nation has a ſufficient ſhare of this virtue left to adopt the propoſed plan.

The

* "LONDON TAVERN, July 23, 1771.

"SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

"SAVAGE BARRELL, Eſq; in the chair.

"Reſolved,

"THAT the preamble, with the articles reported "this day from the committee, be printed and pub- "liſhed from this ſociety.

"Whoever ſeriouſly conſiders the conduct of ad- "miniſtration, both at home and abroad, can hardly "entertain a doubt, that a plan is formed to ſubvert "the conſtitution.

"In the ſame manner, whoever attentively exa- "mines into the proceedings of the preſent houſe of "commons, muſt apprehend, that ſuch another houſe "for ſeven years, after the termination of the preſent "parliament, would effectually accompliſh the views "of the court, and leave no hope of redreſs but in an "appeal to God.

"The Middleſex election, taken on it's true ground; "the employment of the ſtanding army, in St. "George's-fields; the granting half a million, without "enquiring into the expenditure of the civil liſt mo- "ney, and upon the dangerous principle of conſider- "ing the debts of the civil liſt as the debts of the na- "tion; and encroaching, to diſcharge them, upon the "ſinking fund, the great ſupport of public credit; the "attempts made on juries, the laſt ſacred bulwark of "liberty and law; the arbitrary and venal hand "with which government is conducted in Ireland; "the new and moſt unconſtitutional mode of raiſing "a revenue on the people of America, without aſking "the conſent of their repreſentatives; the introduc- "tion of an univerſal exciſe in America, inſtead of the "laws of cuſtoms; the advancing the military above "the civil power, and employing troops to awe the "legiſlature;—All theſe are meaſures of ſo marked, "ſo miſchievous a nature, that it is impoſſible they "ſhould be unfelt or miſunderſtood: yet theſe are "meaſures which the houſe of commons have ac- "quieſced in, countenanced, or executed.

"If the preſent houſe of commons then have given "ſuch vital wounds to the conſtitution, who is it can "doubt, who is it can hope, that the conduct of "ſuch another houſe will not be mortal to our li- "berties?

"The truſtees of the people ſhould be pure of all "intereſted communication with the court or it's mi- "niſters; yet the corrupt correſpondence between "the members of the houſe and the court, is as no- "torious now as it is abhorrent from every great and "good purpoſe of their inſtitution. Placemen, pen- "ſioners, contractors and receivers of lottery tickets, "abound to ſuch a degree in the houſe of commons, "that it is impoſſible a houſe ſo conſtituted can do "their duty to the people.

"It muſt be plain to the moſt common apprehen- "ſion, that men, deputed by the people, to watch "over and guard their rights againſt the crown and "it's miniſters, and, for that purpoſe, veſted with the "tranſcendent powers of refuſing aid to the one, and "impeaching the other, can never duly exerciſe thoſe "powers, or fulfil the intention of their election, if "they are kept in pay of that crown and thoſe mi- "niſters. What is the plain and inevitable conſe- "quence then of entruſting ſuch men with the guar- "dianſhip of our rights, but that our rights muſt be "betrayed and violated? Thus we have ſeen a houſe "of commons infringing, as the court had pre-ordain- "ed, the ſacred birthright of the people in the freedom "of election; eraſing a judicial record; committing "to the Tower, and threatening with impeachment, "the friends of the people, and the defenders of the "law; while the favourites of the court are ſuffered "to ſport with the laws, and trample on the conſti- "tution, not only with impunity, but with approba- "tion; curbing the people rigorouſly, and without "feeling, while they uphold miniſters, who are ab- "horred by the nation, in the moſt dangerous and "alarming exertions of power; granting money with "the moſt liberal, the moſt licentious hand to thoſe "miniſters againſt whom the voice of the people calls "loudly for impeachment. We have a ſuſpecting "people, and a confiding repreſentative; a com- "plaining people, and an exulting repreſentative; a "remonſtrating people, and an addreſſing adulating "repreſentative,—a repreſentative, that is an engine "of oppreſſion in the hand of the crown, inſtead of "being a grand controuling inqueſt in favour of the "people. Such a repreſentative is a monſter in the "conſtitution, which muſt fill every conſiderate man "with grief, alarm, aſtoniſhment, and indignation.

"It is corruption that has engendered, nurſed and "nouriſhed this monſter. Againſt ſuch corruption, "then, all men, who value the preſervation of their "deareſt rights, are called upon to unite. Let us re- "member, that we ourſelves, our children, and our "poſterity, muſt be freemen or ſlaves; as we pre- "ſerve or proſtitute the noble birthright our anceſ- "tors bequeathed us: for ſhould this corruption be "once firmly rooted, we ſhall be an undone people.

"Already is it fixed among the repreſentative, and "we taſte, a thouſand ways, the bitter fruit which it "produces; ſhould it extend equally to the electors, we "muſt fall, as Greece and Rome have fallen, by the "ſame means, from the ſame liberty and glory, to "ſlavery, contempt and wretchedneſs.

"Impreſſed with theſe ideas, the gentlemen who "compoſe the Society of the Bill of Rights have de- "termined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to extermi- "nate this corruption, by providing for the freedom "of election, the equal repreſentation of the people, the

"integrity

The ſociety of Artiſts of Great Britain had purchaſed a piece of ground between Eſſex-ſtreet and the Strand, for the purpoſe of erecting an Academy for themſelves; and on the 23d of July, the preſident, directors, and fellows, laid the firſt ſtone of their building, on which, and on a ſilver medal of his majeſty depoſited with it, was the following inſcription. *Hoc (una cum directoribus et ſociis) poſuit Jacobus Paine armiger, architectus; Artificum ſocietatis Magnae Britanniae, diplomate Regio incorporatae, 26 die Januarii 1765, praeſes, 1771.* A. D. 1771.

On the 25th of September, a committee of merchants deputed by the corporation of Dublin, waited on the lord-mayor, and preſented him with the reſolutions of thanks voted by the guild of merchants at Guildhall Dublin, to the lord-mayor of London, with the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for their manly perſeverance in the cauſe of conſtitutional liberty; in reſcuing the printers from the arbitrary hands of illicit power.

At the common-hall for the choice of lord-mayor on Michaelmas-day, the livery did not forget the deſertion of the aldermen Townſend and Sawbridge from the Bill of Rights ſociety; but received them with manifeſt tokens of diſſatisfaction: nor did theſe gentlemen overlook the ſlights caſt on them, but as ſoon as the hall was opened by the recorder, they ſeverally addreſſed the livery with complaints of being traduced in the public papers by anonymous paragraphs

" integrity of the repreſentative, and the redreſs of " grievances. It is their great wiſh to render the houſe " of commons what it conſtitutionally ought to be, the " temple of liberty. With theſe views they have " drawn up the following articles, which they now " ſubmit to the electors of Great Britain. At the ſame " time they, with great deference, take the liberty of " recommending to the independent electors to form " thoſe articles into a ſolemn declaration, which the " candidates whom they ſupport, ſhall be required, " as the indiſpenſable condition of their being ſup- " ported, to ſign and ſeal publicly, at the general " meeting, or at the place of election; binding them- " ſelves by oath, to a due and ſacred obſervance of " what is therein contained.

" The declaration ſo executed may be depoſited in " the hands of the coroner, clerk of the peace, or " magiſtrate before whom the oath was made, as a " public memorial of what the conſtituent has de- " manded, and the repreſentative has pledged himſelf " to perform.

" 1. You ſhall conſent to no ſupplies, without a " previous redreſs of grievances.

" 2. You ſhall promote a law, ſubjecting each can- " didate to an oath, againſt having uſed bribery, or " any other illegal means of compaſſing his election.

" 3. You ſhall promote, to the utmoſt of your " power, a full and equal repreſentation of the peo- " ple in parliament.

" 4. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual parlia- " ments.

" 5. You ſhall promote a penſion and place-bill, " enacting, That any member who receives a place, " penſion, contract, lottery-ticket, or any other emo- " lument whatſoever from the crown, or enjoys pro- " fit from any ſuch place, penſion, &c. ſhall not only " vacate his ſeat, but be abſolutely ineligible during " his continuance under ſuch undue influence.

" 6. You ſhall impeach the miniſters who adviſed " the violating the right of the freeholders in the Mid- " dleſex election; and the military murders in St. " George's-fields.

" 7. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the conduct " of judges touching juries.

" 8. You ſhall make ſtrict inquiry into the appli- " cation of the public money.

" 9. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to have " the reſolution of the houſe of commons expunged, " by which the magiſtrates of the city of London were " arbitrarily impriſoned, for ſtrictly adhering to their " charter and their oaths; and alſo that reſolution by " which a judicial record was eraſed to ſtop the courſe " of juſtice.

" 10. You ſhall attend to the grievances of our fel- " low-ſubjects in Ireland, and ſecond the complaints " they may bring to the throne.

" 11. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore to America the " eſſential right of taxation, by repreſentatives of " their own free election; repealing the acts paſſed in " violation of that right, ſince the year 1763; and " the univerſal exciſe, ſo notoriouſly incompatible " with every principle of Britiſh liberty, which has " been lately ſubſtituted in the colonies, for the laws " of cuſtoms.

" By Order of the Society,

" SAVAGE BARRELL, Eſq; Chairman."

A. D. 1771. graphs which they plainly insinuated to be done by Mr. Wilkes, and called upon him to stand forth. This however he then prudently declined; and the business of the day commenced. When the aldermen withdrew and the names of those below the chair were called over, the present lord-mayor was by desire proposed again; when the shew of hands appearing in favour of the lord-mayor and Mr. Sawbridge, a poll was demanded on the parts of Sir Henry Bankes, Mess. Nash, Halifax, and Townsend; which began immediately. Before the hall was closed, Mr. sheriff Wilkes, to prevent the livery from being under any constraint in their voting, assured them the poll should not be published; a declaration which was received with great applause, as the poll for city members at the last general election had been published, with a view to point out those who voted for the popular patriot, and expose them to all the consequences that might follow the discovery of their independent principles.

The poll ended October 5th, when the numbers on the books stood as under.

For alderman Nash	2199
Sawbridge	1875
Crosby	1795
Halifax	846
Townsend	151
Bankes	36

The return was made to the court of aldermen on the 8th, who came on the hustings and declared Mr. Nash lord-mayor for the ensuing year. The aldermen Wilkes, Townsend, and Sawbridge, then engaged in an altercation concerning the writing of news paper paragraphs, less to the edification than to the amusement of the assembled livery.

The city solicitor the same day filed informations of disfranchisement in the mayor's court, against the master and wardens of the three refractory companies of goldsmiths, grocers and weavers, for refusing to obey the lord-mayor's precept for a common-hall. Mr. alderman Plumbe, as late master of the goldsmiths company, was one of the delinquents.

Mess. Adam, the undertakers of the new buildings in Durham-yard, which buildings obtained the name of the *Adelphi* from the circumstance of these gentlemen being brothers; had offered a plan to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for erecting an elegant edifice there for their use. On the 18th of December the society took the proposal into consideration, and agreed to give them 1000*l.* immediately, with the annual rent of 270*l.* for the term of 94 years, for the proposed building. The direction of this building was intrusted to a committee of the society, consisting of Lord Romney, Mess. Fitzherbert, Fitzgerald, Hooper, Duane, and Phillips.

Having thus arrived at the close of the year 1771, here the history of the metropolis must terminate. The author has spared no pains to collect every fact the English history could furnish him with, that came within his plan, or had any proper relation to his subject; and has been particularly attentive to all the public acts of the corporation of London. It would have given him great satisfaction

tisfaction could he have finiſhed with a declaration, that more concord reigned among the members of the corporation; and that the city and the court were more agreeable to each other: but this would be no credit to the former without ſome alteration of conduct took place in the latter. Indeed good and evil are ſo blended in all earthly affairs, that in a nation which forms any pretenſions to freedom, times of internal peace and unanimity are the moſt dangerous to popular liberty. An aſſertion has been advanced in a foregoing part of this work, for the truth of which, the hiſtory of all nations and all times may be appealed to; that whatever frame of government is eſtabliſhed, the limits of its power are continually incroaching over the people. The exerciſe of authority is very tempting to human nature; every wiſe people therefore have contrived to check the executive power by legiſlative aſſemblies, and have provided that theſe bodies ſhould be changed periodically. The ſitting of the Britiſh parliament has been prolongued to ſeven years, a fatal alteration; as ſince that time we find our deputies grow too intimate with thoſe on whom they were intended to be a reſtraint. Hence popular diſcontents are generated; and may the people always be ſufficiently active to prevent their ſervants, of whatever rank, from becoming their maſters. Before the revolution, our kings were tyrants; their prerogatives were at that time defined; but ſince that epoch the officers of the crown taking advantage of the little acquaintance princes born in another country had with our domeſtic oeconomy, have contrived to get the exerciſe of ſupreme authority into their own management: and have erected a moſt extravagant ſyſtem of policy calculated for their own private emolument, for that of their numerous ſwarms of dependants; and to uphold a large ſtanding army, cantoned over the face of the country. The regal powers are now veſted in a fluctuating ariſtocracy; and the nation is from time to time diſtracted by the competition of intriguing nobles, who are continually circumventing each other to ſnatch at a temporary participation. It is of very little importance to the people, whether the lords A, B, C, or D, E, F, hold the reins of government: we may take the parts of one ſet againſt another, and flatter ourſelves with the hopes of better meaſures when an old junto is turned out; but while they all follow each other in the ſame ſyſtem of corrupt profuſion, we are ſucceſſively the dupes of them all. A. D. 1771.

Theſe remarks may be thought wandering in too wide a field for the profeſſed ſubject of this undertaking; but the topics which have lately agitated the corporation of London will it is hoped excuſe a few general obſervations at the concluſion of this part of the work. Both in the affairs of the corporation, and in thoſe of the nation at large, we are too ready to content ourſelves with weighing the merits of men who ſtand candidates for public offices by their general declamatory profeſſions; and to reſt ſecure of their future conformity to thoſe profeſſions. But after having been ſo continually diſappointed by the groſs apoſtaſy of men who have acquired the higheſt confidence of their deluded conſtituents, the people are juſtified in exacting the ſtricteſt ſecurity for

the

A. D. 1771. the public conduct of all men who ſolicit public truſt. Hence the plan lately ſuggeſted to the Britiſh electors * by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, appears to be the only ſtep that can enforce an effectual redreſs of thoſe grievances which we now ſee no petitions will procure voluntarily where it was ſo naturally expected. The queſtion that remains to be decided, is, whether any body of Britiſh electors will adopt ſo *ſelf denying* a ſcheme?

On a general review of our national circumſtances it is but too probable that the height of our proſperity is now producing our ruin; and that we ſhall begin to decline from cauſes the operation of which is ſcarcely within human power to counteract. Nothing in this world is ever at a ſtand; the riſe, growth, and decay of political bodies, are as obſervable as of natural bodies. We were once a rude barbarous nation; after ſucceſſive conqueſts by more improved foreigners, we learned the firſt rudiments of civil policy under the feudal eſtabliſhment, which veſted all power in the proprietors of land: manufactures and trade created a rival commercial or monied intereſt, which has at length perhaps proved but too ſucceſsful; and introduced ſuch a plenty of real ſpecie, and even of artificial wealth, that the gains of actual labourers on land, and the produce of land, bear no proportion to thoſe of traders and meer transferrers of commodities, when referred to the advanced prices of abſolute neceſſaries. Hence while the latter riot in luxury, the former feel all the hardſhips of want! Thoſe who really ſee, and thoſe who do not ſee, the ſource of this twofold inconvenience, are content with amuſing others and themſelves with temporary expedients, which proving meer palliatives, rather aggravate than leſſen the evils they are ill calculated to cure.

Inordinate accumulations of property by trade, and unlimited poſſeſſions in land, appear equally injurious to the public, whether the rich individuals are men of virtue and prudence, or luxurious and extravagant. In the former caſe, by living much within their incomes, the accumulation is accelerated and becomes injurious to the public, by concentering and locking up undue portions of the national property in few hands; as well as by the power and influence which extraordinary wealth confers on the owners: in the latter caſe they diffuſe a ſpirit of emulation in dreſs, gaiety, and diſſipation, that corrupts the morals of the people in general; and when this is once effected, it is to be feared their ruin is commenced beyond redemption. The liberty of the Roman people was ſubverted by the extenſion of their conqueſts and colonies, which brought home the wealth and vice that marked the height of their proſperity: when after a ſeries of profligacy, public rapine, villainy, and bloodſhed, they gradually ſunk ſo low, as to become an eaſy prey to their more hardy and leſs refined neighbours. Intelligent obſervers ſee the preſent circumſtances of Britain; and our actual knowledge renders it ſuperfluous to ſay any thing more of the ſtate of our legiſlative aſſemblies; on whoſe virtuous example and prudent laws, the ſafety of this country primarily depends. But what is the view before us? We ſee our

* See p. 514.

our nobility and gentry totally reſigned to effeminate diſgraceful pleaſures; we ſee the ſhameful practices they ſtoop to for the ſupport of thoſe pleaſures; we ſee inſtead of a happy general mediocrity, extreams of wealth and wretchedneſs, and the middling claſſes of mankind riſing or falling to one or other of theſe extreams, by the means of irregular arts, or by that luxury and profuſion which tends to deſtroy the whole. In the midſt of this general profligacy, the gaudy appearance of which deludes us into a fatal ſecurity, and carries us giddily along we care not whither; we find the maſs of the people clamorous and turbulent, no leſs by what they ſee than what they feel; we find them continually deſerting their own country from deſpair, and emigrating to our riſing ſettlements on that extenſive continent on the other ſide of the Atlantic ocean; while we are left behind waiting the reſult of all theſe co-operating ſymptoms of national decay. A. D. 1771.

Abſolute levelling principles are viſionary and abſurd; the different talents of mankind will conſtantly operate on their worldly circumſtances; and there ought to be a latitude to the laudable emulation of induſtry and ingenuity: but as the good of the whole has ever been thought to juſtify laws to regulate the tranſactions of individuals; and as the ambition and avarice of mankind know no bounds; overwhelmed as we are by a multiplicity of laws, it would be happy if we had ſome to check the monopoly of wealth. The engroſſing of land, trade, and money, in a few hands, is not only dangerous to the liberty and morals of the people; but by reducing the proportion of independent men, increaſes the number and aggravates the diſtreſſes of the poor: evils which nothing will be able to cure, but guarding againſt the undue enlargement of private fortunes, and the princely aggrandiſement of individuals.

To diffuſe the national property, on which the ſafety of a people depends, ſome mediocrity ought to be impoſed on private poſſeſſions; which might be effected by laws of the nature following.

That no perſon poſſeſſed of annual income in land, be ſuffered to purchaſe more: leaving the increaſe of families to moderate preſent poſſeſſions.

That no entails ſhould be created in future beyond in annual value.

That no future leaſes be granted of farms containing more than acres; or of more than annual rent; and no perſon to hold more than one farm.

That no manufacturers employ more than numbers of workmen under them, equitably proportioned to the nature of their reſpective profeſſions.

That no merchant importing or exporting raw commodities, be allowed to own or employ at any one time, more than tonnage of veſſels: nor thoſe dealing in wrought goods, more than tonnage.

That no articles whatever of home trade for internal conſumption, ſhall be allowed to paſs through more than two hands between the raiſer, laſt manufacturer, or importer, and the conſumer: that is to ſay, the general collector or wholeſale tradeſman, and the retailer.

A. D. 1771.

The wiſdom of a legiſlature inclined to poſtpone private intereſt for views of public utility, would fill up the blanks ſo liberally as to render the operation of ſuch reſtrictions far from being violent or oppreſſive. They would not even be felt but by a *few* avaritious ambitious men, who like the great fiſh in the ſea, grow to a terrible ſize by ſwallowing up the ſmaller. Should a propoſal of this nature be thought to require any juſtification, it may be ſtated in one inſtance and in few words. By keeping down the ſize of farms, the land being more attentively cultivated in ſmall portions, would yield a greater produce. Five farms of 200 acres each, tilled by as many pains-taking farmers with their ſervants, would furniſh more of the neceſſaries of life, than the ſame quantity of land thrown into one large farm and intruſted wholly or chiefly to ſervants: as we ſee a garden by minute cultivation will produce more than an equal ſurface in a field. It is alſo clearly more favourable to population that 1000 acres ſhould maintain ſeveral independent families, than that they ſhould be occupied by one overgrown man; under whom none but a few hired ſervants are to be found, whoſe labour enables him to keep an equipage. It will be obvious to every common underſtanding, that the ſame reaſoning may be applied to manufactures and trade; without entering into a tedious detail of particulars. In the preſent ſtate of things, it is not doubted but plans of ſuch a nature will be laughed at as chimerical; and if private intereſt is ſo predominant and powerful, that no effectual care is to be taken of the public, the few may continue to laugh, as long as the many will permit them; or in other words, until retributive juſtice is accompliſhed, and they ſink themſelves in the general ruin effected by their own ſelfiſh unjuſt ſchemes.

BRITISH MUSEUM

END OF THE FIRST BOOK.

A New

A NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark.

BOOK II.

Containing a SURVEY *of the City of* LONDON; *with* DESCRIPTIONS *of the* PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CHAP. I.

Situation, and general view of the Metropolis; bills of mortality with other uſeful tables.

Situation.

THE city of London ſtands in 51° 32′ North latitude, but no longitude is given to it in modern Engliſh maps, the firſt meridian being placed over it, and longitude eaſt or weſt computed from it. It is ſituated 400 miles S. by E. from Edinburgh, 334 S. E. from Dublin, 190 W. S. W. from Amſterdam, 500 S. W. from Copenhagen, 900 S. W. from Stockholm, 225 N. W. from Paris, 690 N. by W. from Madrid, 750 N. W. from Rome, 660 N. W. from Vienna, and 1500 N. W. from Conſtantinople *. It lies along the northern ſide of the Thames, where the river irregularly bending from it at each extremity, receives the oppoſite borough of Southwark on its inner ſhore. Being about ſixty miles from the mouth of the river, the water is at all times of the tide conſtantly freſh, while the width and depth of the channel allow merchant veſſels to bring their cargoes from every part of the world up to the eaſtern ſuburbs, and many of them even to land their goods on the cuſtom houſe wharf. Riſing on a gentle aſcent from the river, the oppoſite low lands in Surrey give it an open expoſure to the ſouth; while the high hills of Hampſtead

* Brooke's Gaz.

and Highgate, with the elevated ſituation of Iſlington, behind, intercept and moderate the cold winds from the north.

Extent in popular acceptation.

In ſtrict language, London is ſtill confined to its walls, and the limits of the corporate juriſdiction of the city; but as a contiguity of buildings has connected it with Weſtminſter and all the neighbouring villages and hamlets, the name in common uſage has extended over them all, and rendered their reſpective proper names no more than ſubdiviſions of one great metropolis. In this general view therefore, London may now be ſaid to include two cities, one borough, and forty ſix antient villages: *viz.* the city of London properly ſo called, the city of Weſtminſter, borough of Southwark, the villages of Mora, Finſbury, Wenlaxbarn, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Nortonfalgate, the Spital, White-chapel, Mile-End New-Town, Mile-End Old-Town, Bethnal-Green, Stepney, Poplar, Limehouſe, Blackwall, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Wapping, Stepney, Eaſt Smithfield, the Hermitage, St. Catharine's, the Minories, St. Clements-Danes, the Strand, Charing-croſs, St. James's, Knights-Bridge, Soho, St. Martin's in the fields, St. Giles's in the fields, Bloomſbury, Marybone, Portpool, Saffron-Hill, Holborn, Vaux-Hall, Lambeth, Lambeth-Marſh, Kennington, Newington-Butts, Bermondſey, the Grange, Horſleydown and Rotherhithe. Beſide which the villages of Chelſea, Paddington, Iſlington, Hackney, Bow, and Deptford, are ſo near being united, that they might without any great impropriety have been added to the liſt, and conſidered as appendages to this immenſe capital.

Length and breadth.

Mr. Maitland informs us that in the year 1732, he meaſured the length and breadth of this city and ſuburbs with a perambulator, and found the extent as under.

	Miles.	Yards.
Length, from the upper end of Knightſbridge in the weſt, to Robin Hood-lane at the lower end of Poplar in the eaſt.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	176
Ditto, from Robin Hood-lane, back again, coaſting the river weſtward, to Peterborough houſe, at the ſouth end of Millbank row, above the Horſe-ferry Weſtminſter.	$6\frac{1}{4}$	352
Breadth, from Jeffrey's alms houſes in Kingſland road to the upper end of Camberwell road Newington Butts.	3	$170\frac{1}{2}$

Number of ſtreets and houſes.

Within this extenſive area there were computed to be 5,099 ſtreets, lanes, ſquares, &c. compoſed of 95,968 houſes. But ſo many of the old ſtreets have been ſince altered, and ſo many new ſtreets added, that if this computation was accepted as exact at that time, it is no longer ſo. With regard to the number of houſes, it is a vain expectation to endeavour at any thing near the truth; the variations between different eſtimates are ſo great, and the alterations ſo continual, that little confidence can be repoſed in them. Maitland appears by his own account to have taken great pains to deliver a more exact calculation of houſes than any one before him: yet from circumſtances it is natural to think the number of ſtreets much eaſier to be obtained than the number of houſes in them; and if his number of ſtreets, &c. and of the houſes are compared, there will

will not be found an average of 19 houſes to each! an allotment which it is imagined few perſons acquainted with the metropolis will accept, as ſufficient.

Were there any reaſonable hopes that the late uſeful ſcheme of numbering the doors in ſtreets, &c. would become univerſal, a more correct actual eſtimate might be taken than could be formed from any vague reſources now in our power; but though the practice is adopted in moſt of the principal ſtreets of London, and Weſtminſter, as well as in many genteel parts of the ſuburbs; yet there is little likelihood of ſeeing it extend through the many populous working neighbourhoods in the out parts, neceſſary to render the ſcheme compleat.

If the aggregate of the houſes in this vaſt metropolis has hitherto not been attained with ſufficient exactneſs to be depended on, all concluſions or calculations formed from any aſſumed number of them for other purpoſes, muſt be ſtill more erroneous, and amount to little more than meer conjecture. The number of inhabitants ought therefore if poſſible to be derived from a more authentic ſource; and it were to be wiſhed that the bills of mortality, the beſt materials we can have recourſe to on this ſubject of inquiry, deſerved that character. But theſe are liable to objections that render all deductions that can be drawn from them, inconcluſive, excepting the very remark of their imperfection.

Bills of Mortality

There are ſeveral obvious defects in the bills of mortality publiſhed by the company of pariſh clerks. The account of births is taken only from baptiſms celebrated according to the church of England; conſequently the births of Jews, Roman catholics, with the various ſects of diſſenters, who have been ſuppoſed to amount to a ſixth part of the inhabitants, are totally overlooked *, while numbers of them being buried in parochial burial grounds their deaths are received in the bills: conſequently the reports of births are much too low, to admit of a compariſon with the deaths. There is however a draw-back here; ſince the regiſters being parochial, no account is taken of burials in the cemeteries belonging to St. Paul's cathedral, Weſtminſter Abbey, St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, Temple church, the Rolls and Lincoln's-inn chapels, the Charter-houſe, and ſome of the hoſpitals. Hence thoſe who reaſon from the bills to the number of inhabitants comprehended within their limits, draw concluſions from very uncertain *data*; and hence alſo London has been reproached with being a much more unwholeſome place than it really is. The yearly flux of young perſons who come from the country to ſettle in London, and who

* In London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, there appear to be 37 Preſbyterian meeting houſes, 31 of Independents, 37 Anabaptiſts, 11 Quakers, 21 French chapels, 8 of Germans, and 4 Jews Synagogues; beſide Romiſh chapels and Methodiſt meetings. The number of diſſenters however appears to be decreaſing, if we may reaſon from one claſs to others. About eight years ago, between twenty and thirty Quakers uſed annually to take up their freedom at the chamberlain's office Guildhall; which at this time are reduced to about eight or nine. The eſtabliſhed church may receive a good hint from this circumſtance; religious oppreſſion being the moſt forcible ſtimulus to a ſpirit of inquiry into the authority on which eccleſiaſtical power is founded. The common ſenſe of mankind firſt revolts, and then they are liable to be carried about with every wind of doctrine.

contribute to the increaſe of the town, is another occaſion of the deaths bearing too great a proportion to the births; ſince numbers die in London, who were born elſewhere. It is indeed urged that many retire from London in the decline of life; and that others who die in London are carried to be buried in the country: but theſe are only perſons of ſubſtance; and but few who die in London are carried beyond the limits of the bills. On the other hand ſome who die in the country are brought to be buried in town. What allowance is to be made for all theſe and other circumſtances, as the careleſſneſs of the reſpective pariſh clerks or their deputies, with the miſtakes that may happen in collecting them by the clerk of the company; can only be imagined without the poſſibility of aſcertaining.

Bills of mortality were firſt made in 1562, and in 1593, on account of great plagues then in London; but were diſcontinued when the occaſions ceaſed.

The regular ſeries of them commenced December 29th 1603, from which time an account of chriſtenings and burials were kept at the hall of the company of Pariſh clerks; and this account originally comprehended 96 pariſhes within the walls, St. James in Duke's Place being exempted; and 13 pariſhes within the liberties, the three precincts of St. Bartholomew the Great, Bridewell, and Trinity in the Minories, being alſo omitted.

In 1604, were added to the 13, the above three excluded pariſhes, together with St. Clements Danes, St. Martin in the fields, St. Giles in the fields, St. James Clerkenwell, St. Leonard Shoreditch, St. Mary in Whitechapel, St. Katharine in the Tower, and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey.

In 1606, St. Mary in the Savoy was included.

In 1625, the bills of mortality being eſteemed of ſome conſequence, the company obtained a decree under the ſeal of the High commiſſion court, for keeping a printing preſs in their hall to print the bills of mortality: for which purpoſe a printer was aſſigned by the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Accordingly on July 18th a preſs was erected, and an order made that the weekly reports of the burials ſhould be printed, with the number of the burials againſt every pariſh; which had not been done until that time.

In 1626, the precinct or pariſh of St. James in Duke's place, was added to the then 96 pariſhes within the walls: all which pariſhes, from the times of their ſeveral additions, as well as the others from the firſt, brought in not only the number of chriſtenings and burials, but alſo an account of diſeaſes and caſualties, though no ſuch account was then printed. The city of Weſtminſter was likewiſe included this year; which only brought in the chriſtenings, burials, and the plague, without ſpecifying any other diſorders or caſualties.

In 1629, the printed bills contained the diſeaſes and caſualties, with the diſtinction of males and females.

In 1636, the pariſhes of Hackney, Iſlington, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe, and Stepney, were added; and brought in reports of their chriſtenings, burials, and plague, as Weſtminſter had done before.

In

In 1647, the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden was added; making the number of ten out parishes.

In 1660, the bills were new modelled, and the account of all the diseases and casualties in all the parishes was brought in; and the then 12 parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, were made a division of themselves, whereas before they were all intermixed with each other.

In 1665, the totals of the christenings were distinctly set down in the bills, under each of the four divisions of the 97, 16, 12, and 5 parishes, respectively.

In 1670, St. Paul's Shadwell, heretofore a part of Stepney, was added to the 12 parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.

In 1671, Christ church in Surrey, heretofore part of St. Saviour's Southwark, was added to the out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.

In 1685, St. James Westminster was taken in.

In 1686, St. Ann Westminster.

In 1694, St. John Wapping.

In 1726, St. Mary le Strand.

In 1729, St. George Hanover-square, Christ-church Spital-fields, St. George Radcliffe highway, and St. George the martyr Queen's-square *.

In 1730, St. Anne Limehouse.

In 1731, St. George Bloomsbury, and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

In 1733, St. John Southwark, and St. Luke Old-street.

In 1744, St. Matthew Bethnal Green.

Such is briefly the history of the Bills of Mortality as given by Dr. Birch; and for the reader's farther satisfaction on this subject, the following tables are formed of the totals of every tenth year, carefully taken from Maitland, collated with the indefatigable Dr. Birch's collection of them published in 1759; and continued for the twelve following years in succession, from the Parish Clerks Registers at their hall in Woodstreet †.

* St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, was added this year; but a contest arising between the inhabitants of the Tower Liberty without and those within the Tower, whether the church of St. Peter ad Vincula was parochial or not, the merits were tried in the court of King's-Bench at Westminster in the year 1730; when being determined in the negative, it was left out of the bill of mortality soon after.

† The parish clerks are not in possession of a compleat series of their own registers; accident and carelessness having destroyed many which are now missing; so that when the author applied for information at their hall, their clerk furnished him with Dr. Birch's collection of their bills: even this is defective as to some of the early years, while some others are derived from the different authorities of former collectors.

Years.

Years.	Buried in 97 Pariſh.	Buried in 16 Pariſh.	Buried Out-Pariſh.	Total Chriſt-ened.	Total Buried.
1610	2326	3791	1369	6785	9087
1620	2726	4819	2146	7845	9712
1630	2506	4201	2521	9315	10554
1640	2919	5156	3246	10850	12771
1650	2301	4138	2310	5612	8764
1660	3098	5656	6364	6971	15118

Years.	Chriſt-ened97 Pariſh.	Buried in 97 Pariſh.	Chriſt-ened 16 Pariſh.	Buried in 16 Pariſh.	Chriſt-in Out-Pariſh.	Buried in Out-Pariſhes	Chriſt-ened in Weſt.	Buried in Weſt.	Chriſt-ened Males.	Chriſt-enedFe-males.	Buried Males.	Buried Females	Total Chriſt-ened.	Total Buried.
1670	788	1890	4718	7808	4092	6892	2399	3608	6278	5719	10614	9584	11997	20198
1680	1954	3076	4040	7066	4107	7226	2646	3685	6548	6199	11039	10014	12747	21053
1690	2228	2907	4827	6869	4811	7244	3345	4441	7909	7302	11144	10317	15211	21461
1700	1790	2656	4580	5812	5053	6647	3216	4328	7578	7061	9653	9790	14639	19443
1710	1815	2927	4751	7979	5134	8543	3228	5171	7640	7288	11972	12648	14928	24620
1720	1898	2686	5931	8069	5901	9021	3749	5678	8877	8602	12713	12741	17479	25454
1730	1564	2654	5585	8056	6082	10076	3687	5975	8606	8512	13306	13455	17118	26761
1740	1279	2580	3852	8001	6141	13250	3955	6980	7833	7398	14985	15826	15231	30811
1750	1090	1987	4184	5826	5692	11016	3582	4898	7394	7154	11742	11985	14548	23727
1760	1091	1520	4100	4806	6334	9456	3426	4048	7778	7173	9935	9895	14951	19830

A Table of the totals of the Bills of Mortality, for a ſeries of ten years.

Years.	Chriſt-ened 97 Pariſh.	Buried in 97 Pariſh.	Chriſt-ened 17 Pariſh.	Buried in 17 Pariſh.	Chriſt. inOut-Pariſh.	Buried in Out-Pariſh.	Chriſt-ened in Weſt.	Buried in Weſt.	Chriſt-ened Males.	Chriſt-ened Femal.	Buried Males.	Buried Fe-males.	Total Chriſt-ened.	Total Buried.
1761	1133	1553	4437	5151	6757	10021	3673	4338	8183	7817	10668	10395	16000	21063
1762	1189	1913	4244	6510	6541	12818	3377	5085	7859	7492	13101	13225	15351	26326
1763	1132	1855	4195	6244	6384	12952	3422	5092	7761	7372	13147	12996	15133	26143
1764	1174	1542	4560	5742	7334	11645	3733	4273	8593	8208	11503	11699	16801	23202
1765	1166	1595	4592	5651	7018	11220	3600	4762	8431	7943	11489	11741	16374	23230
1766	1251	1624	4575	5590	6763	11559	3664	5138	8343	7914	11714	12197	16257	23911
1767	1143	1429	4486	5227	6743	10976	3608	4980	8211	7769	11306	11306	15980	22612
1768	1101	1661	4565	5449	6574	11253	3802	5276	8321	7721	12134	11505	16042	23639
1769	980	1368	4672	4929	7286	10453	3776	5097	8569	8145	11033	10814	16714	21847
1770	1137	1504	4687	5156	7083	10265	4202	5509	8761	8348	11210	11224	17109	22434

The totals of the early years are very inaccurately given from the particulars, but it was judged proper to copy them as they are, without aſſuming the liberty of altering them. It may be obſerved on inſpection that the numbers under the year 1650 are remarkably low; which may be accounted for by conſidering that between the breaking out of the civil war and the reſtoration, the eſtabliſhed church was greatly reduced by the prevalence of ſectaries; and that the active part the city of London took againſt the king, muſt have proved a great drawback for ſome time on the increaſe of the metropolis. The chriſtenings and burials of the pariſhes within the walls for the year 1670, ſhew that the city had not totally recovered the ſhocks received by the great plague and fire.

A New PLAN of LONDON WESTMINSTER and SOUTHWARK *Engraved for Noorthoucks Hist*

PLAN of LONDON WESTMINSTER and SOUTHWARK *Engraved for Noorthoucks History of* LONDON. 1772.

ISLINGTON
FIELDS
LAMB'S CONDUIT FIELDS
Foundling Hospital
Small pox Hospital
New Pond
New River
Turnpike
Lady Lumley's Alms Houses
Shepherd & Shepherdess's
Bunhill Fields
Burying Ground
Bethnal Green
Crabtree Lane
Hoxton Square
Shoreditch Church
Kingsland Road
ROAD TO HACKNEY
Gray's Inn Garden
British Museum
Covent Garden Market
Royal Mews
Somerset House
Temple Bar
Blackfriars Bridge
Westminster Bridge
Waterloo Bridge
Cannon Street
Tower of London
Tower Hill
Goodman's Fields
Whitechapel Ch.
Spitalfields Ch.
Christ Church
St Paul's Church Yard
Cheapside
Fleet Street
Strand
Holborn
Oxford Street
Piccadilly
St James's Park
Green Park
Hyde Park
Kensington Gardens
Buckingham Palace
Queen's Palace
Westminster Hall
Houses of Parliament
House of Lords
House of Commons
Westminster Abbey
St Margaret's Ch.
St Stephen's Ch.
Whitehall
Treasury
Horse Guards
Admiralty
Somerset Place
Kings Arms Stairs
White Hall Stairs
Privy Garden Sta.
Scotland Yard Sta.
Whitehall Sta.
Charing Cross Sta.
Hungerford Sta.
Waterloo Sta.
Blackfriars Sta.
Southwark Sta.
Cannon Street Sta.
Tower Sta.
Fenchurch Sta.
Billingsgate
Custom House
Paul's Wharf
Queen Hithe
Puddle Dock Sta.
Upper Ground
Lower Marsh
Westminster Road
Lambeth Palace
Lambeth Marsh
Lambeth Butts
Lambeth Road
Kennington
Newington
St George's Fields
New Road
Maid Lane
Bear Garden Side
Bankside
Globe Theatre
Paris Garden
Blackfriars Road
Great Surrey Street
Great Suffolk Street
Borough High Street
Tooley Street
London Bridge
Fish Street Hill
Gracechurch Street
Leadenhall Street
Aldgate
Whitechapel
Mile End
Commercial Road
Limehouse
Ratcliff Highway
Wapping
Shadwell
Rotherhithe
Deptford
Greenwich
Blackheath
Peckham
Camberwell
Walworth
Kent Road
Old Kent Road
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe Wall
Surrey Canal
Grand Surrey Canal
Regent's Canal
Paddington
Edgware Road
Oxford Road
Tottenham Court Road
Hampstead Road
Euston Road
Pentonville
Clerkenwell
Smithfield
Barbican
Moorfields
Finsbury Square
Finsbury Circus
Bishopsgate
Threadneedle Street
Cornhill
Lombard Street
Mansion House
Royal Exchange
Bank of England
Stock Exchange
Guildhall
Blackwall
Isle of Dogs
Limehouse Hole
Limehouse Dock
Ratcliff Cross
Shadwell Dock
Wapping Dock
Rotherhithe Dock
Deptford Dock
Greenwich Hospital
Greenwich Park
Blackheath
Peckham Rye
Camberwell Green
Walworth Common
Kent Road
Old Kent Road
Bermondsey

From 1710 to 1740 we ſee a viſible increaſe, beyond what appears ſince; the year 1750 was undoubtedly affected by the long war juſt then cloſed, as well as 1760 from that then carrying on: emigrations to our new colonies may have depreſſed the numbers ſince.

The preſent number of pariſhes with their diſpoſition in the bills of mortality, will appear by the laſt yearly bill, which is therefore exhibited at large.

A GENERAL BILL *of all the* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from December 11th, 1770, to December 10th, 1771. According to the report made to the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by the company of pariſh clerks of London, &c.*

	bur.
St. ALBAN in Wood-ſtreet	16
Alhallows Barkin -	54
Alhallows in Bread-ſtreet	4
Alhallows the Great -	43
Alhallows in Honey-lane	1
Alhallows the Leſs -	8
Alhallows in Lombard-ſtreet	12
Alhallows Staining -	14
Alhallows on London-wall	42
St Alphage near Sion-college	17
St Andrew Hubbard -	5
St Andrew Underſhaft -	34
St Andrew by the Wardrobe	52
St Ann within Alderſgate	22
St Ann in Black-friars	72
St Anthony, vulgarly Antholin	
St Auguſtin, vulgarly Auſtin	7
St Bartholomew by Exchange	18
St Benedict, vulg. BennetFink	6
St Bennet Gracechurch	7
St Bennet at Paul's-wharf	24
St Bennet Sherehog -	2
St Botolph at Billingſgate	2
Chriſt Church-pariſh -	87
St Chriſtopher's-pariſh -	3
St Clement near Eaſtcheap	8
St Dionis Backchurch -	12
St Dunſtan in the Eaſt -	50
St Edmund the king - -	17
St Ethelburga's pariſh -	12
St Faith under St. Paul's -	21
St Gabriel in Fenchurch-ſtreet	10
St George in Botolph-lane	1
St Gregory by St Paul's -	40
St Helen near Biſhopſgate	15
St James in Duke's-place	13
St James at Garlickhith -	29
St John Baptiſt by Dowgate	7
St John the Evangeliſt -	2
St John Zachary -	9
St Katherine Coleman -	29
St Katherine Cree-church -	55
St Laurence Jewry -	14
St Laurence Pountney -	18
St Leonard in Eaſtcheap -	9
St Leonard in Foſter-lane	2
St Magnus by London-bridge-	
St Margaret in Lothbury -	27
St Margaret Moſes -	4
St Margaret in New Fiſh-ſtreet	4
St Margaret Pattens -	2
St Martin in Ironmonger-lane	4
St Martin within Ludgate	14
St Martin Orgars -	8
St Martin Outwich -	8
St Martin Vintrey -	25
St Mary Abchurch -	14
St Mary Aldermanbury -	15
St Mary Aldermary -	4
St Mary Le Bow in Cheapſide	11
St Mary Bothaw at Dowgate	4
St Mary Colechurch -	
St Mary Hill near Billingſgate	24
St Mary Magd. in Milk-ſtreet	2
St Mary Magd. Old Fiſh-ſtreet	10
St Mary Mounthaw -	20
St Mary Somerſet -	16
St Mary Staining -	11
St Mary Woolchurch	
St Mary Woolnoth -	16
St Matthew in Friday-ſtreet	10
St Michael Baſſiſhaw -	23
St Michael in Cornhill -	11
St Michael in Crooked-lane	22
St Michael at Queenhith -	9
St Michael Le Quern -	4
St Michael Royal -	12
St Michael in Wood-ſtreet	7
St Mildred in Bread-ſtreet	6
St Mildred in the Poultry	25
St Nicholas Acons -	1
St Nicholas Coleabby -	5
St Nicholas Olave -	11
St Olave in Hart-ſtreet -	31
St Olave in the Old Jewry	14
St Olave in Silver-ſtreet -	14
St Pancras in Pancras-lane	1
St Peter in Cheapſide -	8
St Peter in Cornhill -	29
St Peter near Paul's Wharf	3
St Peter Poor in Broad-ſtreet	8
St Stephen in Coleman-ſtreet	48
St Stephen in Walbrook -	12
St Swithin at London-ſtone	14
St Thomas the Apoſtle -	5
Trinity Pariſh - -	4
St Vedaſt, alias Foſter -	19

Chriſtened in the 97 pariſhes within the walls 1108------Buried 1530

St Andrew in Holborn -	954
St Bartholomew the Great	42
St Bartholomew the Leſs -	4
St Botolph by Alderſgate	196
St Botolph by Aldgate -	444
St Botolph without Biſhopſ.	410
Bridewell Precinct	
St Bridget, vulgarly St Brides	192
St Dunſtan in the Weſt -	101
St George in Southwark -	362
St Giles by Cripplegate -	474
St John in Southwark -	325
St Olave in Southwark -	338
St Saviour in Southwark	553
St Sepulchre's Pariſh -	534
St Thomas in Southwark	130
Trinity in the Minories	15

Chriſtened in the 17 pariſhes without the walls 4743------Buried 5074

St Ann

St Ann in Middleſex - 171	St James at Clerkenwell 576	St Mary at Lambeth - 461
Chriſt Church in Surry - 150	St John at Clerkenwell - 130	St Mary Mag. Bermondſey 478
Chriſt Church in Middleſex 678	St John at Hackney - 178	St Mary at Newington - 261
St Dunſtan at Stepney - 488	St John at Wapping - 237	St Mary at Rotherhith - 256
St George in Bloomſbury 311	St Katherine near the Tower 201	St Mary at Whitechapel 767
St George in Middleſex 560	St Leonard in Shoreditch 1033	St Matthew at Bethnal Green 268
St George by Queen's-ſquare 242	St Luke in Middleſex 1055	St Paul at Shadwell 500
St Giles in the Fields - 1239	St Mary at Iſlington - 204	

Chriſtened in the 23 Out-Pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry 7145 ------- Buried 10444.

St Ann in Weſtminſter 610	St John Evang. in Weſtm. 228	St Mary Le Strand - 77
St Clement Danes - 224	St Margaret in Weſtminſter 805	The precinct of the Savoy 79
St George by Hanover-ſq. 918	St Martin in the Fields 895	St Paul in Covent Garden 99
St James in Weſtminſter - 797		

Chriſtened in the 10 Pariſhes in the City and liberties of Weſtminſter 4076 -------- Buried 4732.

The diſeaſes and caſualties this year.

Abortive and ſtillborn - 696	Grief - - - 3	Swelling - - - - 1
Aged - - - - - - 1512	Head-ach - - 2	Teeth - - 809
Ague - - - 1	Headmouldſhot, horſhoe-head, and water in the head 22	Thruſh - - 69
Apoplexy and ſuddenly - 223	Jaundies - 156	Tympany - 1
Aſthma and phthiſic - 590	Impoſthume - - 5	Vomiting and looſeneſs 10
Bedridden - - 9	Inflammation - 79	Worms - - - - 8
Bleeding - - 6	Itch - - -	
Bloody flux - -	Leproſy - - 2	Bit by a mad dog -
Burſten and rupture - 12	Lethargy - - - 6	Broken limbs - - - - 2
Cancer - - 42	Livergrown - - - 2	Bruiſed - - 3
Canker - - 1	Lunatic - - - - - 90	Burnt - - - 9
Chicken pox - - 1	Meaſles - - - - 115	Choaked - - - -
Childbed - - - 172	Miſcarriage - - - - 6	Drowned - - - 138
Cholic, gripes, and twiſting of the guts 48	Mortification - - - - 199	Exceſſive drinking - - - 11
Cold - - - - 7	Palſy - - - - - - 69	Executed - - - 8
Conſumption - 4809	Pluriſy - - - - 13	Found dead - - 10
Convulſions - - 6156	Quinſy - - - 6	Killed by falls and ſeveral other accidents 76
Cough, and hooping cough 249	Raſh - - - 2	Killed themſelves 34
Diabetes - - - 1	Rheumatiſm - - - 4	Murdered - 5
Dropſy - - 1024	Rickets - - - - 4	Overlaid - - - 8
Evil - - 15	Riſing of the lights - - -	Poiſoned - - - 2
Fever, malignant fever, ſcarlet fever, ſpotted fever, and purples. 2273	Scurvy - - 3	Scalded - - 3
	Small pox - - - 1660	Shot
Fiſtula - - 9	Sores and ulcers - - 24	Stabbed
Flux - - - 8	Sore throat - - - 22	Starved - - - 5
French pox - - - 65	St Anthony's fire - - -	Suffocated - - 6
Gout - - - - 91	Stoppage in the ſtomach - 14	Total 320
Gravel, ſtone, and ſtrangury 34	Surfeit - - -	

Chriſtened	Males - - - - -	8839	Buried	Males - - - 10921
	Females - - - -	8233		Females - - 10859
	In all - - -	17072		In all - - - - - - - 21780

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age 7617	Forty and fifty - 2094	Ninety and a hundred 67
Between two and five - 1830	Fifty and ſixty - - 1751	A hundred - - - 1
Five and ten - - 818	Sixty and ſeventy 1469	A hundred and one - - 2
Ten and twenty - - 844	Seventy and eighty - - 1210	A hundred and three
Twenty and thirty - 1671	Eighty and ninety - 460	A hundred and ſeven 1
Thirty and forty - - 1945		

Decreaſed in the burials this year 654.

With

With a view to exhibit the comparative difference between the ſtate and duration of human life in great cities and in the country, Dr. Price, in the Supplement to his Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, has given five tables, ſhewing the probabilities of life in the diſtrict of Vaud in Switzerland, in a country pariſh in Brandenburgh, in the pariſh of Holy Croſs near Shrewſbury, at Vienna, Berlin, and at London: theſe tables are copied here on the credit of that ingenious calculator, for the aſſiſtance of thoſe who may be curious in inveſtigations of this nature. The citizens of London will derive very little comfort from the examination, unleſs they can receive it from reflecting on the defects of the London bills of mortality, from which the probabilities of life in London are formed.

Probabilities of Life in London.

	Pais de Vaud.	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-croſs near Shrewſbury.	Vienna.	Berlin.	London.
Proportion of inhabitants dying annually in	1 in 45	1 in 45	1 in 33	1 in 19½	1 in 26½	1 in 20¾
Ages to which half the born live	41	2;½	27	2	2¾	2¾
Proportion of the inhabitants who reach 80 years of age.	1 in 2;½	1 in 22½	1 in 11	1 in 41	1 in 37	1 in 40

The probabilities of living one year in						
Odds.	Pais de Vaud.	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-croſs.	Vienna.	Berlin.	London.
At birth	4¼ to 1	3½ to 1	4½ to 1	1⅕ to 1	1⅓ to 1	2 to 1
Age 12	160 to 1	112 to 1	144 to 1	84 to 1	123 to 1	75 to 1
25	117 to 1	110 to 1	100 to 1	66 to 1	50 to 1	56 to 1
30	111 to 1	107 to 1	96 to 1	56 to 1	44 to 1	45 to 1
40	83 to 1	78 to 1	55 to 1	36 to 1	32 to 1	31 to 1
50	49 to 1	50 to 1	50 to 1	27 to 1	30 to 1	24 to 1
60	23 to 1	25 to 1	26 to 1	19 to 1	18 to 1	18 to 1
70	9½ to 1	11 to 1	16 to 1	11 to 1	12 to 1	12 to 1
80	4 to 1	6 to 1	8 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1

Expectations of Life.

	Pais de Vaud	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-Croſs	Vienna	Berlin.	London
At birth	37 years	32½ years	33¼ years	16½ years	18 years	18 years
Age 12	44⅓	44	43½	35¾	35½	33½
25	34¾	35½	35	28⅓	27⅓	26
30	31¼	31½	32	25½	25¼	23½
35	27½	28	28¼	22½	22¾	21½
40	24	25	25¾	20½	20¾	19½
45	20½	21½	23¼	17¾	18¾	17¾
50	17½	18	20	16	16⅓	16
55	14½	15	17	13½	14	14⅕
60	12	12¼	14½	11¾	12½	12½
65	9½	9¾	11¾	9¾	10½	10½
70	7½	7½	10	8⅕	8½	8¾
75	5½	5½	8	6½	7	7
80	4½	4½	5	5½	6	5

The Dr. obſerves that it will appear from this compariſon, with how much truth great cities have been called the graves of mankind. The major part of that black catalogue of diſeaſes which ravage human life, is the offspring of the tenderneſs, the luxury, and the corruptions, introduced by the vices and falſe refinements of civil ſociety. That delicacy which is injured by every breath of air, and that rottenneſs of conſtitution, which is the effect of intemperance and debauchery, were never intended by the author of nature: and it is impoſſible, that they ſhould not lay the foundation of numberleſs ſufferings, and terminate in premature and miſerable deaths. Another diſadvantage attending great cities, is the foulneſs of the air occaſioned by uncleanlineſs, ſmoke, the perſpiration and breath of the inhabitants, and the putrid ſteams from drains, kennels, and common ſhores. It is in particular well known, that air ſpoiled by breathing is rendered ſo noxious, as to kill inſtantaneouſly any animal that is put into it. There muſt be cauſes in nature, continually operating, which reſtore the air after being thus ſpoiled; but in towns it is probably conſumed faſter than it can be adequately reſtored: and the larger the town is, or the more the inhabitants are crouded together, the more this inconvenience muſt take place.

Thus far Dr. Price, whoſe obſervations on the fatal tendency of intemperance are clearly juſt; and the inhabitants of this great metropolis in their convivial hours are but too open to the accuſation; but perhaps, reaſoning from the bills of mortality, he lays too great ſtreſs on the foulneſs of the air in London. The interior

interior parts of the town are now thrown ſo open, and the dwellings made ſo airy, that the winds from the ſurrounding country, find a free paſſage through them: while the continual expanſion of the air by ſo many fires, naturally tends to cauſe an inceſſant circulation, by the more cool and denſe country air ruſhing in to preſerve the equipoiſe of the atmoſphere.

To the foregoing tables another may be added, ſhewing the annual ſale of black cattle and ſheep in the great beaſt market for the ſupply of London and its neighbourhood: this table was lately publiſhed during a controverſy concerning the dearneſs of proviſions, and was furniſhed originally by a gentleman of diſtinction, whoſe opportunities of knowing the facts, whoſe abilities, and whoſe laudable induſtry in collecting and digeſting materials intereſting to the community, will warrant a dependence on it. Annual Sale of cattle in Smithfield.

A TABLE, *ſhewing the Number of* SHEEP and BLACK CATTLE *ſold at* Smithfield-market *for forty Years.*

From Michaelmas 1730, to ditto	SHEEP.	Average	Black Cattle	Average.	From Michaelmas 1750, to ditto	SHEEP.	Average.	Black Cattle	Average
1731	480010		88304		1751	673650		79983	
2	537250		87571		2	688970		81847	
3	588310	568060	95301	93653	3	686810	680618	83677	80843
4	597920		94473		4	669090		77605	
5	636740		102628		5	684570		81106	
6	617720		100602		6	653220		83266	
7	637190		100686		7	594260		89776	
8	615000	599466	96762	97548	8	571660	616750	90559	91699
9	598000		96404		9	610870		96082	
40	527420		93285		60	653740		98813	
1741	555480		85245		1761	718060	812080	90232	121175
2	518700		86913		2	842030	1Yr & $\frac{1}{4}$	121175	1Yr & $\frac{1}{4}$
3	479030	531134	85682	85892	3	964 90		90991	
4	513320		87441		4	581440	635247	80299	86555
5	589140		84179		5	547300	4 Years	84702	4 Years
6	648350		83149		6	587520		78387	
7	646930		81988		7	588730		81035	
8	634750	655516	76060	80878	8	655920	632812	84855	84244
9	666900		83357		9	665240		85862	
50	680650		79836		1770	666650		90979	

From this table it appears, that the conſumption of mutton increaſes while that of beef decreaſes *; and this being nearly in the proportion which they bear to each other in point of weight, it follows ſo far as this argument extends, that the metropolis has not actually increaſed within the above period of time ſo much as has been apprehended. But this is not altogether a ſafe concluſion: the luxury of the times cauſes people to be more delicate in their food: beef and mutton are the articles chiefly conſumed by the middle claſſes of life and all thoſe below them; yet within theſe 40 years, the conſumption of beef is leſſened, and that of mutton increaſed. A correſponding ſtate of the nicer articles

* In 1532 the number of oxen killed in London were computed to be 33,120. *vid.* p. 117, *ante.*

of food, as veal, lamb, pork, poultry, and fiſh, is hardly poſſible to be procured; but it is probable the call for theſe is greatly augmented: if it ſhould be found that the decreaſe in the annual conſumption of oxen ariſes partly from the increaſed demand for calves, which perhaps may be the real caſe; it will ſo far account for the dearneſs of both; as a large demand for lamb will for the extravagant prices of both that and mutton. But ſo many circumſtances enter into the variations obſervable in all tables and eſtimates of this nature, that little certainty can be derived from them.

Though the above table is not to be accepted as the total conſumption of thoſe articles in this great metropolis, yet the ſale of Smithfield-market cannot be deemed ſo far ſhort of the whole as is ſuppoſed by Maitland; who aſſumes one third more to make a total. It is to be conſidered that by charter no market is to be kept within ſeven miles of London*; cattle are indeed brought as near to town as the markets at Hounſlow, Barnet, Croydon, Rumford, and Bromley, for the ſupply of thoſe neighbourhoods; and ſome of theſe may indirectly be bought by butchers in the outſkirts of the town, but in no great proportion. The gentleman who formed the foregoing table found that about 100 oxen were brought weekly to Hounſlow, about 70 were ſold there, and the remainder were bought by London butchers: if the ſame quantity is ſuppoſed to be ſent to London from all the five markets, the annual amount will not make $\frac{1}{11}$ of the laſt year's ſale at Smithfield in the table. Here the ſubject muſt be left; as it is ſcarcely within the compaſs of poſſibility to arrive at minute exactneſs in ſuch extenſive computations. It is true there has been much clamour lately made about foreſtalling and monopolizing, and the increaſed price of proviſions has given credit to the allegations; but much more natural cauſes may be aſſigned for this grievance †: there are confeſſedly but few dealers whoſe purſes will enable them to attempt ſuch extenſive ſchemes; and the competition of the reſt, with the due execution of the laws againſt ſuch practices, will always render them ineffectual in a general view.

Before the ſubject of proviſions is diſmiſſed, another curious table ſhall be laid before the reader from the ſame authority with the laſt: which will be very uſeful to the commercial ſpeculator.

Prices

* Vid. the firſt charter of Edward III. and the firſt charter of Charles I. Appendix No. XXIV. and XLV. † *Vid.* p. 428. *ante*.

Prices of Wheat per quarter at the London Corn-market for the laſt 40 years.

Yrs.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Auguſt	Septem.	October	Novem.	Dec.
1732			From	19 21	20 27	21 25	20 24	20 22	22 24	21 26	20 26	25 26
3	24 26	24 25	20 24	22 25	22 24	22 25	22 25	19 25	22 26	20 26	23 28	28 34
4	27 30	27 30	25 28	25 28	25 28	26 30	22 30	30 34	30 34	30 34	30 34	26 30
5	26 30	26 30	26 30	26 30	21 32	30 31	34 40	20 22	30 36	30 36	30 36	30 36
6	21 29	21 29	28 29	28 29	29 32	30 31	26 36	34 36	32 36	30 36	30 34	30 34
7	27 30	30 35	30 33	30 33	31 35	31 35	28 34	28 34	28 34	30 33	29 32	24 28
8	29 30	29 30	29 32	30 31	30 32	24 26	20 26	20 27	27 29	27 28	28 29	26 28
9	23 24	23 24	25 27	26 28	28 30	27 28	27 28	23 28	27 28	30 31	28 29	27 28
1740	28 29	29 31	33 35	37 39	50 53	55 58	40 46	44 50	40 45	38 50	36 48	34 43
1	40 52	38 50	37 47	37 46	45	36 43	26 32	28 32	24 26	24 27	27 28	25 26
2	25 26	24 25	25 26	22 23	22 23	21 22	22 23	23	23	21 22	21 22	20 21
3	19 20	18 19	19 20	20	18 19	18 19	19 20	18	18	18 19	18 19	16 17
4	15 16	15 16	17	18 19	18	18	16 17	16 17	16 17	18 19	19 20	18 19
5	18 19	18 19	19 20	19 20	19 20	21	20 21	22 23	22 23	22 24	24 25	21 22
6	26 27	30	31	31	29	26	27	25 26	26 28	27 28	27	26 27
7	27 28	27 28	27 28	27 28	26	26 27	27 28	24 25	25 26	25 27	24 25	25
8	26	27	26	24 25	29	26 27	26 27	27 28	33	32	29	28 30
9	28 29	27 28	26 27	27	25	26 27	29 30	29	28	26	25	26
1750	24 25	24 25	28	29 30	29	29	26	27	27	25	24	25
1	25	25	25	27	26	27	28	32	32	33	32	32
2	32	31 32	32	33	31	30	32	30	30	28	29	29 30
3	31	32	35 36	34	35	37	34	35	31	29	27 28	28
4	26	26	28	27	26	24	26	24	25	25	24	23
5	23	23	23 24	22 23	22	22	22	23	24 25	25	24	23
6	25	25	26	27	32	32 33	37 38	35	36	43	41	41
7	48 52	53 54	58	63	65 68	55 66	40 56	28 60	23 47	25 47	26 45	25 44
8	25 47	25 45	43 48	42 44	32 38	30 36	30 36	28 34	36 40	34 38	28 33	24 28
9	22 28	22 29	30 32	30 32	26 29	26 29	24 26	20 30	22 29	21 29	22 30	24 27
1760	24 27	27 30	24 29	26 31	28	24 29	27 30	27 31	28 32	27 28	25 28	24 27
1	24 26	25 26	22 24	23 24	22 23	22 24	23 24	22 24	23 24	25 26	25 26	25 27
2	23 25	24 25	30 32	29 31	32 33	30 32	29 32	29 31	32 33	30 33	30 31	32 33
3	33 35	29 31	28 31	27 29	31 32	28 29	29 31	31 33	35 36	31 36	33 34	31 32
4	33	33 34	37 39	38 39	38 39	36 39	34 38	40 41	37 38	37 40	40 42	38 42
5	42 44	40 46	41 45	48 52	40 44	44 48	40 45	40 47	37 39	38 40	39 40	39 41
6	37 38	34 36	34 37	34 36	35 36	34 35	42 44	38 46	40 44	50 54	40 49	44 48
7	46 48	47 49	46 50	38 48	38 48	30 50	38 46	36 44	36 46	38 48 50	38 44 54	40 48
8	40 48	40 48	40 48	40 55	40 50	38 48	43 49	34 42	28 38 40	30 40	28 33	28 35
9	30 37	28 37	25 36	25 36	26 38	30 39	30 38	24 30 37	32 35	33 35	33 36	33 35
1770	30 32	30 33	32 33	31 32	35 36	33 35	36 45	40 44	40 44	34 42	36 39	36 38
1	40 47	40 47	40 46	42 46	38 44	42 48	40 48	38 47	36 49	36 45	34 40	38 45
2	42 48	40 47	46 54									

CHAP. II.

Containing a ſummary view of the civil government of the city of London.

FROM the particulars contained in the preceding hiſtory, and from the charters and other public acts in the Appendix, the reader will be able to form a general idea of the conſtitution of the corporation of London.

London: but as it may be more ſatisfactory to ſee the whole under one connected view, the corporate government of this great and opulent city in its preſent ſtate, is briefly as follows. The liberties, or thoſe parts of this city which are ſubject to its juriſdiction, and lie without the walls of London, are bounded on the eaſt, in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Biſhopſgate, by bars; which were formerly poſts and chains: on the north they are bounded in the ſame manner in Pickax-ſtreet, at the end of Fan-alley, and in St. John's-ſtreet: on the weſt, by bars in Holborn, at the eaſt end of Middle-row; and at the weſt end of Fleet-ſtreet by the gate called Temple-bar: on the ſouth we may include the juriſdiction which the city holds on the river Thames and over the borough of Southwark; to which the city of London has an undoubted right by charter.

Bounds of the city liberties.

Corporation government

The city is divided into 26 wards, each of them under the juriſdiction of an alderman, choſen by the free inhabitants at large, in aſſemblies termed wardmotes; out of which body of aldermen, one is annually elected to be the ſupream magiſtrate over the whole city on Michaelmas-day, and who enters on his high office the 9th of November following *. The government of the city bears a general reſemblance to that of the nation; the lord-mayor and aldermen being, in their corporate capacity, anſwerable to the king and houſe of lords: the common-council conſiſts of 236 deputies from the ſeveral wards, choſen annually by wardmotes on St. Thomas's-day †. The reſemblance indeed fails in one particular, as the common-council do not like the houſe of commons ſit and tranſact buſineſs as a ſeparate body, but together with the lord-mayor and aldermen; theſe three authorities uniting to compoſe the full court of common-council, or legiſlative body of the corporation. They aſſemble in Guildhall, and annually appoint committees out of their body for the management of ſeveral departments of the city affairs: the lord-mayor may call courts whenever he pleaſes, but he is obliged to call four in a year; and their general buſineſs is to make bye laws for the due government of the city, to the obſervance of which every citizen is bound. The commiſſioners of ſewers, the town clerk, with ſome other officers, are in the appointment of this court.

Court of common council.

Lord-Mayor.

Though the office of lord-mayor is elective, yet it may in ſome meaſure be ſaid to be perpetual; for his authority ceaſeth not on the demiſe of the king, as that of all commiſſion-officers do: in ſuch caſes, the lord-mayor of London is ſaid to be the principal officer of the kingdom, and takes his place in the privy-council until the new king is proclaimed. His powers are very extenſive; he is the king's repreſentative in the civil government of the city; firſt commiſſioner of

* For the manner of electing the lord-mayor of London; ſee p. 283, *ante*.

† The common-council men of each ward are allotted according to the following proportions.

Alderſgate	8	Broad-ſtreet	10	Cripplegate	12	Queenhithe	6
Aldgate	6	Candlewick	8	Dowgate	8	Tower	12
Baſſiſhaw	4	Caſtle-Baynard	10	Farringdon within	17	Vintry	9
Billingſgate	10	Cheap	12	Farringdon without	16	Walbrook	8
Biſhopſgate	14	Coleman-ſtreet	6	Langbourn	10		
Breadſtreet	12	Cordwainer	8	Lime-ſtreet	4	Total	236
Bridge within	15	Cornhill	6	Portſoken	5		
Bridge without	0						

of the lieutenancy; perpetual coroner and eſcheator within the city and liberties of London and borough of Southwark; chief juſtice of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery of Newgate; judge of the courts of wardmote at the election of aldermen; conſervator of the rivers Thames and Medway; perpetual commiſſioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea; and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations.

Lord-Mayor's court.

The lord-mayor's court is a court of record, held before the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, every Tueſday in Guildhall; wherein actions of debt, treſpaſs, attachments, covenants, &c. ariſing within the city and liberties, of any value may be tried, and actions from the ſheriffs' court removed hither, before the jury be ſworn. It is alſo a court of chancery or equity, reſpecting affairs tranſacted in the city and liberties; and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the ſheriffs' court, for more than the juſt debt. Foreign attachments are tried in this court; for by the cuſtom of London, if any plaint in London be affirmed againſt a man, and he is returned *nihil*; if the plaintiff can find any man within the city, who is indebted to the defendant, this debt may be attached in his hands *. It is ſo far a recommendation of this court that an action may be entered here for four pence, and brought to trial in 14 days time for 30 ſhillings. In ſhort, this is the moſt extenſive court of the kingdom; for all that is cognizable in the ſeveral courts of England are ſo here.

The juries for trying cauſes in this, and the ſheriffs-courts, are by the ſeveral courts of wardmote annually returned at Chriſtmas, when each ward, according to cuſtom, appoint a ſufficient number of perſons to ſerve on the ſaid juries for certain months in rotation through the year.

Aldermen.

The title of dignity, alderman, is of Saxon original, anſwering to that of earl; and from hence we may account for the reaſon why the aldermen and commonalty of London were called barons after the conqueſt. Theſe magiſtrates are properly the ſubordinate governors of their reſpective wards under the lord-mayor's juriſdiction: and they originally held their aldermanries either by inheritance or purchaſe; at which time the wards changed their names as often as their governors or aldermen. The oppreſſions, to which the citizens were ſubject from ſuch a government, put them upon means to aboliſh the perpetuity of that office; and they brought it to an annual election. But that manner of election being attended with inconveniencies, and becoming a continual ſource of contention among the citizens; the parliament, 17 Rich. II. enacted, that the aldermen of London ſhould continue in their ſeveral offices during life, or good behaviour: and ſo it ſtill continues, though the manner of election has ſeveral times varied. Theſe high officers conſtitute a ſecond part of the city legiſlature when aſſembled in a corporate capacity; and exerciſe an executive power in their reſpective wards. The aldermen who have paſt the chair, or ſerved the office of lord-mayor, are juſtices of the *quorum*, and all the other aldermen are juſtices of the peace.

The

* Bohun's Privilegia Londini, *in loco*.

Court of Aldermen.

The court of lord-mayor and aldermen is a court of record, wherein is lodged a great part of the executive power: all leaſes and other inſtruments that paſs the city ſeal are executed by them; the aſſize of bread aſcertained, conteſts relating to water-courſes, lights, and party-walls, adjuſted; and the city officers ſuſpended or puniſhed according to the notoriety of their offences. This court has not only a right of fixing their ſeveral taxes, with the approbation of the privy council; but alſo a power of diſpoſing of moſt of the places belonging to the city officers: and of electing annually eleven overſeers, or rulers of the fraternity of watermen.

Sheriffs.

The office of ſheriff, i. e. *ſhire reeve*, governor of the ſhire or county, is an office of great antiquity, truſt and authority. The lord-mayor and citizens of London have the ſhrievalty of London and Middleſex in fee by charter; and two ſheriffs are annually elected by them, for whom they are to be anſwerable. According to Lord Coke, a ſheriff is ſaid to have *triplicem cuſtodiam, viz. vitæ juſticiæ, vitæ legis, & vitæ reipublicæ. Vitæ juſticiæ*, to ſerve proceſs, and to return indifferent juries for the trial of mens lives, liberties, lands and goods; *vitæ legis* to execute proceſs and make execution, which is the life of the law; and *vitæ reipublicæ* to keep the peace. If one of the ſheriffs of London die, the ſurvivor cannot act until another is appointed; for there muſt be two ſheriffs for London, which is a city and a county, though they make but one ſheriff for the county of Middleſex *. Any citizen may be choſen alderman, before he has ſerved the office of ſheriff; but he muſt paſs through that office before he can be lord-mayor: the ſheriffs are choſen on Midſummer-day, and enter into the office on Michaelmas-day. They hold a court at Guildhall every Wedneſday and Friday, for actions entered at Wood-ſtreet compter; and on Thurſdays and Saturdays for thoſe entered at the Poultry compter; of which the ſheriffs being judges, each has his aſſiſtant, or deputy, who are called the judges of thoſe courts; before whom are tried actions of debt, treſpaſs, covenant, &c.

Sheriffs court.

There are ſeveral officers of great truſt and dignity under the corporation; the principal of which are theſe.

Recorder.

The recorder is a counſellor experienced in the law, choſen by the lord-mayor and aldermen for their inſtruction and aſſiſtance in matters of juſtice and proceedings according to law; he ſits at the right hand of the lord-mayor in the court of common-council and all other courts, taking place of all the aldermen below the mayoralty. The recorder is the mouth of the city, pronouncing the ſentences and judgments of the courts therein; he delivers all addreſſes to the king from the corporation, and is the firſt officer in precedence that is paid a ſalary. He is one of the juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, and a juſtice of peace of the *quorum* †; for putting the laws in execution to preſerve the peace and government of the city.

Chamberlain.

The office of Chamberlain, is an appointment of great truſt; he is choſen annually on Midſummer-day, though he is never diſplaced unleſs ſome great cauſe of complaint appear againſt him. He is the city treaſurer; he receives and

* *Jacob.* For the manner of electing ſheriffs *vid.* p. 283 *ante.* † Jacob.

and pays all the money belonging to the corporation, for which he annually accounts to the proper auditors; and has the keeping of all bonds and ſecurities taken by the city, with the counter parts of city leaſes: at his firſt election therefore he gives large ſecurity for the fidelity of his conduct. The chamberlain attends every morning at his office in Guildhall, to enroll and turn over apprentices, to decide all differences between them and their maſters, and to admit all perſons duly qualified into the freedom of the city. It has been uſual for the crown to appoint the chamberlain of London receiver of the land tax in the city; but for ſome reaſons not eaſy to aſſign, it was withdrawn when Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen was appointed to the office: though this gentleman's well known ſcrupulous integrity and honour give ſufficient cauſe to ſuſpect, no very good reaſon can be given for the ſlight paſſed on him. Chamberlain's court.

The common ſerjeant is to attend the lord-mayor and court of aldermen on court-days, and to be in council with them, on all occaſions, within and without the liberties of the city. He is to take care of orphans' eſtates, and to ſign their indentures, before their paſſing the lord-mayor and court of aldermen. Common ſerjeant.

The town clerk, or common clerk, has the cuſtody of the original charters and other records of the city, wherein he regiſters the acts and proceedings of the corporation. He attends the lord-mayor and aldermen at their courts, and ſigns all their public inſtruments. The town clerk and the common-ſerjeant take place or rank according to their ſeniority. Town-Clerk.

The city remembrancer is a kind of nomenclator; his duty being to attend the lord-mayor and put him in mind of the rotation of his buſineſs, with the days of public appearance, &c. he alſo waits at the parliament houſe during the ſeſſions, and reports their proceedings to the lord-mayor. City remembrancer.

The lord-mayor has four eſquires belonging to his houſhold: 1. the ſword bearer, who carries the city ſword before him on all public occaſions; 2. the common hunt, who has the care of the pack of hounds belonging to the lord-mayor and citizens, and attends them in hunting in thoſe grounds, to which they are authoriſed by charter; 3. the common-crier, to whom and the ſerjeant at arms, it belongs to ſummon all executors and adminiſtrators of freemen to appear, and to bring in inventories of the perſonal eſtates of freemen, within two months after their deceaſe: and he is to have notice of the appraiſements. He is alſo to attend the lord-mayor on ſet days, and at the courts held by the mayor and aldermen. 4. The water-bailiff; whoſe office is to look after the preſervation of the river Thames, againſt all encroachments; and to look after the fiſhermen for the preſervation of the young fry. For that end there are juries for each county, that hath any part of it lying on the ſides or ſhores of the ſaid river; which juries, ſummoned by the water-bailiff at certain times, inquire into all offences relating to the river and the fiſh; and make their preſentments accordingly. Sword bearer. Common hunt. Common crier. Water bailiff.

Theſe four officers, with the common-ſerjeant and city remembrancer, purchaſe their places: the ſubordinate officers under the lord-mayor, with the ſervants

vants allotted him, are ſuitable to the dignity of the chief magiſtrate of ſo opulent a city; but are too many in number, as well as of too little importance in a general view, to be enumerated here.

Beſide the courts already mentioned there are others held in the city of London as under.

Court of Huſtings. The court of huſtings is the ſupream court of judicature in the city of London; as that of the common-council is of its legiſlature. It is a very antient court of record, being of Saxon original *; where all lands and tenements, rents and ſervices, within the city and liberties of London, are pleadable, in two huſtings; the one called huſting of a plea of land, the other huſting of common-pleas, which are held diſtinctly. The judges of this court are the lord-mayor and ſheriffs for the time being, who are aſſiſted by the recorder in all caſes of conſequence: the judges ſit on the Monday and Tueſday every week; and the pleas are held diſtinctly, one week for pleas meerly real, and the next week for actions mixed.

Common Halls. In this court on Midſummer-day the livery of the reſpective companies chuſe their ſheriffs, chamberlain, two auditors of the chamber and bridge-houſe accounts, two bridge maſters, and four ale conners. Here alſo the livery on Michaelmas-day return two aldermen to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen; for them to chuſe a lord-mayor, for the year following †. For the forms of theſe elections ſee Appendix No. LIII. and p. 282 ante.

Court of Orphans. The court of orphans is held before the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London; who are guardians to the children of all freemen of London, that are under the age of twenty one at the time of the deceaſe of their fathers. The common-ſerjeant of the city is the only perſon intruſted by the court of aldermen to take accounts and inventories of freemen's eſtates; and the youngeſt attorney of the mayor's court, being clerk to that of the orphans, is appointed to take ſecurities for their ſeveral portions, in the name of the chamberlain of London; who for this purpoſe is a ſole corporation of himſelf, for the ſervice of the ſaid orphans. A recognizance or bond, therefore, made to him upon the account of an orphan, ſhall, by the cuſtom of London, deſcend to his ſucceſſor; which is hardly known elſewhere.

The cuſtom of orphanage is one of the moſt important of the cuſtoms of London; and it has been reſolved that there has been a court of orphans time out of mind in London ‡. By the cuſtom of London a freeman's widow may require a third part of his perſonal eſtate, after all incumbrances are diſcharged; his children are intitled to another third part thereof; and he may diſpoſe of the remaining third part by his will. If he leaves no children, his widow may require a moiety of his perſonal eſtate. If a citizen dies without a will, adminiſtration ſhall be granted to his wife, who may claim one third part by the cuſtom; one third part muſt be divided among the children; and the remaining third part between the wife and children: in this caſe the widow is generally allowed two thirds of this laſt third part.

When

* *Vid.* p. 19, *ante.* † Bohun's Privilegia Londini, *in loco.* ‡ *Vid.* p. 83, and 133, *ante.*

When a freeman of London dies, and leaves children in their minority, the clerk of the pariſh is to give in their names to the common-crier, who is thereupon immediately to ſummon the widow, or executor, to appear before the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, to bring in an inventory of, and give ſecurity for, the teſtator's eſtate; for which, two months time is commonly allowed: in caſe of non-appearance, or refuſal of ſecurity, the lord-mayor may commit the contumacious executor to Newgate; and the courts at Weſtminſter will not releaſe ſuch perſon *.

Juſtice hall court at the Old-Bailey.

The juſtice hall court is held by the king's commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, at Juſtice-hall in the Old-Bailey, eight times a year, for trying criminals, for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middleſex. The judges of this court are, the lord-mayor, aldermen that are paſt the chair, and the recorder; who on all ſuch occaſions are attended by both the ſheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national judges. All offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens; and thoſe committed in the county, by one of the county.

Court of Conſcience.

The court of requeſts, or court of conſcience, is a court to determine all diſputes between citizens where the debt is under 40*s*. This court is of great uſe to perſons who have ſmall debts owing to them, which they could not otherwiſe recover without entering into expenſive proceedings; and in this point of view it would be ſtill more ſerviceable if its cognizance were inlarged: it is alſo of great aſſiſtance to ſuch poor perſons who are not able to pay a ſmall debt at once, as a latitude is in ſuch caſe given of paying it into the court in portions ſuitable to the debtor's circumſtances. The lord-mayor and court of aldermen appoint monthly ſuch aldermen and commoners to ſit as commiſſioners in this court as they think fit, any three of whom compoſe a court, kept in Guildhall every Wedneſday and Saturday, from eleven till two o'clock, to hear and determine ſuch caſes as are brought before them.

In this court a cauſe may be brought and determined for the value of tenpence, viz. ſixpence for the plaint and ſummons, and four-pence for the order: if the defendant does not appear the ſecond court day after the ſummons, an attachment may be awarded againſt him; on neglect or refuſal then to appear, he will be committed to priſon.

Court of Eſcheator

The court of eſcheator is held before the lord-mayor, he being perpetual eſcheator within the city; or before his deputy: to him all original writs of *Diem clauſit extremum*, *Mandamus Devenerunt*, *Melius inquirend'*, &c. are directed to find an office for the king, after the death of his tenant who held by knight's ſervice. The eſcheator may alſo find an office for treaſon, felony, &c.

Coroner's court.

The lord-mayor being perpetual coroner of the city, his court is held before him, or his deputy, who is to enquire into the cauſe of the death of any perſon, that is ſuppoſed to have come to an untimely end: as he is likewiſe into the

* Bohun's Privilegia Londini, *in loco*.

eſcape of the murderer; and concerning found treaſure, diamonds, and wrecks at ſea.

Court of conſervancy.

The court of conſervancy is yearly held eight times before the lord-mayor, at ſuch places and times as he ſhall appoint within the reſpective counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent and Surry: in which ſeveral counties he has a power of ſummoning juries, who for the better preſervation of the fiſhery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fiſhermen therein, are upon oath to make inquiſition of all offences committed in and upon the ſaid river from Staines-bridge in the Weſt, to Yenfleet in the Eaſt.

Court of wardmote.

A wardmote anſwers to folkmote among the Saxons, or *plebiſcitum* among the Romans; and is defined to be an aſſembly of the whole people, i. e. free citizens of one ward, duly ſummoned by the lord-mayor, and held before the aldermen of the ward or his deputy; to correct diſorders, remove annoyances, and to promote the common intereſt of the ward. In this city, pariſhes are as towns, and wards as hundreds; wherefore this court reſembles that of the Leet in the county: for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, ſo does the former from that of the lord-mayor *; as is manifeſt by the annual precept iſſued by the lord-mayor to the ſeveral aldermen, for holding their reſpective wardmotes on St. Thomas's-day, for the election of proper officers in each ward.

Court of hallmote.

The hallmote is that court which each of the city companies keep in their reſpective halls for the tranſaction of their private affairs.

Pie-powder-court.

Pie-powder-court, is the vulgar name of a court, properly, *pipoudre*, from *pied* and *poudreux*, which is held by the lord-mayor and the ſteward during Bartholomew-fair in the city of London, to adminiſter juſtice between buyers and ſellers; and for the redreſs of diſorders committed there. It is ſo called from the duſty feet of the ſuitors, or according to Sir Edward Coke, becauſe juſtice there is done as ſpeedily as duſt can fall from the foot: but another ingenious etymology is given, from *pied puldreaux*, a pedlar in old French, and therefore ſignifying a court held for ſuch petty chapmen as reſort to fairs and markets; to which places this court is incident †.

To the above which are properly city courts, may be added two other courts held within the city, though exempt from its juriſdiction; as under.

St. Martin le Grand court.

The court of St Martin le grand belonging to the liberty of that name, and ſubject to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter. It is a court of record, held weekly on Wedneſdays, for the trial of all perſonal actions whatſoever; the leading proceſs is a capias againſt the body, or an attachment againſt the goods; ſo that a man's goods may be ſeized upon in his own houſe, if his perſon is not ſecured before; which is according to the practice of all antient liberties or franchiſes.

Tower court.

The court of the Tower; which is a court of record held by preſcription within the verge of the city, on Great Tower-hill, by a ſteward appointed by the

* Bohun's Privilegia, Londini, *in loco.* † Jacob, *in voce.*

the conſtable of the Tower of London: by whom are tried actions of debt for any ſum, damage, and treſpaſs.

As a concluſion to this chapter it will be proper to give the oath every perſon is obliged to take on his admiſſion to the freedom of London; as it was altered by the 11 Geo. I. c. 18 §. 19. for which alterations ſee the Appendix No. LIII.

Freeman's oath.

"Ye ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King "George, and to the heirs of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the king. Obeiſant and "obedient ye ſhall be to the mayor and miniſters of this city; the franchiſes "and cuſtoms thereof ye ſhall maintain, and this city keep harmleſs in that "which in you is. Ye ſhall be contributory to all manner of charges within "the city, as ſummons, watches, contributions, taxes, tallages, lot and ſcot, "and to all other charges, bearing your part, as a freeman ought to do. Ye "ſhall colour no foreigners goods under or in your name, whereby the king, "or this city might or may loſe their cuſtoms or advantages. Ye ſhall take "none apprentice for any leſs term than for ſeven years, without fraud or "deceit: and within the firſt year ye ſhall cauſe him to be enrolled, or elſe pay "ſuch fine as ſhall be reaſonably impoſed upon you for omitting the ſame; and "after his term's end, within convenient time (being required) ye ſhall make "him free of this city, if he have well and truly ſerved you. Ye ſhall alſo "keep the king's peace in your own perſon. Ye ſhall know no gatherings, "conventicles, or conſpiracies made againſt the king's peace, but ye ſhall warn "the mayor thereof, or let it to your power. All theſe points and articles ye "ſhall well and truly keep, according to the laws and cuſtoms of this city to "your power. So God you help."

CHAP. III.

The military government of the city of London.

THOUGH the municipal privileges of the corporation of London releaſed the inhabitants from the feudal claims of the barons, yet being incloſed within walls, it is natural to think, that the turbulence of early unſettled times rendered it ſoon neceſſary to provide for their defence by adopting the obligation of perſonal ſervice within their own diſtricts. We find that London ſent out bodies of citizens to aſſiſt king Alfred in repreſſing the inroads of the Danes *; Fitzſtephen gives us a muſter of the citizens in king Stephen's wars †, which though incredible as to the amount, leaves no room to doubt the fact of the array: and the firſt charter of Edward III. exempted them from the obligation of making war out of the city ‡. But while this privilege eaſed their military ſervices,

* *Vid.* p. 13, 14, *ante.* † Fitzſtephen's Deſcription of London edit. 1772. p. 28. ‡ Appendix, No. XXIV.

ſervices, it operated to the neglect of military diſcipline and exerciſes; for between 30 and 40 years afterward, the ſame king found it needful to enjoin the ſheriffs to ſee that all the able bodied citizens, rejecting unprofitable ſports, were trained and exereiſed in the art of ſhooting with bows and arrows, the arms then in uſe *. This order in all probability brought archery in vogue, for the London archers ſoon became famous, and in 1498 the old Artillery ground by Devonſhire ſquare, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, was incloſed for their uſe †: they were formed into regular companies ‡, and it is aſſerted that at the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. the city of London could muſter 15,000 men §. The dangerous intrigues of Mary queen of Scots produced an order from queen Elizabeth to the lord mayor in 1572, to train the young able bodied citizens to the uſe of arms; which the fraternities did accordingly at their reſpective halls, and they were to the amount of 3000 men ſoon after reviewed by the queen at Greenwich ‖. On the expectation of a Spaniſh invaſion they were augmented to 5000, and were again reviewed on Blackheath **; and on the intelligence of the Spaniſh armada being fitting out, the city raiſed 10,000 men ††: the citizens alſo furniſhed James I. with 2000 men to aſſiſt in the recovery of the palatinate ‡‡. Theſe however appear in the light only of occaſional levies; for the uſe of fire arms having ſuperſeded that of bow and arrows, and the military art being of courſe rendered more difficult to attain; it was again greatly neglected: but in the year 1610, ſome gentlemen revived a weekly exerciſe in the Artillery ground together with the name of the Artillery company; and the levies made in the civil war that ſucceeded, in which the city regiments performed diſtinguiſhed ſervice, may be conſidered as the commencement of that military eſtabliſhment which ſtill ſubſiſts in the corporation. The city militia were afterward ſo numerous, that the old Artillery ground proving inconvenient, they removed to the new artillery ground, near the upper end of Moorfields.

Court of lieutenancy.

The military government of London is now inveſted in a court of lieutenancy compoſed of a certain number of citizens, the principal of whom are the lord-mayor and aldermen; and who appoint the officers to the ſix regiments of city trained bands: theſe regiments are as under.

	Comp.	Men.
The Blue regiment containing	8	1411
The Green	8	1566
The Yellow	8	1526
The Orange	8	1740½
The White	8	2088½
The Red	8	1630
	Total	9962

Artillery company.

The artillery company conſiſts of about 300 men, and ſerves as a nurſery of officers for the foregoing regiments. It is governed by a preſident, vice preſident,

* *Vid.* p 72. *ante.* † *Vid.* p. 109. ‡ *Vid.* p. 119. § *Vid.* p. 122. ‖ *Vid.* p. 134. ** *Vid.* p 137. †† *Vid.* p. 138. ‡‡ *Vid.* p. 153.

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Views of the several GATES *of* LONDON, *which,* TEMPLE BAR *and* NEWGATE *excepted, were taken down in y^e^ Years 1760 & 1761 with the elegant* GOTHIC GATE *at* WHITE HALL, *built by* K. HENRY VIII *in 1532, which was taken down about y^e^ same time.*

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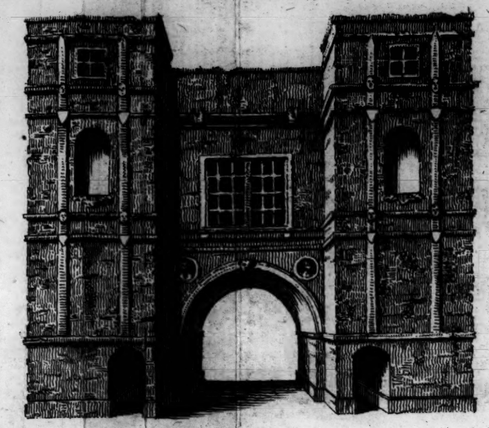
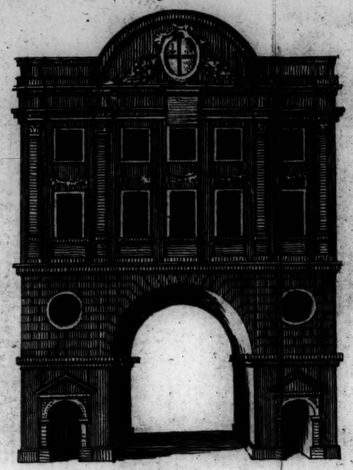
NEWGATE



ALDGATE

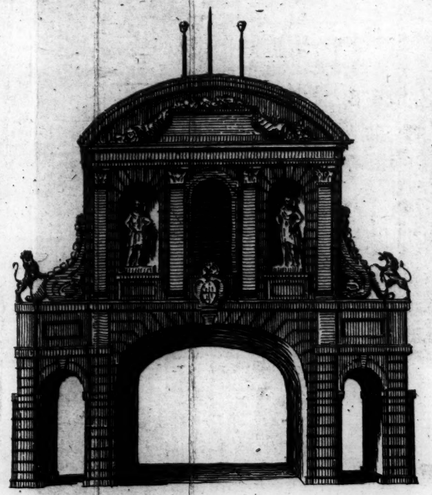


MOORGATE

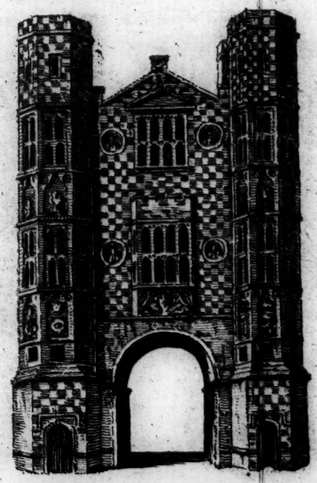
BISHOPSGATE

CRIPPLEGATE

BRIDGEGATE

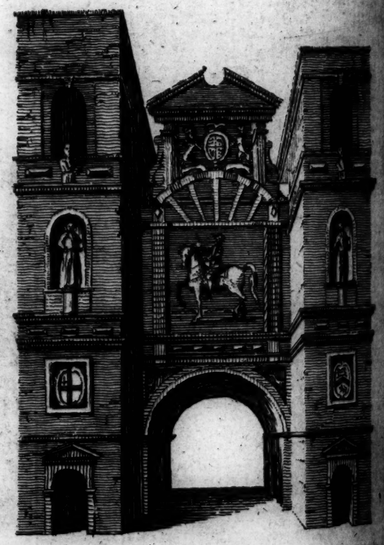


TEMPLE BAR



WHITE HALL GATE

LUDGATE

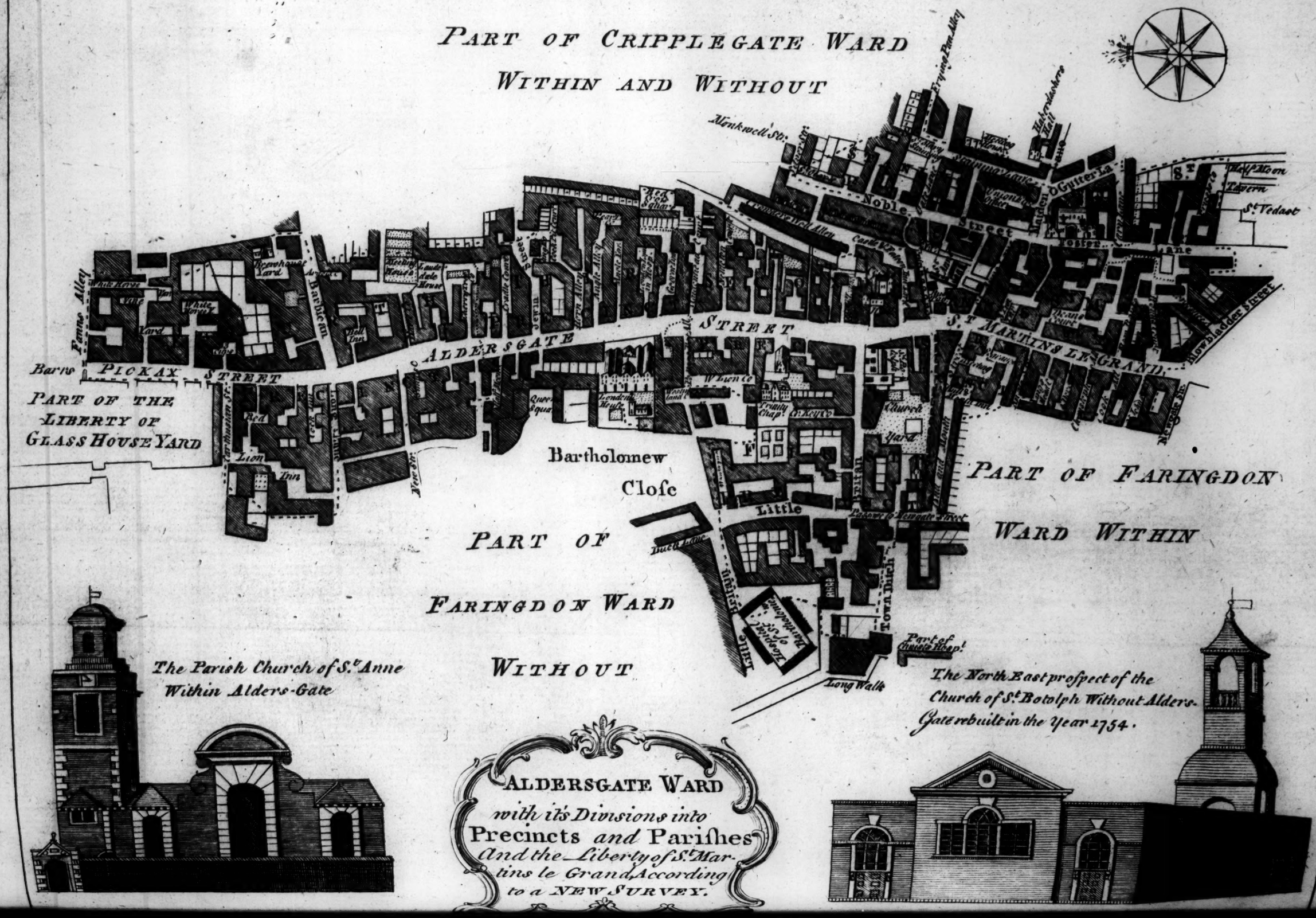


ALDERSGATE

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London
1772.

B. Green, sculp.

PART OF CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHIN AND WITHOUT



The Parish Church of S.t Anne Within Alders-Gate

ALDERSGATE WARD

with it's Divisions into Precincts and Parishes And the Liberty of S.t Martins le Grand, According to a NEW SURVEY.

The North East prospect of the Church of S.t Botolph Without Alders-Gate rebuilt in the Year 1754.

preſident, treaſurer, and court of aſſiſtants; the lord-mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs for the time being, with the field officers of the trained bands, are of the honorary court; who with 24 gentlemen annually elected, compoſe the court of aſſiſtants. The king is captain general, all the other officers are elected annually, and ſerve by rotation.

CHAP. IV.

A ſurvey of Alderſgate ward.

THE city of London is divided into 25 wards, according to the liſt at the beginning of the ſecond chapter in this book; the 26th ward, Bridge without, not being within London: theſe ſhall be deſcribed in alphabetical order as they are there ſet down, beginning with the ward of Alderſgate.

This ward derived its name from the city gate that lately ſtood a little to the ſouthward of St. Botolph's church, and divided Alderſgate ſtreet from St. Martin le Grand; which though within the city is a diſtinct liberty in the government of Weſtminſter. This is an extenſive ward, and is divided into Alderſgate without, and Alderſgate within, each conſiſting of four precincts; though they are both under one alderman. It is bounded on the eaſt by Cripplegate-ward, on the weſt by Farringdon-ward within and without; and on the ſouth by Farringdon-ward within. The north extremity terminates at the bars in Pickax-ſtreet, and other parts without the freedom beyond Fann's-alley on the eaſt-ſide, and at Carthuſian-ſtreet on the weſt ſide of Pickax-ſtreet. Boundaries.

The principal ſtreets and lanes in this ward are, Alderſgate-ſtreet, Pickax-ſtreet, part of Barbican *, Jewin-ſtreet, Long-lane, Little Britain †, Noble-ſtreet, Foſter-lane, Maiden-lane, Staining-lane, &c. Principal ſtreets.

About the middle of the weſt ſide of Alderſgate-ſtreet, ſtood a palace, that was the reſidence firſt of the marquis of Dorcheſter, and then of lord Petre; of whom it was purchaſed after the reſtoration for the city manſion of the biſhop of London: from that time it was known by the name of London-houſe; but being deſerted by the prelates, was at laſt let out into tenements and warehouſes. This ancient edifice was lately conſumed by fire, ſince which private buildings have been erected in its ſtead. London houſe.

Nearly oppoſite to this ſtands Shafteſbury-houſe, now called the city of London Lying-in Hoſpital. This edifice is built with brick and ornamented with ſtone, in a moſt noble and elegant taſte. The front to the ſtreet is adorned with Ionic pilaſters. The door which is arched, and has a balcony ſupported by ſcrolls, opens into a ſmall area encompaſſed with buildings, within which are accommodations for the patients. It was built by the maſterly hand of Inigo London Lying-in Hoſpital.

* For the etymology of the name of this ſtreet, ſee p. 7, *ante*.

† So called from the duke of Brittany's palace, (Arthur nephew to king John) ſituated there.

Inigo Jones, and was formerly the reſidence of the earls of Shafteſbury; but being deſerted, it would have entirely run to decay, had it not been for the founders of this uſeful charity; by which every neceſſary accommodation and aſſiſtance are furniſhed for married women in the laſt ſtate of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in. It was inſtituted in 1750, by ſeveral generous and humane perſons; and is ſupported by voluntary contributions.

Cook's hall. Oppoſite to St. Botolph's-church ſtood Cook's-hall, an old convenient building which eſcaped the fire of London, but was conſumed in 1771.

Gold-ſmith's hall. At the N. E. angle of Foſter-lane, ſtands, Goldſmith's-hall. This is a modern building, (the old hall, founded in 1407, by Sir Drew Barentin, being burnt down in 1666) very ſpacious but irregular, built with brick, and corners of ſtone. The front however is uniform and elegant; the door large, and ornamented with doric columns, which ſupport a pediment of the arched kind, but open for a ſhield, in which are the arms of the company. Within there is a ſpacious hall and court room, and great conveniences, all well enlightened.

Union fire office. In Maiden-lane fronting the N. E. corner of Goldſmith's-hall, there formerly ſtood a ſtately houſe of Sir Richard Kennet, on whoſe ruins is raiſed a neat building for the Union Fire Office of aſſurance for goods and merchandize from loſs by fire.

This office was erected by a conſiderable number of perſons, who mutually agreeing to inſure one another's goods and merchandize by an amicable aſſociation, entered into a deed of ſettlement for that purpoſe, on the 16th of February, 1714-15, and had it inrolled in the high court of chancery. This deed being ſigned by all perſons deſirous of becoming members, they are thereby admitted to an equal ſhare in the profit and loſs, in proportion to their reſpective policies.

Coach-maker's hall. On the weſt ſide St. Mary Staining church-yard, ſtands a ſpacious hall, facing Noble ſtreet, built by the Scriveners, an ancient fraternity, who being reduced to low circumſtances, ſold their hall to the company of coach-makers; who now enjoy it, and from whom it takes its preſent name of Coach-maker's-hall. This company, however, cannot be in much better circumſtances than their predeceſſors, the hall being at this time let out as an auction room, on week days, and as a diſſenting meeting houſe on Sundays.

Before the great fire there were five churches in this ward; but they are now reduced to theſe two.

St. Botolph's Alderſ-gate church. Firſt St. Botolph's church, at the ſouth eaſt corner of Little Britain; ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Botolph, a Saxon monk. It eſcaped the fire of London in the year 1666, but afterward grew ſo ruinous, that it was entirely rebuilt in 1754. The building is a plain brick edifice, with a Tower ſupported on a kind of arch-work, and crowned with an open turret and its fane. It was anciently a rectory, but is at preſent a curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter-abbey; and is ſubject to the biſhop and archdeacon of London, to whom it pays procuration.

St. Ann's church within Alderſ-gate. Secondly St. Anne's church, dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary. The old church was burnt down in the fire of London, and the preſent

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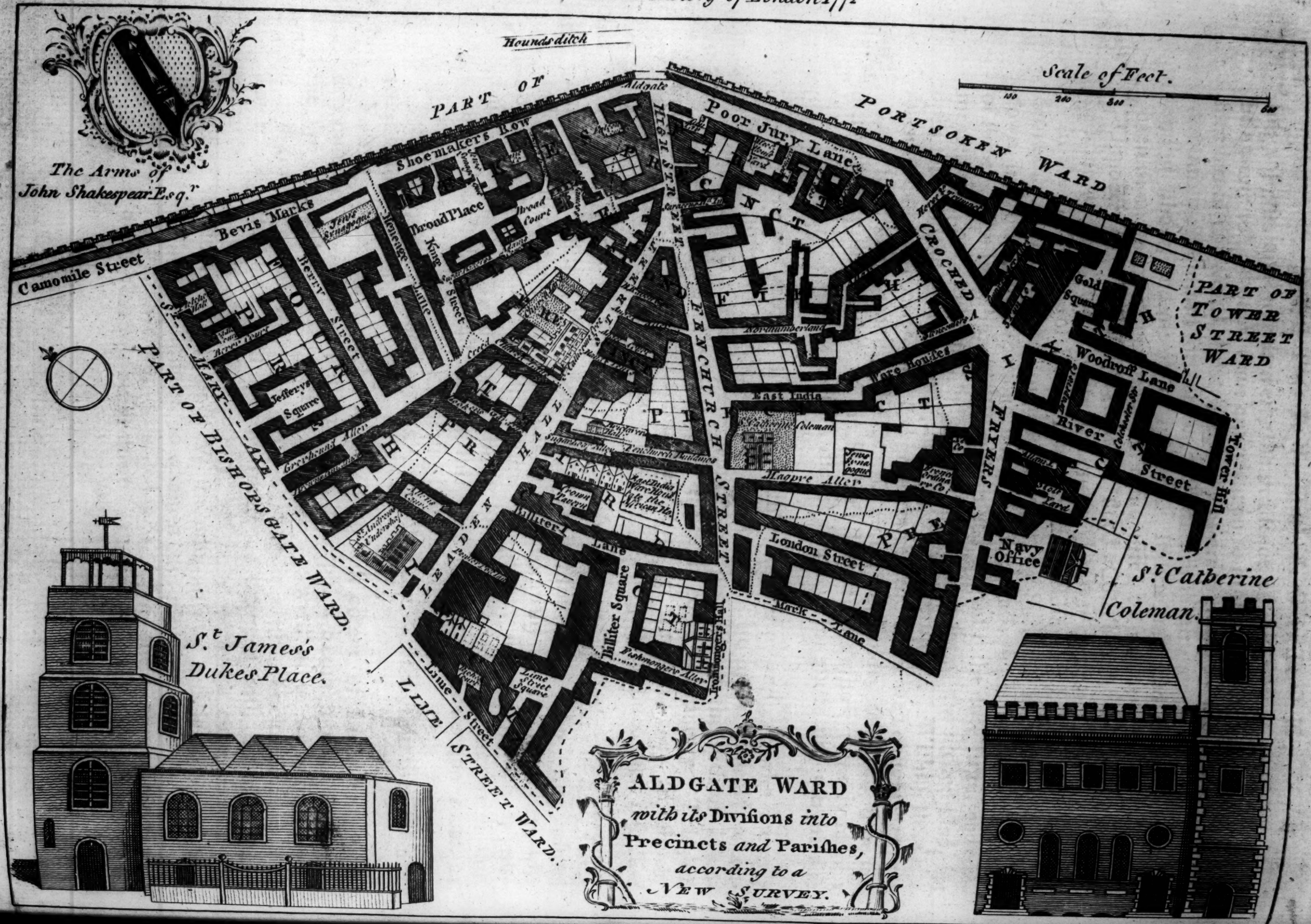
For Noorthouck's History of London 1772



The Arms of John Shakespear Esq.r

ALDGATE WARD
with its Divisions *into*
Precincts *and* Parishes,
according to a
NEW SURVEY.

was raiſed in its place about three years after. It is a very plain edifice: the body is enlightened by a few large windows, caſed with ruſtic; the Tower, which is very plain, is alſo ſtrengthened at the corners with ruſtic, and from its top riſes a turret and ſpire. The advowſon of this church was given by queen Mary to the biſhop of London, in whoſe gift it continues: and the pariſh of St. John Zachary, whoſe church was burnt down in the year 1666, not being rebuilt, is now annexed unto it. It is a rectory, and St. John Zachary's being in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the biſhop and the dean and chapter alternately preſent to the united livings.

Conſidering the ſituation of St. Martin le Grand, it may be mentioned in this place, though it is a diſtinct liberty ſubject to the city of Weſtminſter. It took its name from a collegiate church founded here in 1056, for a dean, ſecular canons and prieſts, dedicated to St. Martin; and gained the epithet of le Grand, from the extraordinary privileges of ſanctuary granted to it by ſeveral of our kings *. This church was granted by Henry VII. to the monaſtery of St. Peter Weſtminſter, after which the abbots of Weſtminſter claimed juriſdiction over the precinct. The college being ſurrendered to Edward VI. in 1548, the church was pulled down, and houſes built in the room of it; which were lett to ſtrangers, who claimed the benefit of the privileges and exemptions the canons formerly enjoyed: many conteſts have aroſe from time to time concerning theſe pretenſions; and the exemption claimed from the juriſdiction of the city, ſeems rather to be eſtabliſhed by preſcription than to have a good foundation under a religious eſtabliſhment which was legally aboliſhed. Liberty of St. Martin le Grand.

St. Martin's le Grand contains but one principal ſtreet, which bears that name, and leads from the north eaſt end of Newgate-ſtreet down to where Alderſgate ſtood; though the liberty ends at Bell-court near St. Anne's-lane on the eaſt ſide, the remainder being part of Alderſgate-ward. The ſeveral ſmall courts and alleys on each ſide this ſtreet compoſe the liberty; where perſons who are not free of the city follow their trades without obſtruction, and vote for members of parliament to repreſent the city of Weſtminſter.

CHAP. V.

Aldgate ward.

THIS ward is denominated from the eaſtern gate of the city, and is defined on the eaſt by the city wall which parts it from Portſoken ward; it is bounded on the ſouth by Tower-ſtreet ward; and on the weſt and north by Langbourn, Limeſtreet, and Biſhopſgate wards. Boundaries.

Its principal ſtreets all branch from the ſpot where the gate ſtood, which was one of the four original gates of the city. Theſe are, Aldgate High ſtreet from Principal ſtreets.

* For an inſtance *vid.* p. 97, *ante.*

the gate to the ſtone pump, where it parts into two ſtreets; Leadenhall ſtreet to the right, and Fenchurch ſtreet to the left: from the gate along the city wall northward, Shoe-maker-row leads to Bevis Marks, and ſo to Camomile-ſtreet; and from the gate ſouthward along the wall, Poor-Jury lane leads into Crutched-friars. This ſtreet derives its name from a religious houſe of crouched or croſſed friars which ſtood there; the prior of which being caught in bed with a whore at noon day on a Friday by the viſitors under Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII. the foundation was diſſolved. The eaſtern ſides of St. Mary Axe, and of the north corners of Lime-ſtreet, and Mark-lane, limit the extent of the ward weſtward; ſouthward it reaches to Tower-hill.

Navy-office. In Crutched-friars ſtands the navy-office, a plain building the appearance of which gives the ſpectator no idea of its importance; though it has the merit of being extreamly convenient. Here all affairs relating to the royal navy are managed by ſeven commiſſioners under the lords of the Admiralty.

Ironmonger's hall. On the north ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet ſtands Ironmonger's-hall, a handſome modern building fronted with ſtone, and erected in the year 1748. The lower ſtory is wrought in ruſtic; the center part of the building projects a little, and in this part is a large arched entrance and two windows, with two others on each ſide. The ſuperſtructure over this ruſtic ſtory has a light ruſtic at the corners, to keep up a correſpondence with the reſt of the building; but the part which projects in this ſtory is ornamented with four Ionic pilaſters coupled, but with a large inter-columniation; and with a very noble Venetian window in the center, and a circular window over it. In each ſpace between the pilaſters is a ſmaller window with an angular pediment, over each of which are circular windows: but the ſide parts have arched windows, with ſquare ones over them. The central part is crowned with a pediment ſupported by theſe pilaſters; and in its plane are carved the arms of the company with handſome decorations, in relievo. The reſt of the front is terminated by a baluſtrade crowned with vaſes.

Fletcher's hall. At the north eaſt corner of St. Mary Axe, ſtands Fletcher's-hall, a ſmall, neat, convenient building, belonging to the company of Fletchers or Arrow makers, from the French word fléche, an arrow. Though arrows have been near three centuries out of uſe in England, and notwithſtanding this is a company only by preſcription and not by charter, it ſtill ſubſiſts conſiſting almoſt entirely of other profeſſions.

Bricklayer's hall. Behind the houſes at the upper end of Fenchurch buildings and nearly oppoſite to St. Catharine Cree church, ſtood a hall belonging to the company of Bricklayers; but this hall has lately been converted into a Jewiſh ſynagogue.

Duke's place. On the north ſide from Aldgate formerly ſtood the priory of Holy Trinity, founded by queen Maud, wife to king Henry I. in the year 1108, for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtin, with great endowments: amongſt which the ſaid king granted the port of Aldgate, and the ſoke thereunto belonging, &c. In order to eſtabliſh this foundation, the four pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, St. Catharine, and the Bleſſed Trinity, were united in the

one

one pariſh of the priory of the Holy Trinity called Chriſt-church. The priory was built on a piece of ground upward of three hundred feet long, in the pariſh of St. Catharine, toward Aldgate, near the parochial chapel of St. Michael, whoſe remains are ſtill to be ſeen under a houſe at the S. E. corner of Leadenhall-ſtreet. This priory, in proceſs of time, became a very large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and ſurpaſſed all the priories in the city of London, or ſhire of Middleſex; the prior whereof was an alderman of London, of Portſoken ward.

This priory was diſſolved in 1531; for king Henry VIII. deſirous of rewarding Sir Thomas Audley, ſpeaker of the parliament againſt cardinal Wolſey, ſent for the prior, and perſuaded him to ſurrender the priory into his hands. The canons were ſent to other houſes of the ſame order; and king Henry gave the priory, with the appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Audley, afterward lord Chancellor. Audley built a noble manſion of this priory, and his only daughter being married to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, this eſtate deſcended to the duke, and was called the Duke's-Place. The name has continued to this day; though there is nothing to be found on that great track of ground to give us any idea of its former grandeur, except the arch of the gateway at the S. W. end of the premiſes, almoſt facing the N. end of Creed-lane. But that duke of Norfolk loſing his head on Tower-hill, this manſion deſcended to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, eldeſt ſon to the duke, by Audley's daughter; who by indenture of bargain and ſale, dated 21 July, 34 Elizabeth, ſold it to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to have and to hold to them and their ſucceſſors.

Some time before the priory of Holy Trinity was diſſolved, the inhabitants within its boundaries, who had been deprived of their pariſh churches, to make way for that religious foundation, finding it very inconvenient to be confined to the conventual church, obtained leave, under certain conditions, to build a chapel in the church-yard of the priory, for their own conveniency; which eſcaping the fate of the religious houſes became the only place, after the conventual church was pulled down, for the inhabitants within that diſtrict to repair to for divine ſervice. This, however creating ſome diſlike, the inhabitants of Duke's-place applied to the archbiſhop of Canterbury for his aſſiſtance; who having obtained the king's warrant, under the broad ſeal, for proceeding in their pious intention, prevailed with the lord-mayor, court of aldermen, and common-council, to build them a church of the ſtones of the conventual church, which ſtill remained on the premiſes. This was compleated, conſecrated, and dedicated to St. James, on the ſecond of January 1622, and the pariſh is a precinct from the ward of Aldgate. It begins ſouth at Aldgate, and extends northward to Bevis-marks, taking in all the ſtreets, alleys, and courts, within that compaſs; the pariſh of St. Catharine Cree church and St. Mary Axe bounding it on the Weſt. The church having eſcaped the dreadful fire in 1666, ſtill remains in its original form; the body is well enlightened, and the tower, which is compoſed of four ſtages, is terminated by a very ſingular

St. James Duke's place.

kind of turret in the form of a canopy. This church is a curacy, the patronage of which being in the lord-mayor and commonalty of London, the pariſh claims a right of exemption from the biſhop of London's juriſdiction, in matters eccleſiaſtical.

There are three other pariſhes in this ward.

St. Andrew Undershaft.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of St. Mary-axe, and at the weſt extremity of this ward, on the north ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet, is the parochial church of St. Andrew Underſhaft. This church obtained the name of Underſhaft from a maypole, which was annually raiſed in the ſtreet near it on May-day, and which was called a ſhaft *. The preſent church was begun to be built about the year 1520, principally at the charge of Stephen Jennings, merchant taylor, who was lord-mayor of London in 1508; as appears by his arms carved over the pillars on the north ſide. But he dying in 1524, it was finiſhed by William Fitz Williams, who was ſheriff in 1506, in the year 1532 †. This building which eſcaped the great fire is a plain gothic ſtructure, with a well enlightened body, and a ſquare tower terminated by battlements, with pinnacles at the corners; within which riſes a turret that contains the bell. It is a rectory in the patronage of the biſhop of London.

St. Catharine Cree church.

At the S. E. angle of Cree-church lane in Leadenhall-ſtreet, ſtands the church of St. Catharine Cree; ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Catharine, an Egyptian virgin, and diſtinguiſhed from other churches of the name, by the addition of Cree or Chriſt, from its vicinity to the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, which was originally called Chriſt's church.

King Henry VIII. in his grant of the priory of Holy Trinity to Sir Thomas Audley, (afterward lord Audley) gave this church alſo to Sir Thomas; the prior and canons of Chriſt-church having been originally and always patrons thereof. By the will of lord Audley, this church fell to the maſter and fellows of Magdalen college, in Cambridge, and their ſucceſſors, whom he enjoined to ſerve the cure for ever: they leaſed out the impropriation to the pariſhioners for ninety years; but a diſpute ariſing between the college and the pariſh, at the expiration of the leaſe, in 1725, about a renewal; a leaſe was granted to Jerome Knapp, haberdaſher of London. In order to ſettle the difference, it was agreed, that 150l. per ann. ſhould be raiſed by the pariſhioners in lieu of tythes, &c. out of which the officiating curate ſhould be paid 50l. per ann. for the firſt ten years, beſide ſurplice fees, &c. and after that term 70l. beſide the fees; which agreement was confirmed by act of parliament ‡.

The preſent edifice was erected in the year 1629; and is built with ſtone, in a mixed gothic ſtyle. It has rounded battlements on the top, and a ſquare tower with the ſame kind of battlements; this tower is crowned with a ſquare turret, over which is a dome, and from its ſummit riſes the weather cock. It was conſecrated by Dr. Laud then biſhop of London, January 16th, 1630, with many ſuperſtitious rites §, which

* Vid. p. 114, *ante*.

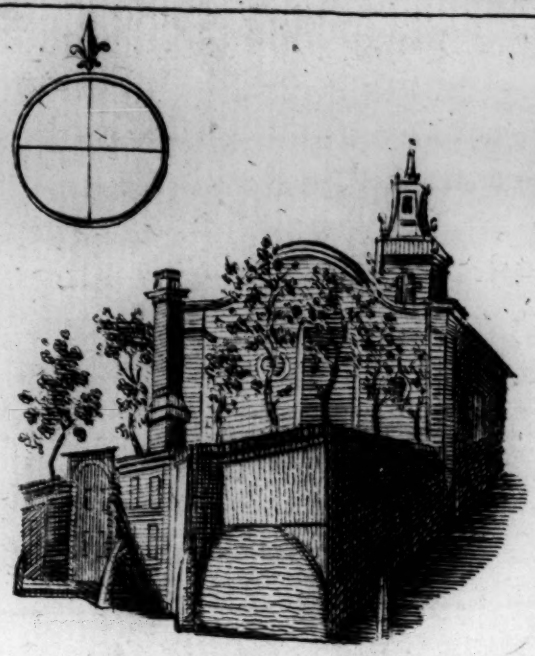
† Pariſh Clerks Remarks on London and Weſtminſter, p. 23.

‡ Stat. 13 Geo. I. c. 35.

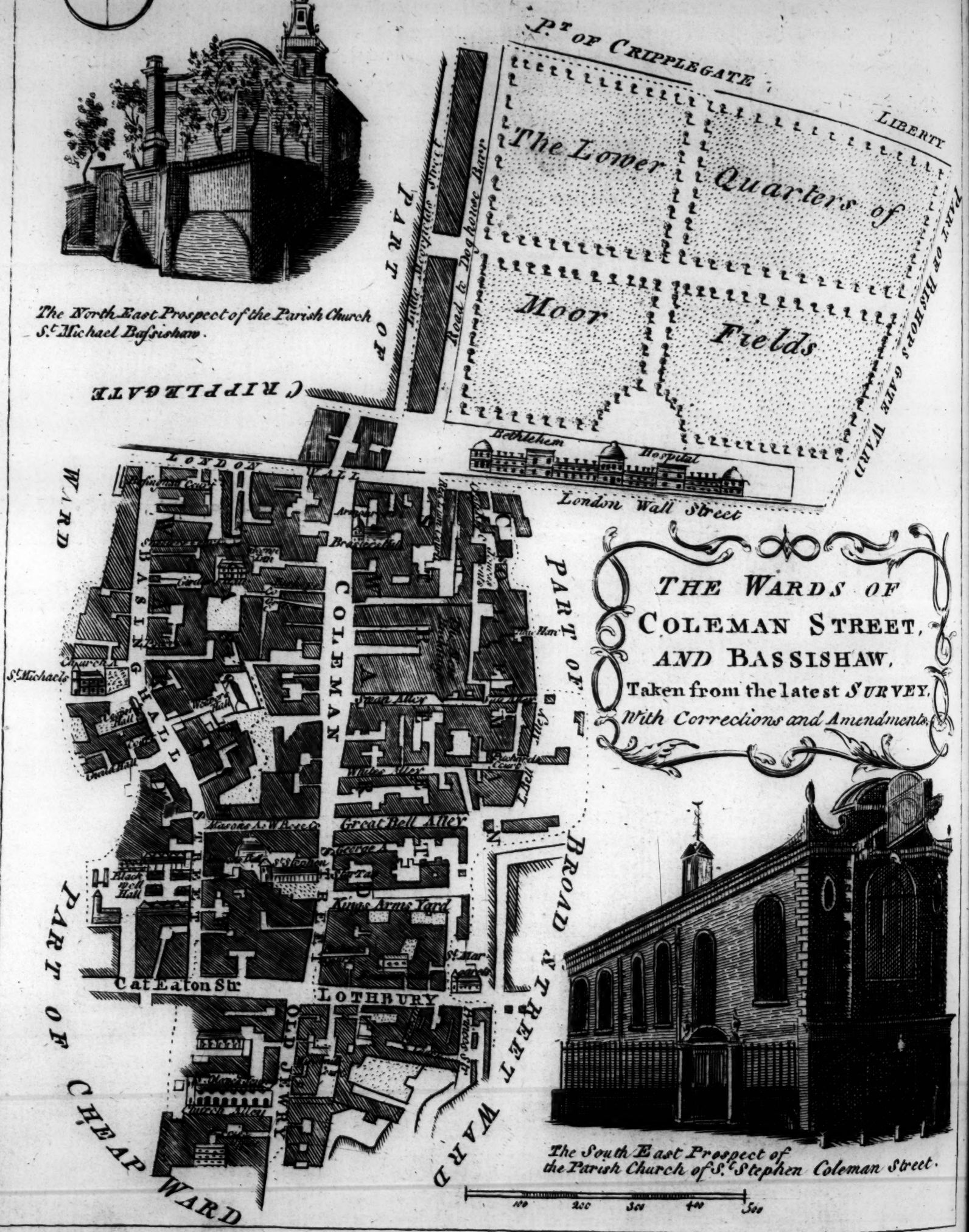
§ For the idolatrous ceremonies of the conſecration *vid.* p. 157, *ante*.

BRITISH MUSEUM

For Noorthouck's History of London 1772.



The North East Prospect of the Parish Church St. Michael Bassishaw.



THE WARDS OF COLEMAN STREET, AND BASSISHAW,

Taken from the latest SURVEY, With Corrections and Amendments.

The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Stephen Coleman Street.

which afterward became one of the articles of his impeachment. This church escaped the great fire in 1666.

In Magpie alley Fenchurch-street, stands the parish church of St. Catharine Coleman; so denominated from its dedication to St. Catharine, a virgin of Alexandria, and celebrated for her great knowledge in philosophy, and as being a martyr for the christian faith. It received the addition of Coleman from a great yard or garden, called at that time Coleman-haw, in the parish of the Trinity, afterward Christ church. It is a rectory of ancient foundation, as far back as the year 1346, and the church escaped the fire of London: but the raising of the streets having sunk the old church, it was taken down in the year 1734. The present church was erected at the expence of the parish, under the sanction of parliament *; and has a lofty body, well enlightened with two rows of windows: the steeple is a plain tower, crowned with battlements; and care has been taken to raise the floor so much above the level of the street, as to leave no room to apprehend this edifice will ever again fall under the disadvantage of being buried by the adjacent ground. St. Catharine Coleman church.

This church was antiently in the patronage of the dean of St. Martin le grand, London, and so continued till that religious house, with its appurtenances, was annexed to the abbey of Westminster: at whose dissolution it fell to the crown, and the advowson was given by Queen Mary to the bishop of London and his successors in that see for ever.

There are two independent meeting houses in this ward; one at the south end of Bury-street, and the other near the north end of Poor-Jury lane. Dissenting meetings.

Great numbers of Jews inhabiting in and about Duke's place, and other parts of this ward; there are four synagogues in it. One at the north end of Bury-street by London wall; another in Magpie-alley close by the church of St. Catharine Coleman; the third in Duke's place; and the fourth in Bricklayer's hall, as mentioned above. Jewish synagogues.

CHAP. VI.

Bassishaw ward.

THE proper name of this ward is Basinghall, from the mansion house of the family of Basing, where Blackwell-hall now stands; several of whom served the chief offices of this city in the 13th century. Henry III. granted Adam de Basing certain houses in Aldermanbury and in Milk-street; the advowson of the church at Bassings hall; with other liberties and privileges. The family also spread in Cambridgeshire and gave name to a place called Basingbourn.

This

* Stat. 12 Geo. II. c. 17. 15 Geo. II. c. 12.

Boundaries. This ſmall ward is bounded on the eaſt and ſouth, by Coleman ſtreet ward; on the north by Cripplegate ward; and on the weſt by Cripplegate and Cheap wards. It conſiſts only of Baſinghall ſtreet with the courts and avenues leading into it, which are well built and inhabited. The public buildings it contains are as under.

Black-well hall. At the ſouth end of Baſinghall ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, ſtands Blackwell-hall, an antient market for woollen cloth. Its original name was Baſing's-haugh or hall, from the family of the Baſſings, who built the houſe, and gave name to the ward. This houſe deſcended to Mr. Thomas Bakewell in the 36th of Edward III. and from him was called Bakewell-hall. Afterward it fell to the crown, and was ſold, with its garden and appurtenances, by king Richard II. to the city of London for 50l. and has from that time been called corruptly Black-well-hall, and employed as a weekly market for all broad and narrow woollen cloths brought out of the country. This hall, after being rebuilt in 1558, was deſtroyed by fire in 1666, and again rebuilt, as it now appears, in 1672.

It is a ſquare building, incloſing two courts ſurrounded with warehouſes, and has three ſpacious entrances for carriages; one from Baſinghall-ſtreet, the other from Guildhall-yard, where is the principal front, and a door-caſe, adorned with two columns of the Doric order, with their entablature and a pediment, in which are the king's arms; and a little lower the city arms ſupported by cupids, &c. the other gate opens into Cateaton-ſtreet.

In this edifice are the Devonſhire, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Kentiſh, Medley, Spaniſh, and Blanket Halls; in which each piece of cloth pays one penny for pitching, and a half-penny per week reſting. The profits, which are ſaid to amount to about 1100l. *per annum.* are applied toward the ſupport of Chriſt's Hoſpital; the governors whereof have the whole management of theſe ware-houſes. There are ſeveral ſtatutes relating to the regulation of this market, with reſpect to the factors and others concerned in the ſale of cloth *.

Cooper's hall. From this hall northward, are ſeveral good houſes, to the back-gate of Guildhall; which gate, and part of the building are of this ward. Some ſmall diſtance from this gate the Coopers have their hall, which is well built of brick, and the hall is a handſome room, wainſcotted about fourteen feet high, and paved with marble.

Maſon's hall. On the eaſt ſide of Baſinghall-ſtreet, and almoſt oppoſite to Blackwell-hall, is a paved alley, a thoroughfare into Coleman-ſtreet, called Maſon's-alley from Maſon's-hall, which ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt angle, and, though ſmall is convenient, being well-built of ſtone.

Weaver's hall. Farther down on the ſame ſide, and nearly oppoſite to Cooper's-hall, ſtands the hall of the company of Weavers; which is handſomely built, and decorated on the inſide with fret work, a ſcreen of the Ionic order, and hangings.

Girdler's hall. More to the northward is Girdler's hall, a neat building, well wainſcotted within, and adorned with a ſcreen of the Compoſite order.

The

* Stat. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary c. 5. 39 Eliz. c. 20. 8 & 9 W. III. c. 9. 1 Geo. I. ſt. 2. c. 15.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for Noorthoucks History of London 1772.

A New and Accurate PLAN of BILLINGSGATE WARD, and BRIDGE WARD WITHIN Divided into Parishes from a late SURVEY.

DOWGATE WARD

THAMES STREET

CANDLEWICK WARD

PART OF

LONDON BRIDGE

FISH STREET HILL

GRACE CHURCH STREET

Lombard Street

LANGBORNE

THE RIVER THAMES

Pudding Lane

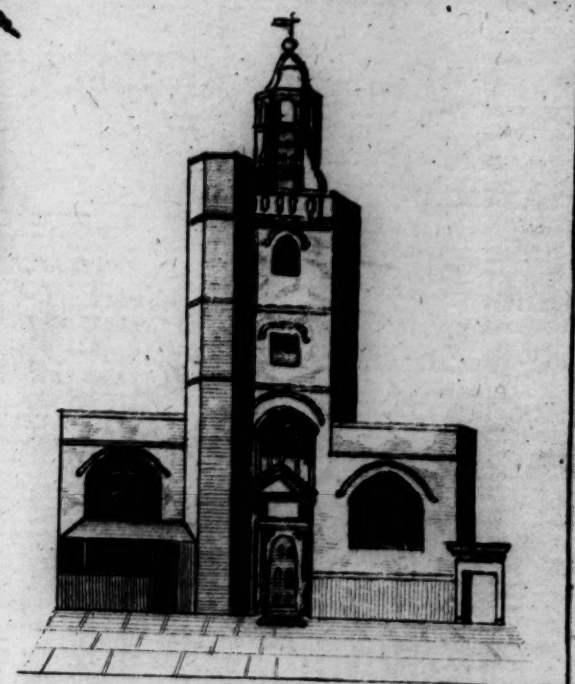
Billingsgate

Lovat Lane

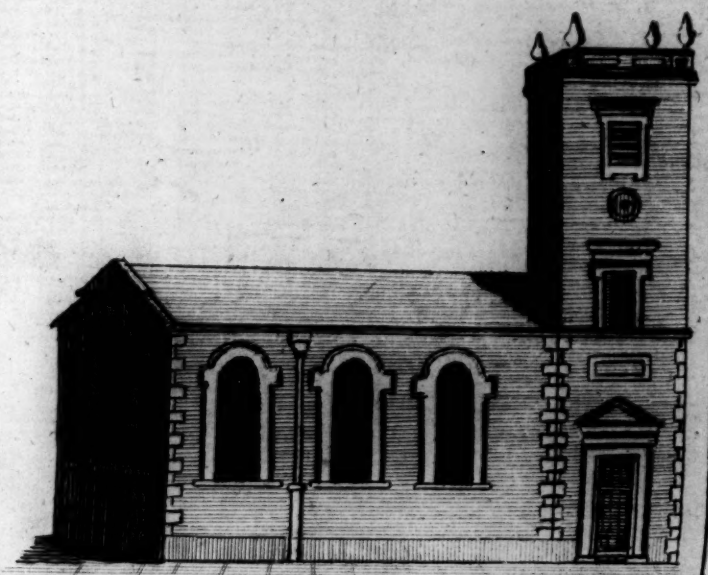
Little Eastcheap

WARD

PART OF TOWER WARD



St. Mary at Hill near Billingsgate.



St. Botolph's in Botolph Lane.

The only church in this ward, is that of St. Michael Baſſiſhaw; ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Michael the archangel, and from its ſituation. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation, about the year 1140; and till the year 1327, was in the gift of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. At which time the preſentation was in Henry Bodyke, citizen of London; but about a century after, it fell to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who from that time have continued patrons of it. St. Michael Baſſiſhaw church.

The old church, which was very beautiful, was entirely deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666: and ten years after the preſent ſtructure was begun, and was finiſhed in 1679. The walls of this building are ſtrengthened with ruſtic work at the corners, and the body is well enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large windows. At the eaſt-end, where the top is terminated by an arch, the light is given by three windows; one of them tall and upright, the two others circular: the ſteeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which riſes a kind of ſpire.

CHAP. VII.

Billingſgate ward.

THE name of this ward is taken from the dock, but that is too antient to afford any certainty in tracing its etymology *. It is ſituated on the river ſide, and is bounded on the ſouth by the Thames; on the eaſt by Tower-ſtreet ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; and on the weſt by the ward of bridge within. It extends from the the weſt end of St. Magnus church northward between Fiſh-ſtreet-hill and Pudding-lane, acroſs Little Eaſtcheap, up to the back of Talbot court in Gracechurch-ſtreet; from whence by an irregular line it turns weſtward acroſs Philpot-lane and Rood-lane; behind which it returns ſouthward back to the river. The contents from Thames-ſtreet to the north, are the ſtreet of St. Mary's-hill, Love-lane, Botolph's-lane, Pudding-lane, Little Eaſtcheap, and a conſiderable part of Rood-lane and Philpot-lane, with ſeveral other croſs lanes, alleys, and courts: all which are divided into twelve precincts. Boundaries. Principal ſtreets.

Thames-ſtreet is a place of conſiderable trade, on account of its ſituation near the river, the Cuſtom-Houſe, Billingſgate, and the ſeveral wharfs and keys for lading and unlading merchants goods: though it is impoſſible to overlook the inconvenient narrowneſs of that ſtreet, and of the avenues, leading from it down to the river. Thames ſtreet.

Billingſgate which gives name to the ward is the only port for fiſh in London †. It is a large water-gate, dock, or port for ſmall veſſels, laden with fiſh of all ſorts, oranges, lemons, Spaniſh onions, and other commodities. It is likewiſe the port for Graveſend boats and wherries to take in their fares; from Billingſgate.

* *Vid.* p. 9, *ante*. † Billingſgate was made a free market for fiſh, by the 10 & 11 W. III. c. 24. *Vid.* p. 285, *ante*.

whence they are to depart at the ringing of a bell, which rings a quarter of an hour, to give notice of the time of high-water at London bridge, for that purpoſe. On the wharf is the common exchange every day at noon, for maſters of colliers, and dealers concerned in the Newcaſtle coal trade.

Pudding lane. It was in that narrow ſteep lane called Pudding lane that the dreadful fire in 1666 began *; which lane is ſaid by Stowe to have obtained its name from the butchers in Eaſtcheap having their ſcalding houſe for hogs there; and their puddings with other filth being conveyed thence down to their dung boats in the Thames. On the houſe where this fire began the following inſcription uſed to be ſeen, though lately taken away on account of the ſtoppage of paſſengers to read it.

"Here, by the permiſſion of Heaven, hell broke looſe upon this proteſ-
"tant city, from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papiſts, by the hand of
"their agent Hubert, who confeſſed, and on the ruins of this place
"declared the fact, for which he was hanged, viz. That here began
"the dreadful fire, which is deſcribed and perpetuated on and by the
"neighbouring pillar, erected Anno 1680, in the mayoralty of Sir Pa-
"tience Ward, knight."

Butcher's hall. In this lane is a convenient ſmall hall belonging to the Butchers company; in which are three handſome rooms, decorated with fret work and wainſcot.

King's weigh houſe. At the upper end of Love-lane in Little Eaſt Cheap, ſtands the king's weigh houſe, built on the ground where the church of St. Andrew Hubbard ſtood before the fire of London: which weigh-houſe was before in Cornhill. In this houſe merchandize brought from beyond the ſeas are weighed by the kings beam; to which belong a maſter, four maſter-porters, with labouring porters under them †. They uſed to have carts and horſes to fetch the goods from the merchants warehouſes to the beam, and to carry them back. The houſe belongs to the company of grocers, in whoſe gift the ſeveral porters places were. Of late years little is done in this office, for want of a compulſive power; the merchants alleging it to be an unneceſſary trouble and charge. Over this weigh-houſe, is a large room, now made uſe of as a diſſenting meeting-houſe.

There are three pariſh churches in this ward as under.

St. Mary's at Hill. St. Mary's at Hill, is a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and diſtinguiſhed by its ſituation in the ſtreet called St. Mary's hill oppoſite Billingſgate. No certain date of the foundation of this church is known; the earlieſt circumſtance recorded relating to it is, that Roſe de Wrytell founded a chantry in it about the year 1336.

This church was not ſo much damaged by the great fire as to require total rebuilding; but when it was repaired, the pariſh of St. Andrew Hubbard was annexed to it. It is a well proportioned Gothic ſtructure, conſiſting of a plain body enlightened by large windows, and a tower crowned by a neat turret. The advowſon appears to have been in private hands, till about the year 1638, when it was purchaſed by the pariſh; but ſince the pariſh of St. Andrew Hubbard was united to it, the duke of Somerſet, who is patron thereof, preſents in his turn.

In

* Vid. p. 225, *ante*. † *Vid.* p. 247 *ante*.

In this church is founded a divinity-lecture, to be preached every Thurſday morning, endowed with forty pounds per annum, by Sir John Leman.

Annually, on the Sunday after Midſummer-day, according to antient cuſtom, the fraternity of fellowſhip porters of the city of London repair to this church in the morning; where, during the reading of prayers, they reverently approach the altar, two and two: on the rails are placed two baſons, into which they put their reſpective offerings; and being generally followed by the congregation; the money is diſtributed among the indigent members of that fraternity.

St. Margaret Pattens.

At the ſouth eaſt angle of Rood-lane ſtands the parochial church known by the name of St. Margaret Pattens, dedicated to St. Margaret, virgin and martyr. It is a rectory, and takes the addition of Pattens from its ſtanding in a lane which anciently was occupied by Patten makers; but in after-times called Rood-lane, on account of a rood or croſs ſet up in the church-yard of St. Margaret, when pulled down to be rebuilt. This croſs or rood was bleſſed and privileged by the pope with many indulgences for the pardon of their ſins who came to pray before it, and to make their offerings toward the rebuilding of St. Margaret's church. But the church being finiſhed in the year 1538, ſoon after the reformation began in England; ſome people unknown aſſembled without noiſe, in the night of the 22d of May, who broke the rood to pieces, and demoliſhed the tabernacle in which it was erected.

This church being deſtroyed in the fire of 1666, it is beautifully rebuilt, and the pariſh of St. Gabriel Fenchurch was united to it. It is built part of ſtone and part of brick, and conſiſts of a plain body, 66 feet in length, 52 feet broad, and 32 feet in height to the roof. The windows are arched, with port hole windows over them. Over the front door is a great Doric window, with a cherubim's head, and a large feſtoon over it; and above theſe is a pediment, which ſtretches from the ſteeple to the end of the church. The tower riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, and is terminated by four plain pinnacles, crowned with balls, and a baluſtrade, within which riſes a very ſolid ſpire, terminated by a ball and fane.

The gift of St Margaret Pattens being in the corporation of London; and that of St. Gabriel Fenchurch in the lord chancellor; they each preſent to the united livings alternately.

St George Botolph-lane.

In Botolph-lane is a parochial church, dedicated to St. George of Cappadocia, patron of the Engliſh nation. It is denominated St. George of Botolph-lane, from its ſituation on the weſt ſide, near the middle of the hill that leads from Thames-ſtreet to Little Eaſtcheap. It is a rectory, founded in the year 1321, and was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Saviour's Bermondſey: at whoſe diſſolution it came to the crown; and the patronage has continued there ever ſince. This church when burnt down in 1666, was rebuilt of ſtone, and is pretty, though ſmall: the outſide is handſome, and the inſide well adorned. The pariſh of St. Botolph Billingſgate was then annexed to it, the patronage of which being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; they and the crown preſent alternately to the united livings.

CHAP. VIII.

Biſhopſgate ward.

Boundaries. THIS ward is called from the gate which ſtood nearly in the centre of it: for being of large extent it is diſtinguiſhed into Biſhopſgate without the wall, and Biſhopſgate within; though both under the ſame alderman. It is bounded on the eaſt by Aldgate ward, Portſoken ward, and part of the Tower liberty; on the ſouth by Langbourn ward; on the weſt by Broad-ſtreet ward, and Moorfields; and on the north by Shoreditch. It extends from the bars at the north end near Spital-ſquare, on both ſides of the way, including almoſt half of Houndſditch, as far as the pump, at the corner of St. Martin's Outwich; and then winding by the weſt corner of Leadenhall, down Gracechurch-ſtreet, to the ſouthweſt corner oppoſite Fenchurch-ſtreet. The ward without the wall is divided into four precincts; and the part within into five.

Principal places in this ward. The herb market belonging to Leadenhall, which is as large and well ſupplied as any in London, is in this ward: but the other diviſions of Leadenhall market are in Lime-ſtreet ward.

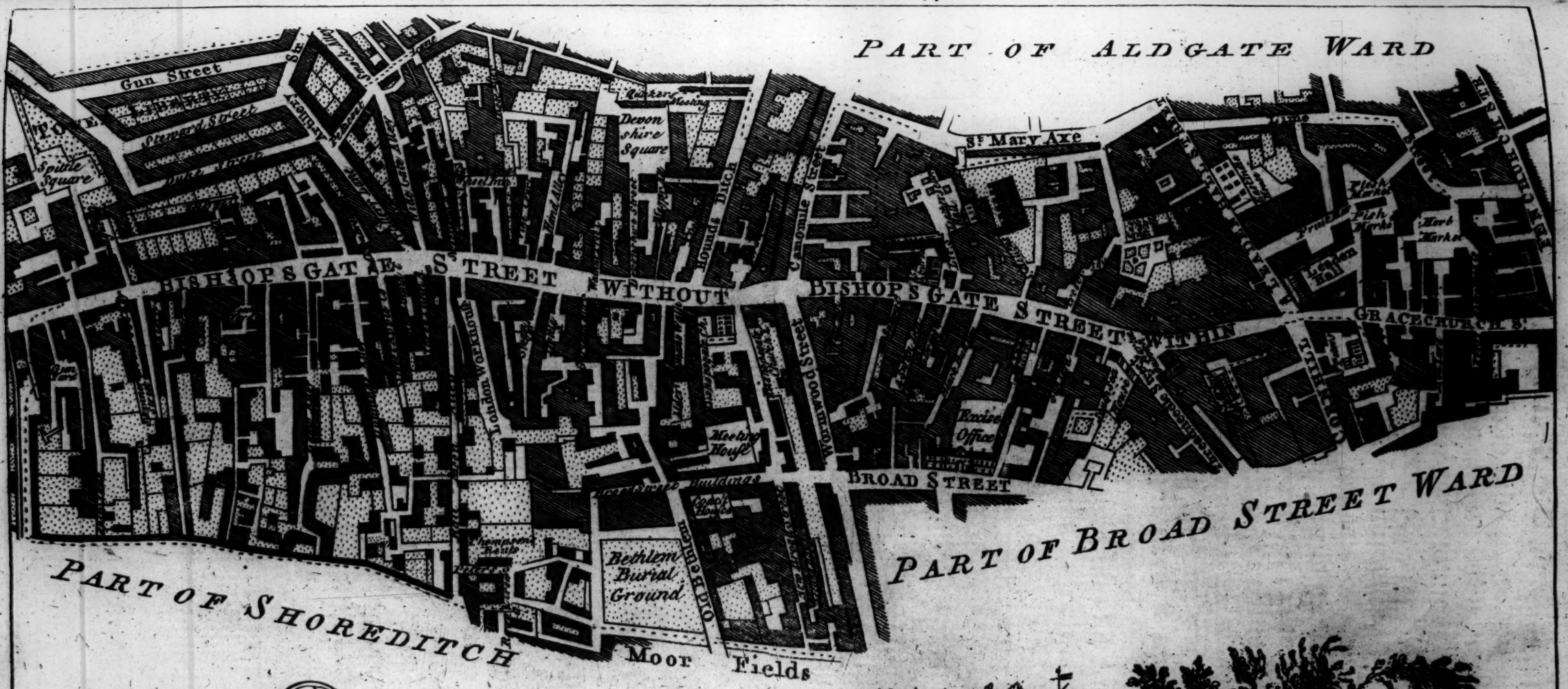
Biſhopſgate-ſtreet is a long open ſtreet; but as it all eſcaped the great fire, excepting the ſouth weſt corner; many of the houſes ſtill remain ſpecimens of the old irregular wooden buildings, that compoſed the town before that memorable æra. The ſouth end was again burnt in 1765; and on the weſt ſide within two or three doors from Cornhill was erected that grand ſpacious houſe of public entertainment, now known by the name of the London tavern.

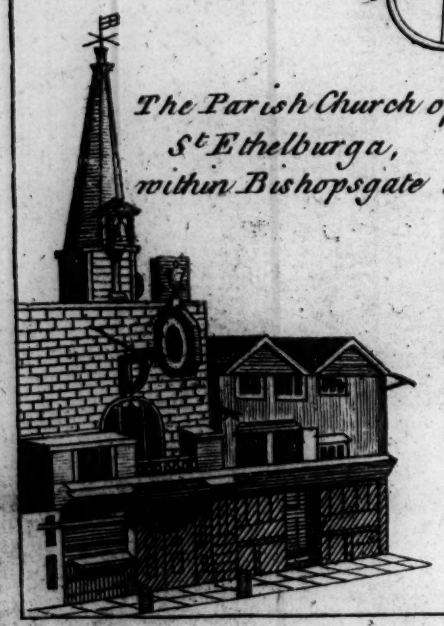
Great St. Helens, in which ſtands the church of the ſame name, is a handſome large court on the eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet within, well inhabited; and is made more agreeable by the rows of trees round the churchyard in the centre.

Little St. Helens adjoining is another large court, with ſeveral good timber houſes in it. It was formerly a convent of black nuns founded in the reign of king Henry III. the remains of which were purchaſed by the Leatherſellers company, where they have their hall, as will preſently be mentioned.

Following the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, without the wall is Devonſhire ſquare at the bottom of a narrow ſtreet called Devonſhire-ſtreet. Here was formerly a large houſe built by Jaſper Fiſher one of the ſix clerks in Chancery; whoſe fortune not being anſwerable to his houſe, it was called Fiſher's Folly. This houſe afterward belonged to the earl of Oxford, and laſtly to the counteſs of Devonſhire; whoſe name is ſtill preſerved to the ſtreet and ſquare built on the ſpot. The ſquare conſiſts of good buildings, inhabited by merchants, and perſons of wealth: in the middle ſtands a gilt Mercury upon a pedeſtal carved with other figures on each ſide, and aſcended by three ſteps, incloſed with iron rails.

For Noorthouck's History of London 1772.





The Parish Church of St Ethelburga, within Bishopsgate.

BISHOPS GATE WARD WITHIN and WITHOUT

According to a New Survey.

The Parish Church of Gr. St Hellen.

BRITISH MUSEUM

About 300 yards north eaſt from this ſquare, was antiently a large cloſe called Taſſel cloſe; from its being planted with taſſels or teazels for the uſe of cloth-workers. This cloſe was afterward lett to the croſs-bow-makers, who uſed to exerciſe a game here of ſhooting at the popinjay. On the invention of gun powder and the decline of archery, it was ſurrounded with a brick wall, and ſerved as an Artillery ground, where the gunners of the Tower uſed weekly to fire with braſs pieces of cannon againſt a butt of earth: the laſt prior of St. Mary Spital granted over this Artillery ground for thrice 99 years for the exerciſe of great and ſmall artillery; and hence this ground became ſubject to the Tower. King Henry VIII. gave the company a charter which was afterward confirmed by queen Elizabeth; and in 1622 an armoury was erected in it, containing 500 ſetts of arms. The company at length grew ſo numerous that this ground was too ſmall for them; and when they removed to the preſent Artillery ground, this ſpot was diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Old Artillery ground. It is now occupied by Duke ſtreet and Stuart-ſtreet; which compoſing one of the Tower liberties, the inhabitants are under the Tower juriſdiction.

On the weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without the wall, is a ſtreet and ſeveral courts known by the general name of Old-Bethlehem or Bedlam: here formerly ſtood a priory, founded A. D. 1246, by Simon Fitzroy, alias Fitzmary, ſheriff of London, for the ſupport of a community of brothers and ſiſters that wore a ſtar upon their outer garments; and dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. At the diſſolution of monaſteries, Henry VIII. gave this houſe to the city of London, who converted it to an hoſpital for the cure of lunatics. In the year 1569, Sir Thomas Rowe, lord mayor, cauſed about an acre of ground belonging to the hoſpital, to be incloſed within a brick wall; as a common burial ground for the uſe of ſuch pariſhes as had not convenient grounds of their own *. The inconvenient ſituation of this hoſpital, with its incapacity to receive the number of unhappy objects that offered, proved the occaſion of erecting a building in the neighbourhood better adapted to the purpoſe. Old Bethlehem the principal ſtreet has of late been much improved in its buildings.

On the ſpot where Greſham college ſtood in Broad-ſtreet, is now erected a large uniform convenient ſtone fronted building for the Exciſe office; which was removed hither from the Old Jewry †. It conſiſts of three ſtories; ſo that there are four extenſive ranges of offices for clerks in the ſeveral departments of the Exciſe; for the ready finding of which, the buſineſs tranſacted in the reſpective rooms is expreſſed over the doors. This office is conducted by nine commiſſioners whoſe ſalaries are 1000*l.* each; who have under them a great number of ſubordinate officers and clerks both within and without the houſe. Theſe receive the produce of exciſe on beer, ale, and ſpirituous liquors; on tea, coffee, and chocolate; on malt, hops, ſoap, ſtarch, candles, paper, callicoes, gold and ſilver wire, vellum, parchment, hides and ſkins, plate, and wheel carriages, collected all over England; and pay it into the exchequer. For the collecting, ſurveying, &c. of which monies, and things exciſeable, they have

Exciſe Office.

* *Vid.* p. 133 *ante.*

† *Vid.* p. 132, 439, 440. *ante.*

an incredible number of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, ſtationed within certain diſtricts, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loſs in the duties of exciſe. Before the commiſſioners are tried all frauds committed in the ſeveral branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commiſſioners of appeal for a re-hearing.

London Work-houſe.

On the weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate ſtreet without, is the London workhouſe; a large commodious building, eſtabliſhed for the relief and employment of the poor, and the puniſhment of vagrants and diſorderly perſons. A corporation for this purpoſe was erected by the houſe of commons in 1649, by the name of the preſident and governors for the poor of the city of London and liberties thereof. After the reſtoration, the inſtitution was formed by the full legiſlative authority *; and the governors were conſtituted a body corporate, with a common ſeal. The lord-mayor for the time being was appointed preſident; the corporation was allowed to purchaſe lands or tenements to the annual value of 3,000*l.* and the common-council were impowered to rate the reſpective wards, precincts, and pariſhes of this city, for the ſupport of this workhouſe.

The ſeveral pariſhes formerly paid 1s. a week for each child they had in the workhouſe, beſide their aſſeſſments: but, at Michaelmas, in 1751, the governors came to a reſolution, that no more children paid for by the pariſhes to which they belong ſhould be taken into the houſe: and it has been further reſolved, that only ſuch children ſhall be taken in as are committed by the magiſtrates of the city, found begging in the ſtreets, pilfering on the keys, or lying about in glaſs-houſes, and uninhabited places. They are dreſſed in ruſſet cloth, with a round badge upon their breaſts, repreſenting a poor boy and a ſheep, with this motto, *God's providence is our inheritance.* And when arrived at a proper age, the boys are bound out apprentices, to trades or ſea ſervice; and the girls placed in honeſt families.

In another part, called the Keeper's ſide, are confined beggars and vagrants, who have no honeſt means of ſupport; and lewd women taken up in the ſtreets, who are kept to hard labour, in beating of hemp and waſhing of linen. All of which are not only ſupported, but in caſe of ſickneſs, and other accidents, have advice, phyſic, aud ſurgery, *gratis.* Since Ludgate priſon has been pulled down, the debtors, citizens of London, are impriſoned here, in apartments allotted for that purpoſe.

Leather-ſeller's hall.

Between Great and Little St. Helens but properly in the latter, ſtands Leather-ſeller's-hall, being part of the old nunnery before mentioned; which was purchaſed by the company from the crown; and notwithſtanding its antiquity, it may be ſaid to vie with moſt of the halls in London, for neatneſs and convenience; for a magnificent ſcreen adorned with ſix columns of the Ionic order, and for a ceiling of fretwork.

There are three pariſh churches in this ward.

Church of Great Helens.

In Great St. Helens is the pariſh church of the ſame name, ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Helen the mother of Conſtantine the Great. The

* Stat. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 12.

The patronage of this church appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for one Ranulph, about the year 1180, granted it to the dean and canons of St. Paul's, by whom it was ſome time after granted to William, ſon of William, the Goldſmith, who founded the priory of St. Helen; on the prioreſs and nuns of which he conferred the advowſon thereof, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their convent in 1539, when it came to the crown. Edward VI. in the year 1551, granted the advowſon to Nicholas, biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors; which was confirmed by queen Mary in the year 1553. But it having been ſince re-granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's they now collate to the vicarage.

This church eſcaped the fire of London in 1666, and is a gothic ſtructure of the lighter kind, conſiſting of a plain body, with large windows. The tower was not built till the year 1669, and is wrought with ruſtic at the corners, crowned with a turret and dome, with a bell in it. In this church are ſeveral very curious monuments; particularly that of Francis Bancroft, one of the lord-mayor's officers, who having in a courſe of years amaſſed a very conſiderable fortune by oppreſſive means, left the principal part of it in truſt to the draper's company to found and maintain an alms-houſe and a ſchool, and to keep this monument in repair. He is embalmed, in a cheſt made with a lid having a pair of hinges without any faſtening; and a piece of ſquare glaſs in the lid juſt over his face. It is a very plain monument, almoſt ſquare; and has a door for the ſexton, on certain occaſions, to go in and clear it from duſt and cobwebs. The miniſter has twenty ſhillings for preaching a ſermon once a year in commemoration of Mr. Bancroft's charities; on which occaſion the alms-men and ſcholars attend at church, and are entertained with a good dinner.

St Ethelburg's church.

Near the corner of Little St. Helens, with the front to Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, is the church of St. Ethelburg; ſo called from its dedication to Ethelburga, the firſt chriſtian Saxon princeſs, daughter to Ethelbert king of Kent, the firſt chriſtian Saxon prince, and patron to Auſtin the monk, the Engliſh apoſtle. The advowſon, which is a rectory, was in the prioreſs and nuns of St. Helen, till the ſuppreſſion of their convent; when coming to the crown it was granted by queen Elizabeth to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, who have ever ſince collated and inducted to the living.

This church is very ancient, having eſcaped the fire of London: the body is irregular in the gothic ſtyle, with very large windows; and the ſteeple is a ſmall ſpire, on a low ſquare tower.

St. Botolph Biſhopſgate.

On the weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet juſt without the wall, and oppoſite to the north end of Houndſditch, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, which appears to be of very ancient foundation, dedicated to St. Botolph, an Engliſh Saxon Saint, who died about the year 680. But the firſt rector we have any account of was John of Northampton, who reſigned the ſame on the 4th of June 1323, at which time it was, and ſtill remains, in the gift of the biſhop of London. The old church, which was built of brick and ſtone, eſcaped the fire of London, but became ſo ruinous, that the pariſhioners thought it neceſſary

to apply to parliament to enable them to raiſe a new church: which was begun in 1725, and finiſhed two years after.

The preſent ſtructure is maſſy and ſpacious; the body is built with brick, and well enlightened, and the roof hid by a handſome baluſtrade. The ſteeple though heavy has a magnificent appearance; but it has been juſtly remarked that in the centre of the front under it, where every ſpectator would expect to find a principal entrance, he is ſhut out by a dead wall, and muſt enter the church by ſmall ſide doors *. Inſtead of a door, in the centre of the front is a large, plain, arched window, decorated at a diſtance with pilaſters of the Doric order. Over this window is a feſtoon, and above that an angular pediment: on each ſide is a door, crowned with windows, and over theſe are others of the port hole kind; above which riſes a ſquare tower, crowned with a dome, whoſe baſe is circular, and ſurrounded by a baluſtrade in the ſame form; by the ſide of which, on the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part riſes a ſeries of coupled Corinthian pillars, ſupporting other urns like the former, and over them riſes the orgive dome, crowned with a very large vaſe, with flames. The roof within-ſide is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of Corinthian columns ſupport both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, neatly adorned with fret work.

CHAP. IX.

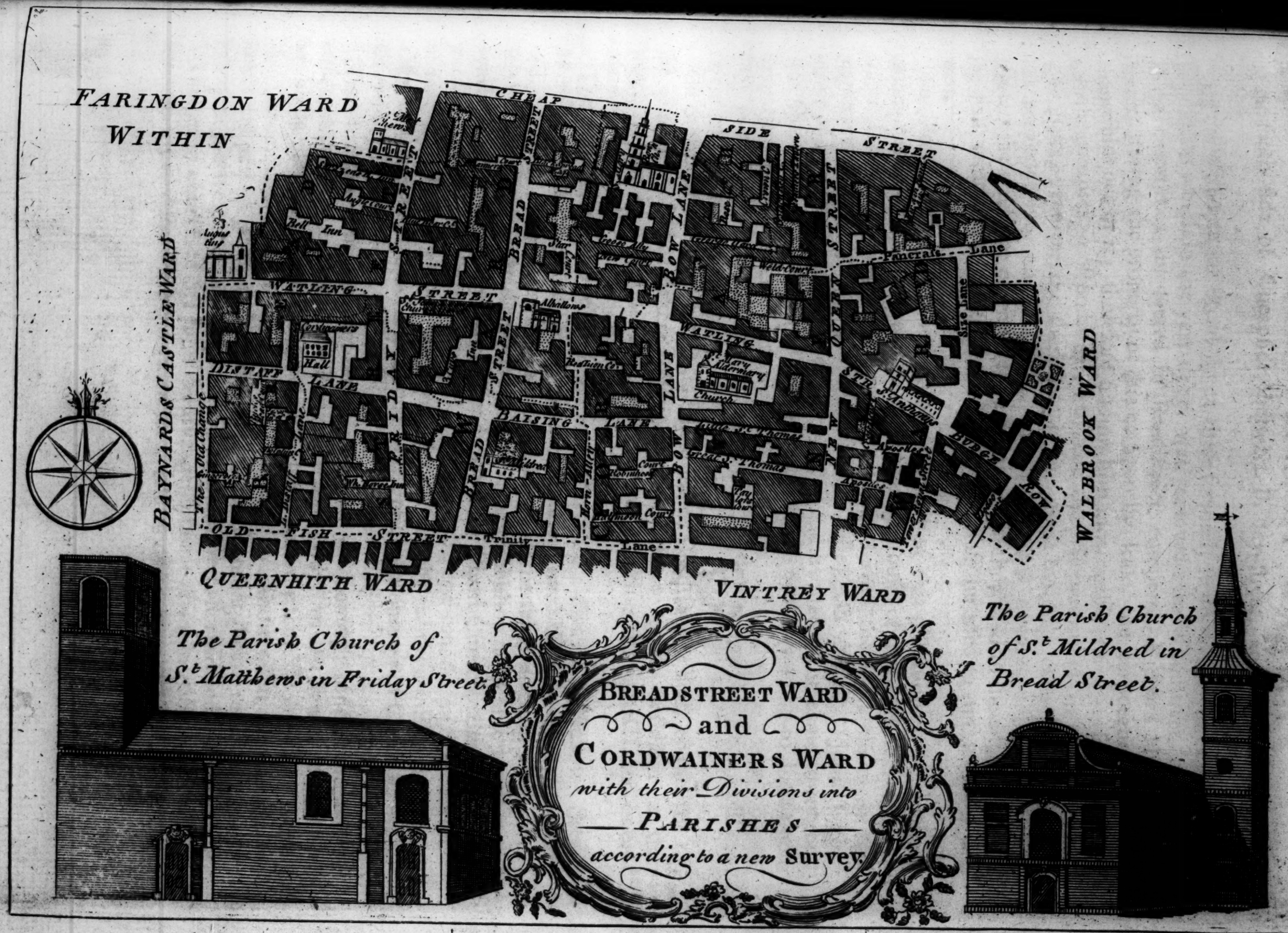
Bread-ſtreet ward.

THE ward of Bread-ſtreet is named from its principal ſtreet, which was antiently the bread market; for by the records it appears that in 1302, 30 Edw. I. the bakers of London were ordered to ſell no bread at their houſes but in the open market.

Boundaries. Bread-ſtreet ward is bounded on the north and north-weſt by the ward of Farringdon within; on the eaſt by Cordwainer's ward; on the ſouth by Queenhithe ward; and on the weſt by Caſtle Baynard ward. It begins in Cheapſide on the north, and runs on the ſouth ſide from where the ſtandard, to where the croſs formerly ſtood, then called Goldſmiths-row. It extends on the ſouth in Watling-ſtreet up almoſt to the houſe next to St. Auguſtin's church on the north ſide; on the ſouth ſide, up to the Old Change; and down the ſame at the eaſt ſide, by the weſt end of Maiden-lane, or Diſtaff-lane, to Knightrider-ſtreet, or, as that part is called, Old Fiſh-ſtreet; and all the north ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, till over againſt the Trinity church and Trinity-lane.

Principal ſtreets. This ward is divided into thirteen precincts, and the principal ſtreets and places are, Watling-ſtreet, Bread-ſtreet, Friday-ſtreet, Diſtaff-lane, Baſing-lane, with the eaſt ſide of the Old Change, from the corner of St. Auſtin's gate to Old Fiſh-ſtreet; the north ſide of Old Fiſh-ſtreet and Trinity-lane, with part of

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 17.


FARINGDON WARD
WITHIN
BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD
WALBROOK WARD
QUEENHITH WARD
VINTREY WARD
CHEAP
SIDE
STREET
BREAD
WATLING
BALSING
LANE
OLD
FISH
Trinity
Lane
DISTAFF
Hall
Inn
Church
Pancras
Lane
BUDGE
ROW
The Parish Church of
S.t Matthews in Friday Street.
The Parish Church
of S.t Mildred in
Bread Street.
BREADSTREET WARD
and
CORDWAINERS WARD
with their Divisions into
PARISHES
according to a new Survey.

BRITISH MUSEUM

of the ſouth ſide of Cheapſide, betwixt Friday-ſtreet, and St. Mary-le-Bow church.

On the weſt-ſide of Bread-ſtreet there formerly ſtood one of the city compters or priſons; which in the year 1555, was removed into Woodſtreet, on account of the enormities diſcovered in Breadſtreet compter. Richard Huſband the keeper, having the property of this compter by leaſe, the corporation could not remove him out of it; therefore finding him incorrigible on this ſecurity, they built the compter in Woodſtreet, and took the priſoners out of his cuſtody *. Bread-ſtreet Compter.

In Baſing-lane on the ſouth ſide is an antient building called Gerard's-hall, now converted into an inn. Tradition has handed down an abſurd ſtory that this was the reſidence of one Gerard a giant; and they uſed to ſhew a fir pole in the hall which reached to the roof, as the ſtaff he uſed to run with in the wars. Gerard's-hall inn.

But Stow furniſhes the moſt probable hiſtory of this old building: according to him it is erected on the remains of a manſion houſe of the ancient family of Giſors, ſome of whom for ſeveral generations ſerved the chief offices in the magiſtracy of this city: it was in thoſe days called Giſor's-hall. John Giſor, mayor of London, was owner of it in 1245, and by deſcent it came to another John Giſor in 1386, who made a feoffment of it. So that we are to look upon the preſent appellation of Gerard's-hall to be no other than a corruption of Giſor's-hall. The old arched vault under this houſe ſupported by ſixteen pillars, are curious remains of antiquity.

On the north ſide of Great Diſtaff-lane ſtands Cordwainers hall, or the hall of the company of Shoemakers. This is a handſome brick building, in the principal room of which are two good pictures, of king William III. and queen Mary. Cord-wainer's hall.

There are at preſent two churches in this ward; that of Allhallows Bread ſtreet ſtands at the ſouth eaſt angle where Breadſtreet and Watling ſtreet interſect each other: it owes its name to its dedication to all the ſaints and to its ſituation. It is a rectory and a peculiar belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, conveyed to him in 1365, by the prior and chapter of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, in return for favours conferred on them. It is an ancient foundation, the regiſter of the rector thereof giving Walter de Sonnebres the rectory of this church in 1284, to which he had been preſented by the prior and chapter of Chriſt Church, Canterbury. Church of Allhallows Bread-ſtreet.

The old church being burnt down in the fire of London 1666, the preſent edifice was erected in 1684, conſiſting of a plain body, with a ſquare tower, 86 feet high, divided into four ſtages, with arches near the top. It is finiſhed with a baluſtrade, and four pinnacles at the corners. Within it is handſomely wainſcoted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, the ſounding-board veneered, a neat gallery at the weſt end, and a ſpacious altar piece well adorned and beautified.

The pariſh church of St. John the Evangeliſt burnt down in 1666, (and afterwards united to Allhallows) was a rectory, and ſtood on the eaſt ſide of Friday-ſtreet,

* *Vid.* p. 129, *ante*.

ſtreet, next Watling-ſtreet. It was founded about the ſame time as Allhallows, and was in the gift of the prior and chapter of Chriſt church, Canterbury, till they conveyed it, with the aforeſaid church, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

St. Mildred Bread-ſtreet.

On the ſame ſide of Bread-ſtreet, a little below Baſing-lane, is the pariſh church of St. Mildred Bread-ſtreet; ſo called from its dedication to Mildred, a Saxon ſaint, abbeſs of a monaſtery on the iſle of Thanet, and daughter to a prince of Weſt Anglia; and from its ſituation. It is a rectory, founded about the year 1300, by lord Trenchant, of St. Albans. But it had neither veſtry room nor church yard till 1428, when Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will gave a veſtry and church yard to the pariſhioners, and a parſonage houſe to the rector. After this church was burnt down in 1666, it had the pariſh of St. Margaret Moſes united to it, and has been rebuilt in a very handſome manner in 1683. The front is built of free-ſtone; the other parts of brick. The roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with Purbeck ſtone. Within there is a neat wainſcot gallery at the weſt end, and the pulpit is enriched: the altar-piece is handſomely adorned; and the communion table ſtands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble.

The patronage of St. Mildred being in the family of the Criſps baronets, and that of St. Margaret Moſes being in the crown; they preſent alternately to the united livings.

CHAP. X.

Bridge ward within.

THIS ward receives its name from London bridge which forms a part of it; and when the bridge was lined with houſes on each ſide, three of the 14 precincts into which the ward was divided, were on the bridge. It is bounded on the ſouth by Southwark and the river Thames; on the eaſt by Billingſgate ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; and on the weſt by Candlewick and Dowgate wards.

ries.

From the end of the bridge on the Southwark ſide of the river, it extends northward up Gracechurch ſtreet to the corner of Lombard-ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet, including the greateſt part of the alleys and courts on the eaſt ſide, and on the weſt ſide all the alleys, courts and lanes in Thames-ſtreet, on both ſides to New-key, part of Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane.

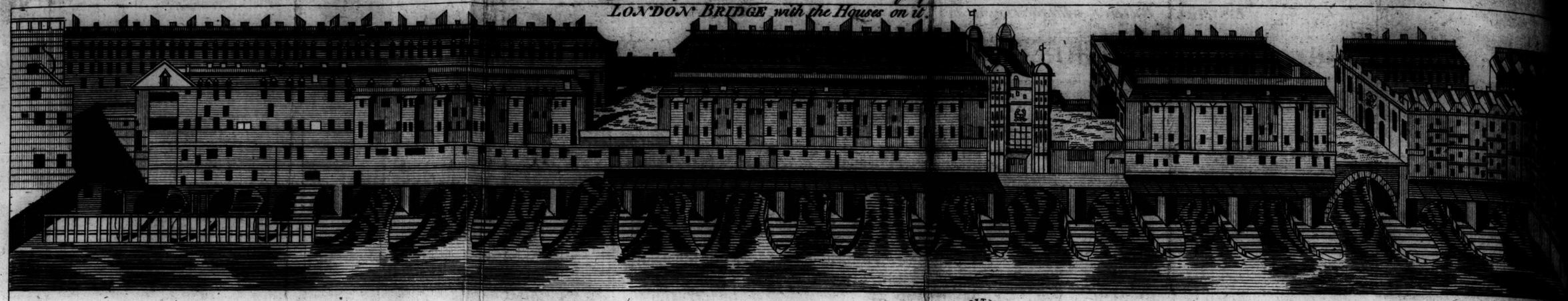
London bridge.

The principal object in this ward is the bridge, which admits of two deſcriptions, the one of the ſtate in which it ſtood for many centuries, and the other as it now appears under its late reparation.

This bridge was firſt determined on in the year 1176; and the direction of it was entruſted to Peter, curate of Colechurch, a celebrated architect of that age;

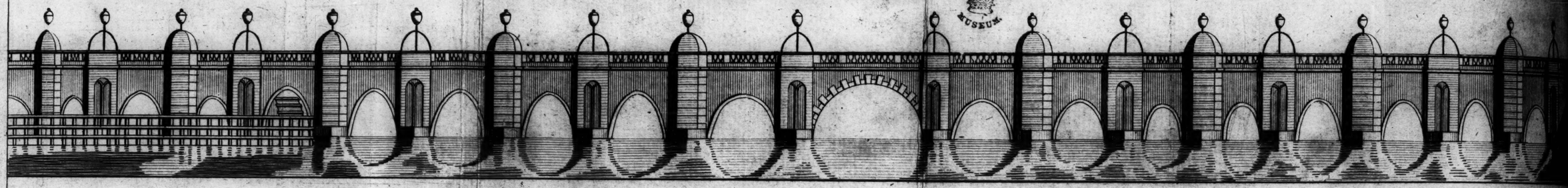
Engraved for Noorthouck's History of LONDON.

LONDON BRIDGE with the Houses on it.

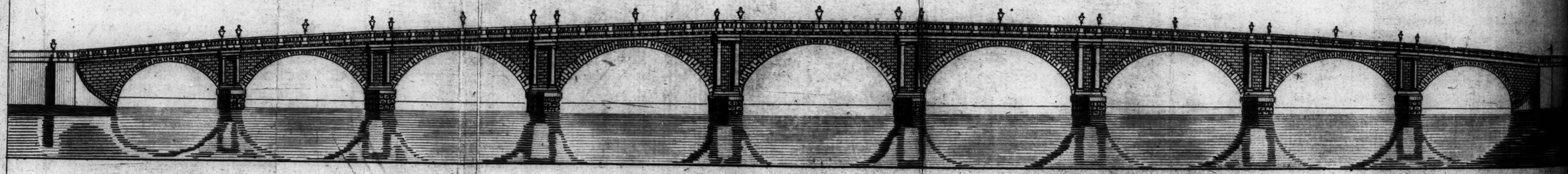


LONDON BRIDGE as re-edified.

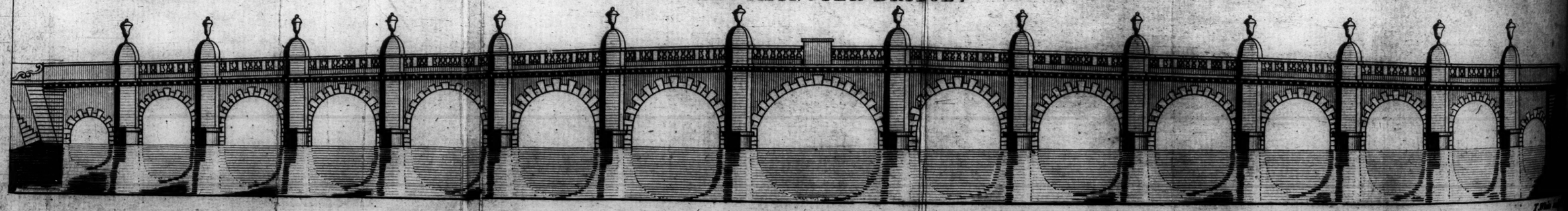
BRITISH MUSEUM



BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



as has been mentioned in the hiſtory *. To what is there ſaid deſcriptive of London bridge may now be added, that it appears difficult to account for the motives of building habitations on ſo ſtrange, ſo inconvenient, and ſo perilous a ſpot as on each ſide a public bridge over a wide river! and at a time when *terra firma* was not rendered precious by aſſiduous agriculture, or by a land tax. Yet ſo it was, the bridge was loaded with wooden houſes, which reduced the paſſage over to a narrow ſtreet of 20 feet wide; and in this crouded ſtate it remained for 500 years! That the abſurdity below might correſpond with that above, the paſſage under the arches was contracted by enormous platforms, built round the decaying piers, called ſterlings; which dammed up the water ſo much that at the return of the tide, the river above the bridge is nearly five feet higher than it is below. So that during the ebb, the water through every arch forms ſo many cataracts; pouring down with a tremendous roar, and whirling round on the lower ſide in foaming eddies, as ſoon as diſengaged from the confinement. Advantage was taken of this waterfall in the reign of queen Elizabeth †, to ſupply the neighbouring parts of London and Southwark with water, by fixing water wheels in the arches next the London ſide of the bridge: and the preſervation of theſe water works has ever ſince been thought a ſufficient objection to the reſtoring a free paſſage to the current; though the navigation through the bridge is ſo dangerous, that ſcarcely a week paſſes without the loſs of lives in theſe artificial ſtreights. At the time when it became neceſſary to add the ſterlings in order to preſerve the foundations of piers, it would have been wiſer to have taken the bridge down and built a new one upon more correct principles. The money expended in thoſe prepoſterous additions, with the annual ſums laid out in ſupporting them, excluſive of the laſt enormous charge, would have been more than ſufficient to have reared a new fabric. It has often been ignorantly aſſerted, that the arches of the bridge were originally conſtructed in the preſent manner, to reſtrain the ebbing of the tide, and preſerve the navigation of the river above the bridge; and that if the arches were widened, the tide would ebb away ſo faſt, that there would be ſcarcely any navigation above the bridge a little after high water. But had theſe objectors once conſidered, that the river is navigable far above the reach of the tide, they would never have thought of advancing ſo weak an argument ‡.

By virtue of an act of parliament, the houſes in 1758 were at laſt taken away §, the bridge was widened, and a handſome foot pavement was made on each ſide, guarded with ſtone baluſtrades. Below, two of the middle arches were thrown into one ſemicircular arch, by taken up the pier between them: but by injudiciouſly drawing up the piles originally driven there, the current waſhed away the ſoil ſo much as to endanger the two piers on each ſide. For the ſecurity of the bridge therefore an immenſe quantity of ſtones was thrown into the river under the new arch, to preſerve the foundation; but even this precaution has not cleared up all doubts of its ſafety. In fact, a new bridge, as before obſerved, was abſolutely neceſſary, and ſhould have been built inſtead of repairing

* *Vid.* p. 31, *ante.*
† *Vid.* p. 137, 440, *ante.*
‡ Gwynn's London and Weſtm. Improved p. 120.
§ *Vid.* p. 385, 390.

the old one; which, beſide the preſervation of many lives, would have reflected honour on the city of London, improved the navigation of the river, and been a noble and uſeful ornament. Inſtead of which an immenſe ſum of money has been thrown away, the bridge itſelf is left a greater nuſance than it was before, (owing to the prodigious rapidity of the ſtream under the great arch) with this additional aggravation, that it will very probably be continually calling in the aid of quackery, and remain a continual expence and reproach to the preſent age, which by no means deſerve ſuch treatment *.

Monument. On the eaſt ſide of Fiſh-ſtreet hill, in a ſmall ſquare open to the ſtreet, ſtands that noble pillar deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and built to perpetuate the remembrance of the burning of London in 1666; emphatically called the *Monument*. This is juſtly eſteemed the nobleſt modern column in the world; and may in ſome reſpects vie with the moſt celebrated of antiquity, which are conſecrated to the names of Trajan and Antoninus. Nothing indeed can be more ridiculous than its ſituation, excepting the reaſon aſſigned for it; for had it been raiſed where Cheapſide conduit ſtood, it would have been as effectual a memorial of the misfortune it is deſigned to record; it would have added an inexpreſſible beauty to the viſta, and would have received as much as it gave †.

This column, which is 24 feet higher than Trajan's pillar at Rome, is built of Portland ſtone, of the Doric order and fluted. Its altitude from the ground is 202 feet; the greateſt diameter of the ſhaft or body of the column is 15 feet; the ground plinth, or bottom of the pedeſtal is 28 feet ſquare; and this pedeſtal is 40 feet high. Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompaſſing a cone 32 feet high, ſupporting a blazing urn of gilt braſs ‡. Within is a large ſtair-caſe of black marble, containing 345 ſteps, each ten inches and a half broad, and ſix inches thick §.

The weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is adorned with curious emblems by the maſterly hand of Mr. Cibber, father to the late Poet Laureat, Colley Cibber; in which the eleven principal figures are done in *alto*, and the reſt in *baſſo relievo*. That to which the eye is particularly directed is a female, repreſenting the city of London, ſitting in a languiſhing poſture on a heap of ruins. Behind is Time, gradually raiſing her up; and at her ſide, a woman, repreſenting Providence, gently touches her with one hand, while, with a winged ſcepter in the other, ſhe directs her to regard two goddeſſes in the clouds; one with a cornucopia, denoting plenty, the other with a palm branch, the emblem of peace. At her feet is a bee-hive, to ſhew that by induſtry and application the greateſt misfortunes may be overcome. Behind Time, are citizens exulting at his endeavours to

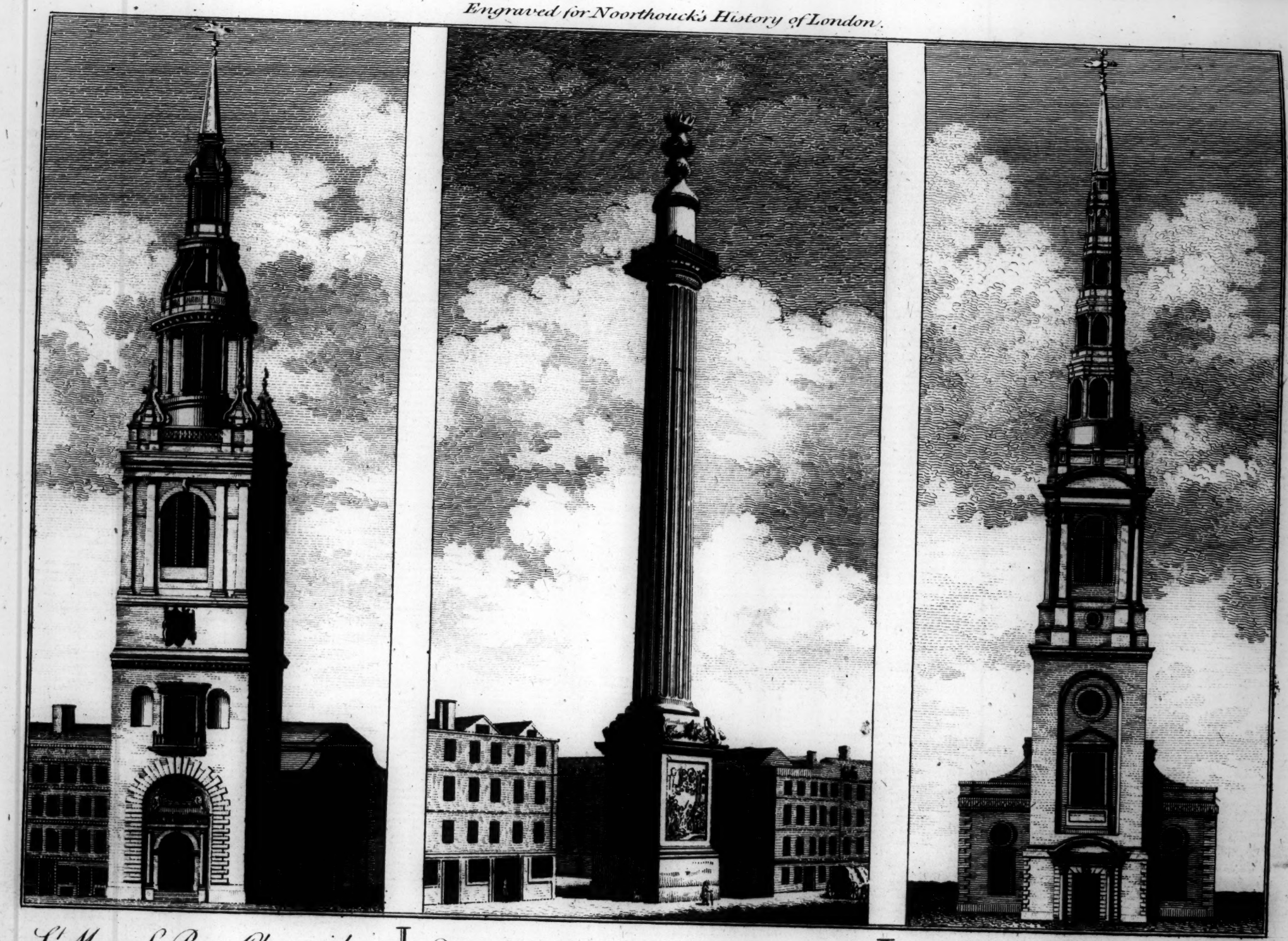
* Gwynn *ut ſupra*.

† Ralph's Critical Review of the Public Buildings of London and Weſtminſter, 2d edition, p. 6.

‡ In the place of this urn, which was ſet up contrary to Sir Chriſtopher's opinion, was originally intended a coloſſal ſtatue in braſs, gilt, of King Charles II. as founder of the new city; after the manner of the Roman pillars, which terminated with the ſtatues of their Cæſars, or elſe a figure erect of a woman crowned with turrets, holding a ſword and cap of maintenance, with other enſigns of the city's grand[illegible] and re-erection.

§ Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who was no leſs an aſtronomer than an architect, is ſaid to have built the Monument hollow, that it might ſerve as a tube to diſcover the parallax of the earth, by the different diſtances of the ſtar in the head of the dragon, from the zenith at different ſeaſons of the year: but finding it was liable to be ſhaken by the motion of the coaches and carts almoſt conſtantly paſſing by, he laid that thought aſide. *Biogr. Dict. art. Wren.*

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.



S.t Mary Le Bow Cheapside. | *The Monument on Fish Street Hill.* | *S.t Brides Church Fleet Street.*

BRITISH MUSEUM
BRITISH MUSEUM
BRITISH MUSEUM

to reſtore her; and beneath, in the midſt of the ruins, is a dragon, the ſupporter of the city arms, who endeavours to preſerve them with his paw; ſtill farther, at the north end, is a view of the city in flames; the inhabitants in conſternation, with their arms extended upward, and crying for aſſiſtance. Oppoſite the city, on an elevated pavement, ſtands the king, in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; who approaching her, commands three of his attendants to deſcend to her relief: the firſt repreſents the Sciences, with a winged head and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding Nature in her hand with her numerous breaſts ready to give aſſiſtance to all: the ſecond is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a ſquare and pair of compaſſes in the other: the third is Liberty waving a hat in the air, and ſhewing her joy at the pleaſing proſpect of the city's ſpeedy recovery. Behind the king ſtands his brother, the duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the riſing city, and a ſword in the other for her defence. The two figures behind him are Juſtice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion; and under the pavement, in a vault, appears Envy gnawing a heart: in the upper part of the back ground, the re-conſtruction of the city is repreſented by ſcaffolds and unfiniſhed houſes, with builders at work on them.

The inſcriptions on the other ſides of the baſe of this column are copied and tranſlated below *.

* The north and ſouth ſides of the pedeſtal have each a Latin inſcription, one deſcribing the deſolation of this city, and the other its reſtoration. That on the north ſide runs thus:

"Anno Chriſti CIↃDCLXVI. Die 11. Nonis "Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII inter- "vallo (quæ eſt hujuſce columnæ altitudo) erupit "de media nocte incendium, quod vento ſpirante "hauſit etiam longinqua, &c. partes per omnes "populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore "incredibili. XXCIX templa, portas, præto- "rium, ædes publicas, ptochotrophia, ſcholas, "bibliothecas, inſularum magnum numerum, domus "CCIↃↃOOO OOOCC, vicos CD, abſumpſit: "de XXVI regionibus, XV funditus delevit, alias "VIII laceras & ſemi-uſtas reliquit. Urbis cadaver "ad CIↃXXXVI jugera, hinc ab arce per Thameſis "ripam ad templariorum fanum, illinc ab euro "aquilonali portus ſecundum muros ad foſſæ fletanæ "caput, perrexit; adverſus opes civium & fortunas "infeſtum, erga viros innocuum, ut per omnia "referret ſupremam illam mundi exuſtionem. Velox "clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit civita- "tem florentiſſimam, & nullam. Tertio die, cum "jam evicerat humana conſilia & ſubſidia omnia, "cœlitus, ut par eſt credere, juſſus ſtetit fatalis ignis "& quaquaverſum elanguit."

Tranſlated.

In the year of Chriſt 1666, the ſecond day of September, eaſtward from hence, at the diſtance of 202 feet, (the height of this column) about midnight, a moſt terrible fire broke out, which, driven on by a high wind, not only waſted the adjacent parts, but alſo places very remote, with incredible noiſe and fury: it conſumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public ſtructures, hoſpitals, ſchools, libraries, a vaſt number of ſtately edifices, 13,200 dwelling-houſes, 400 ſtreets; of 26 wards, it utterly deſtroyed 15, and left 8 others ſhattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the Tower by the Thames ſide to the Temple church, and from the north-eaſt gate along the city wall to Holborn-bridge. To the eſtates and fortunes of the citizens it was mercileſs, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things reſemble the laſt conflagration of the world. The deſtruction was ſudden; for in a ſmall ſpace of time the ſame city was ſeen moſt flouriſhing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counſels and endeavours in the opinion of all, as it were by the will of Heaven it ſtopped, and on every ſide was extinguiſhed."

The inſcription on the South is as follows.

"Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. "Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementiſſimus, miſeratus "luctuoſam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam "tum ruinis, in ſolatium civium & urbis ſuæ orna- "mentum providit, tributum remiſit, preces ordinis "& populi Londinenſis retulit ad regni ſenatum, "qui continuo decrevit, ut publica opera pecunia "publica, ex vectigali carbonis foſſilis oriunda, in "meliorem formam reſtituerentur; utique ædes ſacræ

"& D.

Fiſhmonger's-hall.

About 150 yards weſt of London bridge, in Thames-ſtreet, but with a back front to the river, is Fiſhmonger's-hall; a handſome capacious edifice of brick and ſtone. The front entrance is from Thames-ſtreet, by a paſſage, that leads into a large ſquare court, paved with flat ſtones, and encompaſſed by the great hall, the court-room, and other grand apartments, with galleries. Theſe are of an handſome conſtruction, and are ſupported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. The back-front, or that next the Thames, has a grand double flight of ſtone ſteps, by which we aſcend to the firſt apartments from the wharf. The door is adorned with Ionic columns, and theſe ſupport an open pediment, in which is a ſhield, with the arms of the company. The windows are ornamented with ſtone caſes, the quoins of the building are wrought with ruſtic; and in the whole of this front there is a great deal of ſolid beauty *. Within is the ſtatue of Sir William Walworth, Knt. fiſhmonger, who, when he was lord-mayor, ſlew Wat Tyler †.

At

" & D. Pauli templum a fundamentis omni magnifi-
" centia extruerentur; pontes, portæ, carceres novi
" fierent; emundarentur alvei, vici ad regulam re-
" ſponderent, clivi complanarentur. aperirentur an-
" giportus, fora & macella in areas ſepoſitas elimina-
" rentur. Cenſuit etiam, uti ſingulæ domus muris
" intergerinis concluderentur, univerſæ in frontem
" pari altitudine conſurgerent, omneſque parietes ſaxo
" quadrato aut cocto latere ſolidarentur; utique
" nemini liceret ultra ſeptennium ædificando immo-
" rari. Ad hæc lites de terminis orituras lege lata
" præſcidit; adjecit quoque ſupplicationes annuas,
" & ad æternam poſterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.
" Feſtinatur undique, reſurgit Londinum, majore
" celeritate an ſplendore incertum: unum triennium
" abſolvit quod ſeculi opus credebatur."

Tranſlated.

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a moſt gracious prince, commiſerating the deplorable ſtate of things, whilſt the ruins were yet ſmoaking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes, and referred the petitions of the magiſtrates and inhabitants to the parliament, who immediately paſſed an act, that public works ſhould be reſtored to greater beauty with public money, to be raiſed by an impoſition on coal; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, ſhould be rebuilt from their foundations, with all magnificence; that bridges, gates, and priſons ſhould be new made, the ſewers cleanſed, the ſtreets made ſtrait and regular, ſuch as were ſteep levelled, and thoſe too narrow made wider, markets and ſhambles removed to ſeparate places. They alſo enacted, that every houſe ſhould be built with party walls, and all in front raiſed of equal height, and thoſe walls all of ſquare ſtone or brick, and that no man ſhould delay beyond the ſpace of ſeven years. Moreover, care was taken by law to prevent all ſuits about their bounds. Alſo anniverſary prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the memory hereof to poſterity, they cauſed this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is reſtored; but whether with greater ſpeed, or beauty, may be made a queſtion. Three years time ſaw that finiſhed, which was ſuppoſed to be the buſineſs of an age.

The Eaſt ſide of the pedeſtal has an inſcription, expreſſing the times in which this pillar was begun, continued, and brought to perfection. The words are theſe:

" Incepta
Richardo Ford, Eq;
prætore Lond.
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.
perducta altius
Geo. Waterman, Eq. præ.
Roberto Hanſon, Eq. præ.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. præ.
Roberto Viner, Eq. præ.
Joſepho Sheldon, Eq. præ.
perfecta
Thoma Davis, Eq. præ.
urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII."

In one line continued round the baſe of the pedeſtal, under the above inſcriptions, are theſe following words in Engliſh.

" This pillar was ſet up in perpetual remembrance of
" the moſt dreadful burning of this proteſtant city,
" begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of
" the popiſh faction in the beginning of September,
" in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the car-
" rying on their horrid plot for extirpating the pro-
" teſtant religion, and Old Engliſh Liberty, and in-
" troducing popery and ſlavery."

This inſcription, upon the Duke of York's acceſſion to the crown, was immediately eraſed; but ſoon after the revolution it was reſtored again.

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 99.

† *Vid.* p. 78, *ante*.

At the north eaſt corner of London bridge, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Magnus, ſo named from its dedication to St. Magnus, who ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor Aurelian, in the city of Cæſarea, for the chriſtian religion. The patronage of this church was anciently in the abbots and convents of Weſtminſter and Bermondſey, who preſented alternately, till the general ſuppreſſion of monaſteries; when coming to the crown, queen Mary, in 1553, granted it to the biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains. St. Magnus church.

The old church ſuffered in the general conflagration in 1666; and when rebuilt, was made the parochial church for this and the pariſh of St. Margaret, New Fiſh-ſtreet; the monument now occupying the ſpot where the church of St. Margaret once ſtood. The patronage of this living was formerly in the abbot and convent, and biſhop of Wincheſter, but falling to the crown was granted to the biſhop of London with the former.

The church of St. Magnus was rebuilt in 1676, but it was ſome years after that the ſteeple was added. It is a ſpacious and maſſy ſtone building, yet well ornamented. The corners have ruſtic quoins, the body is enlightened by tall arched windows, over each of which is a cornice, ſupported by ſcrolls; and between theſe is a cherub over the center of each window. At the weſt end coupled pilaſters riſe, on each ſide the door, from a plain courſe, and ſupport a pediment. The roof is hid by a kind of Attic courſe, from which the tower riſes ſquare and plain; and from this the dial, which is richly but heavily ornamented projects over the ſtreet. The courſe above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilaſters of the Ionic order, ſupporting an open work in the place of a baluſtrade, with large urns at the corners, of an uncommon ſhape. From within this open work riſes the lanthorn, which alſo has Ionic pilaſters, and arched windows in all the intercolumniations. The dome reſts upon theſe pilaſters; and on its crown is placed a piece of open work, like that which ſurrounds the baſe of the lanthorn. On this is raiſed the turret, which ſupports the fane. Here is a peal of ten bells.

When the houſes were taken away from London bridge, the weſt end of this church interfered with the foot way: the tower was therefore cleared of ſo much of the body of the church as incloſed it on each ſide, and a foot paſſage was opened under the ſteeple; which was eſteemed a hazardous undertaking, but by prudent care was ſafely compleated.

At the ſouth weſt corner of Fenchurch-ſtreet ſtands the pariſh church of St. Bennet Graſs, or Grace-church; ſo termed from its dedication to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the graſs or herb market, which was antiently kept before the weſt door of the church. It is a rectory, which has all along been in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. The ancient church was greatly damaged by the fire of London in 1666, and was rebuilt in 1685, moſtly of ſtone, with a very high ſpire on the tower: it was made the parochial church for this and the pariſh of St. Leonard Eaſtcheap, which is annexed to it. The patronage of St. Leonard was antiently in the prior and convent of Canter- St. Bennet Grace church.

bury,

bury, at preſent in the dean and chapter of that ſee; who, with the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, preſent in turn to the united livings.

This is a very regular, convenient, and handſome church; built without the great articles of expence, columns, and porticos; but from the juſtneſs of its proportions, and regularity of all its parts, ſuperior to many, in which ignorant extravagance has laviſhed immenſe ſums. It is ſmall, but well proportioned; the length is only 60 feet, and the breadth juſt half that meaſure: the height of the roof within is 32, but on the outſide a plain cornice and baluſtrade raiſe it conſiderably higher, and better proportion it to the ſteeple, which is 149 feet high. The ſteeple is compoſed of a ſpire and dome, raiſed upon a ſubſtantial ſquare tower, which is a juſt continuation of the body to which it is united *.

CHAP. XI.

Bridge-ward without.

THIS ward, as well as that of Bridge-ward within, takes its name from London bridge, as being beyond or without the bridge. By the ward of Bridge without, is intended the borough of Southwark; which came under the juriſdiction of the city by charter and by purchaſe †. But though the charter of Edward VI. expreſſes that all and ſingular the inhabitants of Southwark ſhall be under the magiſtracy and government of the mayor and officers of London, as the citizens and inhabitants of the ſaid city be and ought to be; and that the ſaid mayor, &c. ſhould have the ſame juriſdiction in Southwark as in London; yet the juſtices of Surrey are nevertheleſs ſuffered to maintain an exerciſe of their authority in this borough; for the ward is only nominal, and ſends no members to the court of common-council. The ſenior alderman of London, who is termed *father of the city*, is therefore removed to this ward as an honourable *ſinecure*, which releaſes him from the fatigue of ward buſineſs.

The borough of Southwark being properly no part of the city of London, the deſcription of it does not belong to this place; it is therefore reſerved for a diſtinct book.

CHAP. XII.

Broad-ſtreet ward.

THIS ward is denominated from Broad-ſtreet, a principal ſtreet in it, and ſo diſtinguiſhed before the great fire of London, as being one of the wideſt ſtreets then within the walls.

This

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 28. † *Vid.* Appendix, No. XXV. XXXII. and XL.

BROAD STREET & CORNHILL WARDS, Divided into Parishes, according to a NEW SURVEY.

The Turkish Church of S.t Christophers in Threadneedle Street.

The Turkish Church of S.t Bennet Fuckers Hithe in Thames Street.

The Turkish Church of S.t Bartholomew belonging the Royal Exchange.

BISHOPS GATE WARD.

COLE-MAN STREET WARD

LONDON WALL

BISHOPS GATE STREET

BROAD STREET

THREAD NEEDLE STREET

LOTHBURY

CORN HILL

TRHRADNEEDLE STREET

Bank

Royal Exchange

Tower Royal

Grocers Hall

Drapers Hall

Bishopsgate Street

Lombard Street

Poultry

Bartholomew Lane

Token House

Alhallows on the Wall

Wormwood Street

Great Winchester Street

Great Wolchurch Street

Cornhill

Gracechurch Street

Leadenhall Street

Threadneedle Street

Old Jewry

Princes Street

Broad Street

Throgmorton Street

Austin Friars

Austin Friars Court

Austin Friars Square

Austin Friars Street

Austin Friars Yard

Austin Friars Passage

Austin Friars Court

Austin Friars Square

Austin Friars Street

Austin Friars Yard

Austin Friars Passage

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London, 1773.

Front View of the **Bank** *of* **England** *in Threadneedle Street; including* **St Christopher's Church**, *and the Tower of* **St Bartholomew's**, *behind the Royal Exchange.*

J. Collyer sculp.

This ward is bounded on the north and eaſt by Biſhopſgate-ward, on the ſouth by Cornhill-ward and Wallbrook-ward, and on the weſt by Coleman-ſtreet-ward. It is divided into ten precincts; and extends from the eaſt corner of Helmet or Croſs-keys court in Wormwood-ſtreet, in the north-eaſt, to the iron-gate over the common-ſewer, near the back gate of Bethlehem-hoſpital in London-wall, in the north-weſt; from the eaſt corner of Allhallows church on London-wall, where New-Broad-ſtreet begins, in the north, to the iron grate over the common-ſewer, under the eaſt end of St. Margaret's church in Lothbury, in the ſouth weſt; up Pig-ſtreet to the pump facing St. Bennet Fink's church in the ſouth; and from the pump, near the north-eaſt corner of St. Martin Outwich's church-wall in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in the ſouth-eaſt, to Scalding-alley in the Poultry, now called St. Mildred's court, which is the ſouth weſt extremity. Within theſe limits are included, Threadneedle-ſtreet, both ſides; Bartholomew-lane; Princes-ſtreet, almoſt as far as Catharine court on the eaſt ſide; both ſides of Lothbury, from the grate eaſtward; Throgmorton-ſtreet, Pig-ſtreet, and Broad-ſtreet, both ſides; Wincheſter-ſtreet, Auguſtine-friars, and Wormwood-ſtreet, as far as Helmet-court, in the eaſt; ſo much of London-wall as extends from the north-weſt corner of Old-Broad-ſtreet to the grate near Bethlehem back gate, with the alleys and courts on the ſouth ſide, as far as Swan-alley in Little Bell alley, Coleman-ſtreet pariſh.

Boundaries.

Principal ſtreets.

In Threadneedle ſtreet behind the Royal Exchange, but rather to the weſtward, cloſe to St. Chriſtopher's church, ſtands the Bank of England, which was built in 1732; the buſineſs of the company until that time having been tranſacted in Grocer's-hall. This is a grand ſtone building in a good ſtile, only too heavily decorated with weighty ornaments *. The original front next Threadneedle-ſtreet is about 80 feet in length, of the Ionic order, raiſed on a ruſtic baſement. Through this front is a grand gate that opens into the court-yard, and leads into the great hall. This is of the Corinthian order, with a pediment in the middle. The top of the building is adorned with a baluſtrade and handſome vaſes, and in the face of the above pediment is engraved in relievo, the company's ſeal, viz. Britannia ſitting with her ſhield and ſpear, and at her feet a cornucopia pouring out fruit. The hall within this building is 79 feet long and 40 feet broad, wainſcotted about eight feet high, with a fine fretwork ceiling, and is adorned with the ſtatue of king William III. in a niche at the upper end.

Bank of England.

Behind this is another quadrangle, with an arcade on the E. and W. ſides thereof; and on the north ſide is the accomptant's office, which is 60 feet long and 28 feet broad. Over this and the other ſides of the quadrangle are handſome apartments, with a fine ſtair-caſe, adorned with fret-work; and under it are large vaults, with ſtrong walls and iron gates, for the preſervation of the caſh and bullion.

Conſiderable additions have lately been made to this edifice. All the adjoining houſes on the eaſt ſide to Bartholomow lane, and thoſe occupying the weſt ſide of that lane almoſt to Lothbury, have been taken down, and their place ſupplied

* Ralph's Review of Public Buildings, 2d. edit. p. 8.

plied with offices for the ſeveral departments of the national funds. Theſe offices have the advantage of being all on the ground floor, and are elegantly finiſhed both without and within; but are nevertheleſs open to conſiderable objections. The ſtreet view preſents a range of fluted columns in pairs, with arched intervals between, which point out where windows ought to be placed, inſtead of being filled up as they are with dead ſtone. This fault is more than meer matter of opinion, being much more perceptible within, where the offices are all ſupplied with light from ſmall glaſs domes in the roof. Theſe lantherns throwing the light down perpendicularly, the reflection from the white paper of the books is too direct to the eyes of the clerks, a circumſtance which is much complained of by them.

Theſe new offices compoſe one wing of the original front; an intention being ſaid to be formed of taking down St. Chriſtopher's church, which by the late opening of Threadneedle-ſtreet is deprived of great part of its pariſh; and to erect another wing correſponding with that now finiſhed. How far ſo extenſive a plan may anſwer the vaſt expence it will call for to compleat it, is a queſtion proper for the conſideration of thoſe who are immediately concerned: an indifferent ſpectator cannot view this expanded fabric without comparing it with the growth of the public debts negociated there; and trembling more for the ſafety of the one than of the other.

The Bank was eſtabliſhed in 1694 *, and is under the management of a governor, deputy governor, and 24 directors, who are annually elected by ballot, at a general court of proprietors: the poſſeſſion of 4000*l.* capital ſtock is the qualification for a governor, 3000*l.* for a deputy governor, 2000*l.* for a director; and the proprietor of 500*l.* enjoys a vote in the general court. Theſe courts are to be held ſtatedly four times a year; or oftener on the demand of nine members.

All that triangular range of houſes in the front of the Bank, which divided the weſt ends of Cornhill and Threadneedle-ſtreet, which formed the weſt ſide of Caſtle-alley, and met in an angle at the end of the Poultry; have lately been taken down and handſomely rebuilt ſo as to open a wide ſtreet from the front door of the Bank into Cornhill, and to render Threadneedle-ſtreet and Cornhill more ſpacious and open at the angle that parts them. The houſes that part this Bank ſtreet from Caſtle-alley conſiſt of handſome ſhops; and the oppoſite ſide of this ſhort ſtreet is all occupied by the Sun Fire office. It would have been better if theſe two uniform ranges had been all the buildings erected in the place of thoſe taken down, and that the remaining ſpace had been left open: for the few houſes added on the weſt ſide of the Sun Fire office, though well built, ſtill run into a ſharp aukward angle that diſguſts the eye on approaching them from the Poultry.

Sun Fire office.

The Sun Fire office was projected by John Povey, about the year 1706, for inſuring houſes, merchandize and goods from fire, which, till then was never done. Povey having for ſome time carried on his project with ſucceſs, conveyed his

* *Vid.* p. 280, *ante*.

his right therein to certain purchaſers; who, by a deed of ſettlement of the 7th of April, Anno 1710, erected themſelves into a ſociety by the name of *The Sun Fire Office, for inſuring houſes, goods, wares, and merchandizes from loſs and damage by fire.* This ſociety not confining themſelves, like other offices, within the bill of mortality only, have extended their inſurance to all parts of the iſland.

TABLE *of* ANNUAL PREMIUMS *to be paid for* INSURANCES in the Sun Fire office.

Sums inſured.	Common inſurances.	Hazardous inſurances.	Doubly hazardous inſurances.
Any ſum			
From 100l. to 1000l.	2s. *per cent.*	3s. *per cent.*	5s. *per cent.*
From 1000l. 2000l.	2s. 6d. *per cent.*	4s. *per cent.*	7s. 6d. *per cent.*
From 2000l. 3000l.	2s. 6d. *per cent.*	5s. *per cent.*	

By common inſurances are underſtood all brick or ſtone buildings, not inhabited by the hazardous trades hereafter ſpecified, nor the goods hereunder mentioned: under that of hazardous inſurances are underſtood timber and plaiſter buildings, or goods and merchandize, called hazardous: and under the head of doubly hazardous, are to be underſtood all thatched timber, or plaiſter buildings, wherein hazardous goods, or trades are depoſited, or carried on. Hazardous trades and goods are, apothecaries, chymiſts, bread and biſket-bakers, ſhip and tallow-chandlers, ſtable-keepers, inn-holders and malt-houſes; hemp, flax, tallow, pitch, tar, turpentine, hay, ſtraw, fodder of all kinds, and corn unthraſhed.

To this office belong ſeveral firemen, and porters, to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing fires: and for the conveniency of the weſtern parts of the town, the ſociety have an office in Craig's-court, Charing croſs.

Pay office. At the north eaſt end of Great Wincheſter-ſtreet, but with the front in Broad-ſtreet, ſtands the Pay-office of the navy; which is kept in the remains of the marquis of Wincheſter's manſion-houſe, called Wincheſter-place, well adapted for the purpoſes of the ſaid office; but very old and plain. It is under the direction of a treaſurer and paymaſter, who pay for all the ſtores uſed in the royal navy, and the wages of thoſe that ſail in his majeſty's ſervice.

South-ſea houſe. At the north eaſt extremity of Threadneedle-ſtreet, where it enters Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, is ſituated the South-ſea-houſe. This houſe ſtands upon a large extent of ground; running backward as far as Old-Broad-ſtreet, facing St. Peter le Poor. The back front was formerly the Exciſe-office; then the South-Sea company's office; and hence is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Old South-ſea houſe. As to the new building, in which the company's affairs are now tranſ-

acted, it is a magnificent ſtructure of brick and ſtone, about a quadrangle, ſupported by ſtone pillars of the Tuſcan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle-ſtreet is large, plain, and of the Doric order; but the decorations about the door, and the central window over it, are remarked as much too elegant to correſpond with the ſtile of the reſt of the building. The walls are of a great thickneſs; the ſeveral offices are admirably diſpoſed; and the great hall for ſales, the dining room, galleries and chambers, are hardly to be equalled. Under all are arched vaults to preſerve every thing that is valuable from accidental fire.

The firſt erection of this company, and their extraordinary tranſactions in the year 1720, have already been related *: it remains to add, that notwithſtanding the terms of their charter, the company never carried on any conſiderable trade; and now they have no trade. Their capital is in the government's hands, for which they receive intereſt, and 8000l. per ann. out of the treaſury, toward the expence attending the management of their affairs; which is intruſted to a governor, ſub-governor, deputy governor, and 21 directors, annually choſen on the 6th of February, by a majority of votes. Such members of the company as have 1000l. in the capital ſtock in their own names, having one vote; ſuch as have 3000l. two votes; ſuch as have 5000l. three votes; and ſuch as have 10,000l. or more ſtock, four votes; and none above.

Drapers hall.

On the north ſide of Throgmorton-ſtreet ſtands the ſpacious and noble hall of the company of Drapers. This hall was built upon the ruins of a palace erected by Thomas Lord Cromwell in the reign of king Henry VIII. which, being forfeited to the crown by his attainder and execution, was purchaſed by the company of Drapers, who converted it into a hall for tranſacting the buſineſs of their corporation: that building being deſtroyed in the fire of London, the Drapers company built their preſent hall, which is a moſt elegant building, compoſing the four ſides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches, formed in a piazza round a ſquare court; and between each arch is a ſhield, mantling, and other fretwork. On the eaſt ſide is the common-hall, to which the aſcent is by a grand ſtaircaſe; and within it is adorned with a ſtately ſkreen and fine wainſcot. On the ſkreen, between the two doors, hangs the picture, a three-quarters length, of Henry Fitz-Alwine, a draper, and the firſt lord-mayor of London. At the north end of this room are the pictures, at full length and as big as life, of king William III. in his ſtadtholder's under his royal robes; and the pictures of king George I. and king George II. in their royal robes, as big as life. The other apartments are equally elegant, and in the room called the ladies chamber, where the company ſometimes treat their ladies with balls, there hangs a large beautiful chandelier of cut glaſs which was preſented to the company by Sir Joſeph Eyles.

At the north-weſt angle of the quadrangle there is a paved paſſage to the gardens belonging to this hall: over this paſſage, upon an arch built of brick and ſtone, is a ſtrong room, covered with a large back or ciſtern of water. This is the record room, where

* *Vid.* p. 299. 312, *ante.*

where the company keep their writings, books, and papers; and their plate, which, for quantity and workmanſhip, is ſaid to exceed all the ſervices of plate in other companies. The gardens are pleaſant and commodious; and are open every day except Sundays and rainy days, for the recreation of genteel company. The ground they occupy is very near upon a ſquare. The middle is incloſed with iron rails, and laid out in graſs beds, gravel walks, and borders of flowers; with a ſtatue of Flora in the center. Without the rails are fine ſpacious walks, kept in good order, and agreeably ſhaded with rows of lime trees. At the ſouth-weſt corner is a very handſome pavilion for the accommodation of company in hot weather.

By a great fire that happened in Throgmorton-ſtreet, May 8th, 1772, the front of Drapers-hall was almoſt deſtroyed; the company had the good fortune however to ſave Fitz Alwine's picture, with another of Mary queen of Scots and her infant ſon James I. their fine antique marble chimney piece, and their furniture: but loſt a grand lanthorn at the bottom of the hall ſtairs that coſt upward of 200*l.* There is no doubt but this hall will be quickly reſtored in a manner ſuitable to the opulence of ſo reſpectable a fraternity.

Merchant Taylors-hall.

At the eaſt end of Threadneedle-ſtreet on the ſouth ſide, ſtands the hall of the company of Merchant Taylors; in the front of which is a large handſome door-caſe, adorned with two demi-columns, whoſe entablature and pediment are of the compoſite order. The inſide is furniſhed with tapeſtry, containing the hiſtory of their patron, John Baptiſt, and though theſe hangings are old, they are curious and valuable. The great hall is ſo capacious, that it is better adapted for the reception of numerous aſſemblies, than any other in the city, and is therefore occaſionally uſed for ſuch purpoſes, particularly by the Eaſt-India company; and by the ſociety of free-maſons for their annual feaſts.

Carpenters hall.

Almoſt facing the eaſt end of Bethlehem hoſpital, and on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet called London-wall, ſtands Carpenters hall, in a court, to which there is an entrance by a large pair of gates. The building, though very old, and compoſed of timber and plaiſter, like many of the city halls before the fire of London, is not without its beauty and peculiar ornaments: and it enjoys an agreeable proſpect into Drapers gardens, which lie toward the ſouth.

Pinners hall.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of Great Wincheſter-ſtreet is Pinners or Pinmakers-hall; which is chiefly noted as a diſſenting meeting houſe, being lett to a congregation of Independents.

Allhallows London Wall.

There are ſix pariſh churches in this ward; in deſcribing which we ſhall begin at London-wall, where a little to the eaſt of Bethlehem hoſpital, ſtands the church of Allhallows London-wall. The time of founding this church is uncertain, but it is conjectured to be ſome time after the foundation of the priory of the Holy Trinity near Aldgate, in whoſe patronage this church was originally, and who preſented Thomas Richer de Sanſton thereunto in the year 1335. At the diſſolution of religious houſes under king Henry VIII. this church with the priory to which it belonged, were ſurrendered to the crown,

in whom the advowſon ſtill remains, the lord-chancellor or lord-keeper, for the time being, preſenting to it.

The old church eſcaped the fire of London in 1666; but was become ſo ruinous, that in 1765 the pariſhioners obtained an act of parliament to empower them to pull it down, together with the parſonage-houſe, and to enable them to raiſe money by annuities to rebuild it. The new church, which has been finiſhed ſome time, is built with brick and ſtone; and though plain, yet is very neat. It is ſomewhat longer than the old church, and the parſonage houſe is built at the north eaſt corner of the church-yard.

St. Peter le Poor church.

On the weſt ſide of Broad-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the back entrance to the South-ſea houſe, is ſituated the pariſh church of St. Peter le Poor. That this church is of ancient foundation is manifeſt from a regiſter of it in 1181. It was dedicated to St. Peter the apoſtle, and diſtinguiſhed from other churches of that name, by the addition of le Poor; either from the poor ſtate of the pariſh at the time of its foundation, or from the neighbouring priory of St. Auſtin, the brothers of which affected great poverty. It is ſuppoſed to have been rebuilt in 1540; and appears to have been a very mean edifice originally: in 1615 it was enlarged with the left wing, at the ſole expence of Sir William Garway, Knt. whoſe monument is to be ſeen in this church; and who expended 4000l. on this improvement. The pariſhioners, ſpirited up by this generous act, repaired the whole church, new built the ſteeple with a good gallery at the weſt end of the church, and new caſt and hung the bells, at the charge of 1587l.

This was the condition of St. Peter le poor at the time of the general conflagration of London, which it eſcaped: it is a mean gothic ſtructure, and is made more ſo by its untoward ſituation: for one of its corners being thruſt into the ſtreet, obſtructs the paſſage, and deſtroys the viſta. It is of conſiderable breadth in proportion to its length, being 54 feet long, and 51 broad; the height to the roof is no more than 23 feet, and the height of the tower and turret together 75 feet. The body is plain, the windows very large; and the dial is fixed to a beam, that is joined at one end to a kind of turret, and extends acroſs the ſtreet like a country ſign poſt. The tower riſes ſquare, without diminution, is ſtrengthened at the corners with ruſtic; and upon this is placed a turret, which conſiſts of ſtrong piers at the corners arched over, and covered with an open dome; whence riſes a ball, with a fane.

The advowſon of this church, which is a rectory, appears to have been all along in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

St. Martin's Outwich.

At the ſouth eaſt end of Threadneedle-ſtreet, the parochial church of St. Martin's Outwich forms the angle where it enters Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. It is dedicated to St. Martin, biſhop of Tours in France about the year 376. In the year 1325 John de Warren, earl of Surry, preſented to the living; but that earl dying without iſſue, and leaving his eſtates to the crown, the advowſon of this church was purchaſed by John Churchman in 1387, for William and John de Oteſwich. Theſe two brothers, by licence of king Henry IV. in the 6th year of his reign, gave the advowſon of this church, four meſſuages, and

17 ſhops, with the appurtenances, in the pariſh of St. Martin Oteſwich, &c. to the maſter and wardens of the taylors and linen-armourers, and to their ſucceſſors, in perpetual alms, to be employed for the help and relief of the poor brethren and ſiſters of the ſaid company. By virtue of which grant the merchant-taylors have the right of patronage to this church: and the addition of Oteſwich or Outwich has been made to diſtinguiſh this foundation from others of the ſame name.

This church, which was rebuilt about the year 1540, is one of the few that eſcaped the fire in 1666. It is an old gothic ſtructure, of the meaner ſtyle, 66 feet long, and 42 broad; the height of the roof 31 feet, and the height of the ſteeple 65 feet. The body is of brick, ſtrengthened at the corners by a maſſy ruſtic; the windows are large, of the coarſe gothic kind, and the top is ſurrounded with plain ſquare battlements. From the tower riſes an open, arched turret, ſupported by four piers; and from the dome riſes a fane. This church received ſo much damage by the fire in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet in 1765 *, that the turret and dome were entirely rebuilt.

St. Bennet Fink.

On the ſouth ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, a little to the eaſtward of the back of the Royal Exchange, is the church of St. Bennet Fink, vulgarly ſo called from its dedication to St. Benedict, an Italian ſaint, and founder of the order of Benedictine monks: it received the addition of Fink from its rebuilder, Robert Fink. It is of ancient foundation, and was originally a rectory, John de Aneſty being collated rector thereof before the year 1323. The patronage of this church, which was formerly in the family of the Nevils, coming to the crown, king Edward IV. gave it to the dean and chapter of Windſor; and the impropriation being in the dean and chapter, it is generally ſupplied by one of the canons who is licenſed by the biſhop of London.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected in 1673. The body is of an irregular form, enlightened by large arched windows, which reach to the roof. This is encompaſſed with a baluſtrade, and crowned with a lanthorn: a dome riſes upon the whole extent of the tower, and on its top riſes a turret. The church within has been much commended as a well judged piece of architecture; its elliptical figure being very convenient for an auditory. The church-yard was given to the pariſhioners as a free burial place without any expence.

St. Bartholomew behind the Change.

Behind the Royal-Exchange, at the ſouth eaſt end of the lane denominated from it, is the church of St. Bartholomew. This church is of ancient foundation; for in the year 1331, John de Tyerne was preſented to this living, on the death of John de Aldeburgh, the rector: and it was become ſo decayed in 1438, as to require to be rebuilt. It was burnt down in the great fire in 1666; and the preſent church aroſe in its place, and conſiſts of a very irregular body, with a tower crowned with arches, ſupported by columns of the Corinthian order. At the time of the reformation this living, then in the gift of the abbey of St. Mary of Grace, came to the hands of the crown, in which it ſtill remains.

* *Vid.* p. 435, *ante.*

St. Chriſtopher's Threadneedle ſtreet.

Between Prince-ſtreet and the front of the Bank in Threadneedle-ſtreet ſtands St. Chriſtopher's church, which is a rectory, founded by the noble family of the Nevils about the year 1368, and dedicated to St. Chriſtopher, a convert from paganiſm, and martyr for the Chriſtian faith under Decius the emperor. It was rebuilt of ſtone in 1506; and has ſtood to this time, with the help of neceſſary and ſubſtantial repairs: for the outward walls and the ſteeple withſtood the fire of London in 1666, the inſide only being conſumed. The body is well enlightened; and the tower is crowned with four handſome pinnacles; but it is altogether a very plain edifice. The biſhop of London has been the patron of this church for above 300 years.

Auſtin Friars church.

Beſide theſe parochial churches, there are two places of worſhip for foreign proteſtants which deſerve mention. The firſt of theſe is Auſtin Friars church, ſituated in the ſtreet to which it gives name behind Drapers hall. On this ſpot was a priory dedicated to St. Auguſtin, biſhop of Hippo in Africa, and founded for the Friars Eremites of that order, in the year 1253, by Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex. Theſe friars were of the mendicant ſort; and perhaps, becauſe they paſſed under the notion of Begging-friars, the adjacent pariſh church might have the name Poor added to it; as much as to ſay St. Peter's church, near the Begging-friars. The founder and his family built a very fair and capacious church, with a moſt complete ſteeple, ſmall, high, and ſtreight; which was an ornament to the city. But, after the diſſolution of the priory, the ſcite thereof, and the other buildings within its precincts, were granted away in parcels, by king Henry VIII. Edward VI. in the 4th year of his reign, granted all the church, except the choir, to a congregation of Germans, and other ſtrangers, who fled hither for the ſake of religion *, ordered it to be called *the Temple of the Lord Jeſus*; and ſeveral ſucceſſive princes have confirmed it to the Dutch, by whom it is ſtill uſed as a place of divine worſhip.

It is a large and ſpacious gothic edifice; ſupported by two rows of ſtone pillars. At the eaſt end are ſeveral ſteps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table with ſeats againſt the wall, and forms round, for the uſe of the holy communion: the windows on one ſide have painted on them in ſeveral places, the word *Jeſus Temple*. On the weſt end over the ſcreen is a library thus inſcribed, *Eccleſiæ Londino Belgicæ, Bibliotheca, extructa ſumptibus Mariæ Dubois* 1659; it contains ſeveral valuable manuſcripts, among which are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers. This church is ſerved by two miniſters, who adminiſter the ſacrament on the laſt Sunday in every month; and exchange churches every firſt Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation, for their adminiſtration of the Euchariſt; their own church in Threadneedle-ſtreet being too ſmall for them. The miniſters have good ſalaries, and the church provides a ſufficient ſubſiſtence for their widows.

This

* *Vid.* p. 125, *ante.*

This Walloon, or French proteſtant church ſtands on the north ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet oppoſite Finch-lane. It is founded upon the ruins of the hoſpital of St. Anthony, which had been a Jews ſynagogue, built about the year 1231, and converted into a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This hoſpital flouriſhed, raiſed a large free-ſchool, and built alms-houſes at the weſt end of the church for poor men. Amongſt other accounts of this hoſpital, Stow ſays, that he could remember that the overſeers of the markets in this city would take a ſtarved pig from the market people, and ſlitting its ear, would give it to this hoſpital; and that the proctors of St. Anthony's having turned it out into the ſtreets with a bell about its neck, the pig enjoyed the privilege of ranging the city without danger. If any perſon gave it bread or other food, it was natural for the animal to whine after him for more: whence aroſe the proverb, "That he follows me like a Tantony, or St. Anthony's, pig." When any of theſe pigs became fit for the ſpit, the proctor took it up for the uſe of the hoſpital. French church.

The deſtruction of this hoſpital is imputed to one Johnſon (a ſchoolmaſter here), who becoming a prebendary of Windſor, firſt diſſolved the choir, conveyed away the plate and ornaments, then the bells, and laſtly turned the poor out of the alms-houſes, lett out the premiſes for rent, and the church for a place of worſhip to the French proteſtants; who hold it of the dean and chapter of Windſor to this day. They perform divine ſervice in the French tongue, after the manner of the church of England. The old building being entirely deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent church was erected at the ſole expence of the French proteſtants: it is a ſmall, but neat place of worſhip, with a convenient veſtry at the ſouth-eaſt corner.

The particulars in this ward may be cloſed with ſome account of the Penny Poſt Office; which though it is not carried on in any particular building that attracts the eye, is nevertheleſs a moſt uſeful inſtitution for the ſpeedy conveyance of letters and ſmall packets not exceeding four ounces weight, to all diſtances within the metropolis and ten miles round at the eaſy charge of one penny paid at the delivery. A cuſtom has however been introduced of obliging perſons who live out of the bounds of London, Weſtminſter and Southwark, to pay a penny alſo on the receipt of a letter. The firſt eſtabliſhment of this ſcheme has already been related *; and the principal office uſed to be kept in St. Chriſtopher's alley, between that church and the Bank: but this alley having been taken in by the late enlargement of the Bank, it is now held in Throgmorton-ſtreet oppoſite to Bartholomew-lane. Penny-Poſt office.

This office is under the direction of the poſt maſters general; who appoint a comptroller, accomptant, receiver and comptroller's clerk and meſſengers. There are ſix ſorters, and eight ſubſorters of the letters, 74 meſſengers, or letter carriers, and 334 houſes within the bills of mortality appointed for receiving letters, which are divided among the offices following.

1. The

* *Vid.* p. 252, *ante.*

1. The chief office, in Throgmorton-ſtreet oppoſite Bartholomew lane.
2. The Weſtminſter office, in Coventry ſtreet.
3. The Hermitage office, in Queen-ſtreet Little Tower-hill.
4. The Southwark office, in St. Saviour's churchyard.
5. St. Clement's office, in Blackmore-ſtreet, Clare market.

Each of theſe has a number of villages and places under its particular direction; to and from which, letters are carried and returned at leaſt once in the day.

CHAP. XIII.

Candlewick-ward.

CANDLEWICK, Candlewick-ſtreet, or Candlewright-ſtreet-ward, as it is found in ancient records, takes its name from the ſtreet now called Cannon-ſtreet; formerly chiefly inhabited by candle-wrights, or makers of tallow and wax candles; a very profitable buſineſs in popiſh times when they conſumed great quantities of wax lights in the churches.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the north by Langbourn ward; on the eaſt by Bridge ward; on the ſouth by Bridge and Dowgate-wards; and on the weſt by Dowgate and Wallbrook wards. The principal ſtreets in this ſmall ward, are, the weſt end of Cannon-ſtreet, Great Eaſtcheap, and parts of ſome conſiderable lanes that run into them from the north and ſouth, as will appear by the plan. Great Eaſtcheap originally took its name from a market kept there, to ſerve the eaſt part of the city; which was afterward removed to Leadenhall. By the early account we have of Eaſtcheap-market, and its vicinity to the ferry, or Roman trajectus, over the Thames, there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe this to be the firſt, or one of the firſt markets in London. In this ſtate it continued for ſome ages, eſpecially for victuals; as may be collected from the ſong, called London Lick-penny, made by John Lydgate, a monk of Bury, in the reign of Henry V. *.

In

* This ſong was only referred to by Stow; but as it was ſuppoſed to point out the circumſtances of places in London at an early time, in the language and poetry of the age; the author took great pains to procure a copy of it, as a curioſity. Every year, by removing us farther from antient days, increaſes the difficulty of finding the periſhing remains of them; but that noble repoſitory of every thing relating to the hiſtory of mankind, the Britiſh Muſeum, at laſt afforded opportunity to give new exiſtence to this ſpecimen of old humourous deſcription.

"LONDON LYCKPENY.

" A Ballade compyled by Dan John Lydgate Monke
" of Berry, about yeres agoe; and now new-
" ly overſene and amended.

" To London once my ſtepps I bent,
" Where trouth in no wyſe ſhould be faynt;
" To Weſtmynſter ward I forthwith went
" To a man of law to make complaynt:
" I ſayd-fore Mary's love that holy ſaynt
" Pity the poore that would proceede;
" But fore lack of mony I cold not ſpede.

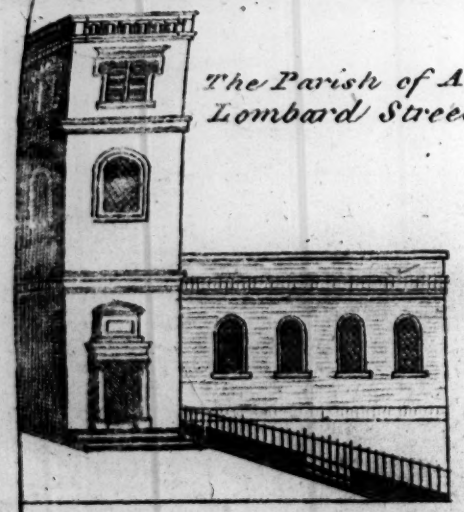
" And as I thruſt the preſe amonge,
" By froward chaunce my hood was gone,
" Yet for all that I ſtayd not longe
" Tyll at the kynge bench I was come:
" Before the judge I kneled anon
" And prayd hym for Gods ſake to take heede;
" But fore lack of money I myght not ſpede.

" Beneth them ſat clarkes a great rout,
" Which faſt dyd wryte by one aſſent;
" There ſtoode up one and cryed about
" Rychard, Robert, and John of Kent:
" I wyſt not well what this man ment,

" He

For Noorthouck's History of London 1773.

CANDLEWICK and LANGBORN WARDS,
With their Divisions into
Parishes,
according to a New Survey.



The Parish of Alhallows Lombard Street.

The Parish Church of Alhallows Staining Crutched Fryers.

CORNHILL WARD

BISHOPSGATE WARD

LIME STREET WARD

WALBROOK WARD

DOWGATE WARD

BILLINGSGATE WARD

TOWER WARD

LOMBARD STREET

CANNON STREET

GRACECHURCH STREET

FENCHURCH STREET

GT. EASTCHEAP

FISH STREET HILL

BRIDGE

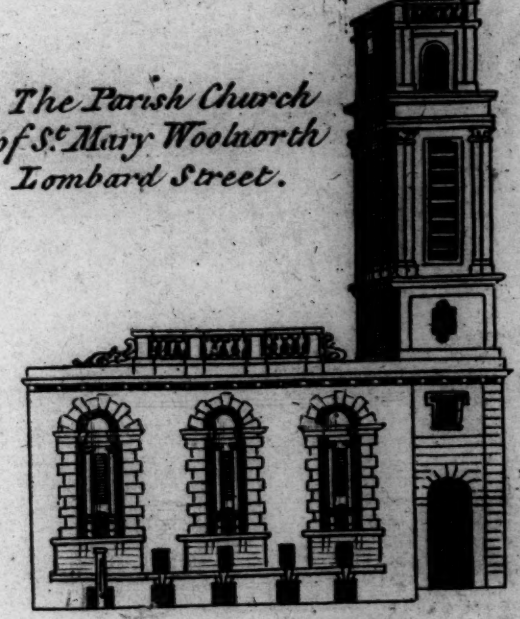
Alhallows Staining Churc

Cooper's Hall

St Mary Abchurch

the Monument

The Parish Church of St. Clements Eastcheap.



The Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnorth Lombard Street.

BRITISH MUSEUM

In this ſtreet is the Boar's-head tavern, the houſe that Shakeſpeare repreſents prince Henry indulging his frolics in, with Falſtaff and the reſt of his libertine companions; and which is ſaid to be the oldeſt tavern in London. Oldeſt tavern in London.

The only public buildings in this ward are the churches, which are theſe following. St. Mary Abchurch ſtands near the ſouth weſt end of Abchurch-lane, St. Mary Abchurch.

" He cryed ſo thycke there indede;
" But he that lackt mony myght not ſpede.

" Unto the common place I yode thoo,
" Where ſat one with a ſylken hoode;
" I dyd hym reverence for I ought to do ſo,
" And told my caſe as well as I coud,
" How my goods were defrauded me by falſhood;
" I gat not a man of his mouth for my meed,
" And for lack of mony I myght not ſpede.

" Unto the Rolls I gat me from thence,
" Before the clarkes of the chauncerye;
" Where many I found earnyng of pence,
" But none at all once regarded mee:
" I gave them my playnt uppon my knee,
" They lyked it well, when they had it reade;
" But lacking mony I could not be ſped.

" In Weſtmynſter-hall I found out one
" Which went in a long gown of Raye,
" I crouched and kneled before hym anon,
" For Maryes love of help I hym praye;
" I wot not what thou meaneſt gan he ſay;
" To get me thence he dyd me bede,
" For lack of mony I cold not ſpede.

" Within this hall neithere ryche nor yett poor
" Wold do for me ought although I ſhold dye;
" Which ſeing I gat me out of the doore,
" Where Flemynge began on me for to cry,
" Maſter what will you copen or by;
" Fyne felt hatts or ſpectacles to reede
" Lay down your ſylver, and here you may ſpede.

" Then to Weſtmynſter gate I preſently went,
" When the ſunn was at hyghe pryme;
" Cokes to me they tooke good entent
" And profered me bread with ale and wyne;
" Rybbs of befe both fat and ful fyne,
" A fayre cloth they gan for to ſprede,
" But wantyng mony I might not be ſpeede.

" Then unto London I dyd me hye,
" Of all the land it beareth the pryſe;
" Hot peſcods one began to crye
" Strabery rype and cherryes in the ryſte:
" One bad me come nere and by ſome ſpyce
" Peper and ſafforne they gan me bede
" But fore lacke of money I myght not ſpede.

" Then to the Chepe I began me drawne,
" Where mutch people I ſawe for to ſtande;
" One ofred me velvet ſylke and lawne,
" An othere he taketh me by the haunde,
" Here is Paris thred the fyneſt in the launde,
" I never was uſed to ſuch thyngs in dede
" And wanting mony I myght not ſpede.

" Then went I forth by London ſtone,
" Throughout all Canwyke ſtreet;
" Drapers mutch cloth me ofred anone
" Then comes me one cryd hot ſhepes feete;
" One cryde makerell ryſter grene, other gan greete
" One bad me by a hood to cover my head,
" But fore want of mony I myght not be ſped.

" Then I hyed me into Eſtchepe,
" One cryes rybbs of befe and many a pye;
" Pewter potts they clattered on a heape
" There was harpe, pype, and mynſtrelſye:
" Yea by cock, nay by cock, ſome began crye;
" Some ſang of Jenken and Julyan fore there mede,
" But fore lack of mony I myght not ſpede.

" Then into Cornhyll anon I yode,
" Where was much ſtolen gere amonge;
" I ſaw where honge myne own hoode,
" That I had loſt amonge the thronge:
" To by my own hood I thought it wronge
" I knew it well as I dyd my crede,
" But fore lack of mony I could not ſpede.

" The Taverner took mee by the ſleve,
" Sir ſayth he wyll you our wyne aſſay;
" I anſwered that can not mutch me greve,
" A penny can do no more then it may:
" I dranke a pynt and for it dyd pay,
" Yet ſore a hungred from thence I yede.
" And wantyng my mony I cold not ſpede.

" Then hyed I me to Belyngs gate,
" And one cryed hoo, go we hence;
" I prayd a barge man for God's ſake,
" That he would ſpare me my expence:
" Thou ſtepſt not here quo' he under ij pence,
" I lyſt not yet beſtow my almes dede;
" Thus lacking mony I could not ſpede.

" Then I conveyed me into Kent;
" For of the law wold I meddle no more,
" Becauſe no man to me took entent,
" I dyght me to do as I dyd before:
" Now Jeſus that in Bethlem was bore
" Save London, and ſend trew lawyers there mede
" For who ſo wants mony with them ſhall not ſpede.

" Explicit London Lyck penny."
Mſſ Harl. v. 367. p. 127, 126.

and is named from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, with the additional appellation of Ab or Upchurch, on account of its elevation in compariſon of the neighbouring ground toward the Thames; to diſtinguiſh it from the many other churches of the ſame name in this city. A church dedicated to St. Mary has ſtood here from very early times; and we find that in the year 1448, it was in the patronage of the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy's; but devolving to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth, ſhe granted the perpetual advowſon to Corpus Chriſti college in Cambridge, in whom it has continued to the preſent time.

The old church being conſumed by the fire in 1666, the preſent one was raiſed in its ſtead; to which is annexed the pariſh of St. Laurence Poultney, which church was ſo denominated from a college founded near it in the reign of Edward III. by John Poultney, who had been ſeveral times mayor of London; for a maſter, warden, 13 prieſts, and 4 choriſters. The preſent church of St. Mary Abchurch is of brick, ſtrengthened by ruſtic quoins of ſtone at the corners, with three windows on each ſide; the middlemoſt riſing higher and taking up the ſpace above, which is filled with round windows over the two ſmaller ones. The tower is ſquare, the corners ſtrengthened with ruſtic; and a large window in the center of each face, ornamented like the reſt. From the tower riſes a kind of dome: and upon its ſummit ſtands a plain ſpire, ſupported by a lanthern baſe.

St. Clement's, Eaſtcheap

Near the ſouth eaſt end of St. Clement's-lane ſtands the church of St. Clement's Eaſtcheap, which is dedicated to St. Clement, diſciple of St. Peter the apoſtle, and ordained biſhop of Rome in the year 93. It has the addition of Eaſtcheap, from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from other churches dedicated to the ſame ſaint. It was founded in or before the year 1332: and, before the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, was in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter. But queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, gave the advowſon thereof to the biſhop of London for ever; who now is the patron. This church is a rectory, it was burnt down in 1666, but rebuilt ſoon after; and the living is conſiderably augmented, by the pariſh of St. Martin's Orgar being annexed to it. It is a neat though plain ſtructure, having a ſquare tower finiſhed with a baluſtrade round the top.

St. Michael Crooked Lane.

The pariſh church of St. Michael Crooked lane, ſtands in St. Michael's lane, and at the corner of Crooked lane. It is of ancient foundation, for John de Borham, rector thereof, died in the year 1304. It is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel; but at firſt was a very ordinary building: all the grounds hereabout being then occupied and employed as ſlaughter grounds and lay-ſtalls by the butchers of Eaſtcheap market. John Loveken or Loufken, four times lord-mayor of London, obtained in 1366 a grant of the ground where theſe lay-ſtalls were, and built a handſome and capacious church thereon; which received conſiderable additions from the famous Sir William Walworth, lord-mayor, who had arrived to that wealth and dignity from being a menial ſervant to the ſaid Loveken. Walworth alſo founded a college in this church, for a maſter

and

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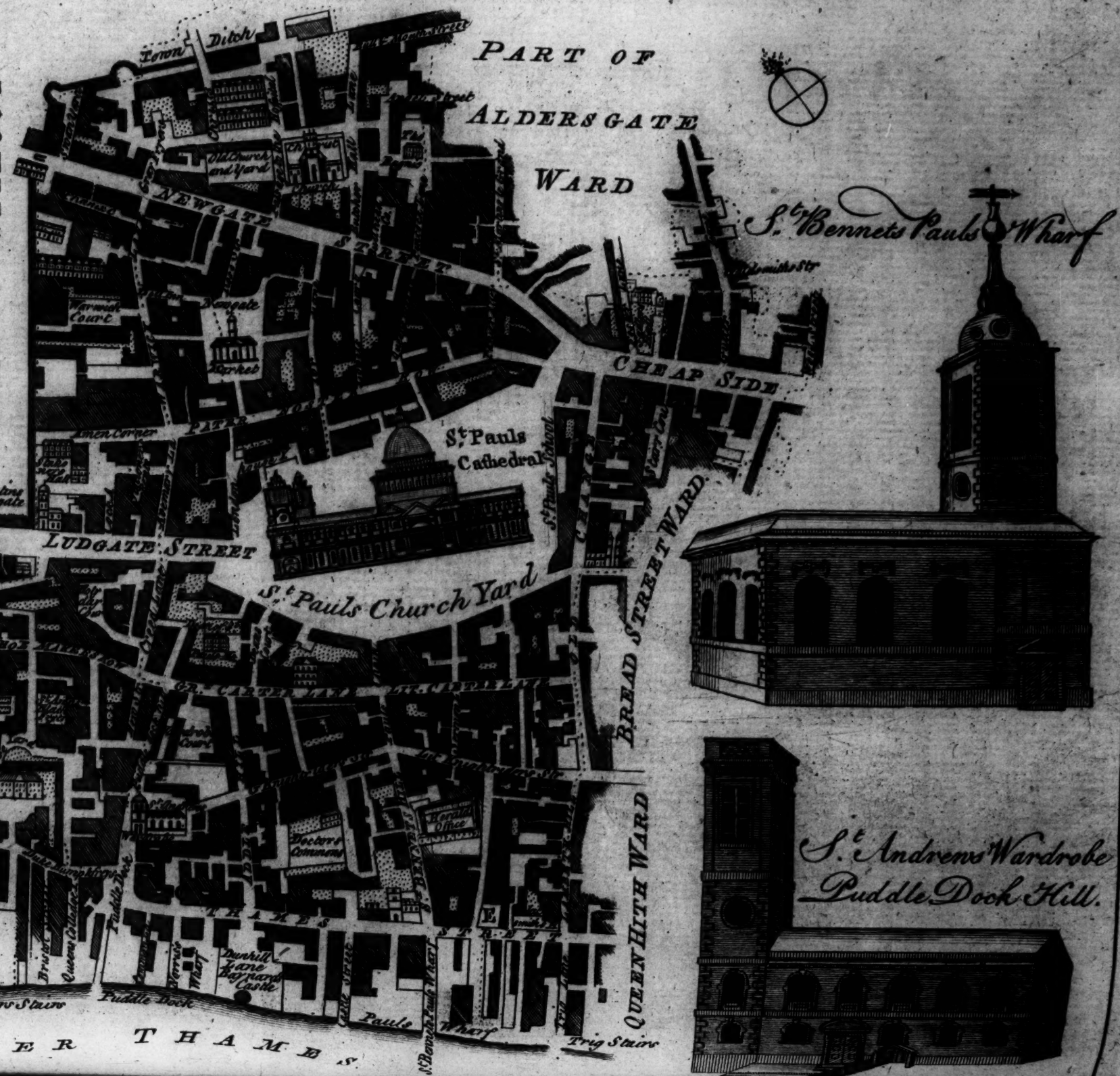
For Noorthouck's History of London.

BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD AND FARINGDON WARD WITHIN,

With their Divisions into Parishes, according to a New Survey.



and nine prieſts; ſettled his own new-built houſe adjoining, for the habitation of the ſaid maſter and prieſts for ever, and was buried in the north chapel by the choir. Robert March, a ſtock-fiſhmonger, gave two pieces of ground to be a church-yard; which was conſecrated in 1392.

The patronage of this church was of old in the prior and convent of Chriſt's church, Canterbury; but by ſome unrecorded means it fell into the hands of the archbiſhop, about the year 1408, and is one of the 13 peculiars in this city belonging to the ſee of Canterbury.

This church being entirely deſtroyed by the great conflagration in 1666, the preſent edifice ſupplied its place. It is a plain ſtone ſtructure, enlightened by a ſeries of large arched windows: the tower is at the weſt end, and is carried ſquare to a conſiderable height, the upper-moſt window in the centre of each face being ornamented with a head, and handſome feſtoons. From hence, inſtead of a baluſtrade, is a range of open work of the Gothic kind, with vaſes at the corners. From within this part the tower riſes circular, diminiſhing in three ſtages, with an open buttreſs riſing from each corner of the ſquare tower, to the top of the firſt ſtage; from this buttreſs a large ſcroll extends to the top of the ſecond, and a ſmaller to the top of the third ſtage: above this riſes a ſhort round ſpire of a peculiar kind, which ſwells out at the bottom, and then rounding off riſes a ſmall height, where it is terminated by a gilt ball and fane.

After the fire of London, the remains of the antient church of St. Martin Orgars, (ſo called from Ordgarus the founder) being found capable of repair, a body of French proteſtants, in communion with the epiſcopal church of England, obtained a leaſe of the tower and ruinous nave from the miniſter and churchwardens, and got it confirmed by parliament: in purſuance of which, the purchaſers erected a church for their own uſe; in which they continue to perform divine ſervice according to the rites of the Engliſh church.

CHAP. XIV.

Caſtle-Baynard ward.

History of Baynards caſtle.

THIS ward derives its name from an antient caſtle built on the bank of the Thames by a Norman baron of the name of Baynard, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. His grandſon forfeiting his barony for felony, this caſtle was granted to Robert Fitz Richard ſon of Gilbert earl of Clare; and through him deſcended to Robert Fitz Walter, who in 1303 acknowledged his ſervice to the city for his Caſtle of Baynard, before Sir John Blunt, mayor of London; and ſwore upon the Evangeliſts, that he would be true to the liberties thereof, and maintain the ſame, to his power, and keep the counſel of the ſame, &c. He was made banner bearer to the city; and in his civil capacity enjoyed a ſeigniory which was thus deſcribed.——"That is to ſay, the "ſaid Robert Fitz-Walter had a ſoke or ward in the city, where was a wall of

" the canonry of St. Paul, which led down, by a brewhouſe of St. Paul, to the " Thames, and ſo to the ſide of the mill which was in the water coming down " from Fleet-bridge, and went by London-wall betwixt the friars preachers and " Ludgate, and ſo returned by the houſe of the ſaid friars to the wall of the " canonry of St. Paul; that is all the pariſh of St. Andrew, which was in the " gift of his anceſtors by the ſaid ſeigniory," &c. This Robert died in the year 1305, leaving iſſue Walter Fitz-Robert, who had iſſue Robert Fitz-Walter; to whom the citizens of London, in the year 1320, acknowledged the right which they owed to him and his heirs for the Caſtle-Baynard. He died in the year 1325, and was ſucceeded by Robert Fitz-Robert Fitz-Walter, &c. How Baynard's-Caſtle, with the appurtenances, fell from the Poſſeſſion of the Fitz-Walters does not appear; but it may be ſuppoſed to have been ſeized by the crown during the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, as from the time of Henry VI. we find ſeveral of our princes lodged occaſionally there. It was afterward in the poſſeſſion of the earls of Pembroke; but this caſtle, as well as that of Montfitchet in the neighbourhood of it, have been long ſince pulled down and converted into wharfs and private buildings.

Boundaries of the ward.

The ward of Caſtle-Baynard is bounded on the eaſt by Queenhithe and Bread-ſtreet wards; on the ſouth by the river Thames; on the weſt and on the north by the ward of Farringdon-within.

Principal ſtreets.

The principal ſtreets comprehended within theſe limits are, the weſt end of Thames ſtreet, St. Peter's hill, Bennet hill, Addle hill, Puddle-dock hill, Knight-Rider ſtreet, Carter lane, St. Paul's chain, part of St. Paul's-church-yard, the eaſt ſide of Creed lane, Ave Maria lane, and Warwick lane, with the weſt end of Paternoſter row. Theſe ſtreets, including the ſeveral courts and alleys in them, are divided into ten precincts.

Heralds office.

On the eaſt ſide of St. Bennet's hill ſtands the college of arms called the Heralds office. This office was burnt in 1666, but the records and books were happily preſerved, excepting one or two. By the act for rebuilding the city, the edifice was to have been begun to be reſtored within three years after: the eſtimate amounted to 5000l. but the corporation, not having any money, petitioned his majeſty for a commiſſion to receive ſubſcriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl-marſhal; and, upon their report, was granted December the 6th, 1672. But the commiſſion directing the money ſo collected to be paid to ſuch perſons, and laid out in ſuch a manner, as the earl marſhal ſhould appoint, ſo diſguſted the officers, that it cauſed a coldneſs in them to promote the ſubſcription: therefore, though they had reaſon to hope for large contributions, little more than 700l. was raiſed. What ſums were farther neceſſary were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members. Sir William Dugdale built the north weſt corner at his own charge; and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, gave the profits of ſome viſitations, made by deputies appointed by him for that purpoſe, amounting to 530l. The houſes on the eaſt ſide, and ſouth eaſt corner, were erected upon a building leaſe, agree-

able

able to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building, incloſing a court as it now appears, and is one of the beſt deſigned and handſomeſt brick buildings in London: the hollow arch of the gateway is eſteemed a curioſity. In November, 1683, the college part of the building being finiſhed, the rooms were divided amongſt the officers according to their degrees, by agreement among themſelves, and afterward confirmed by the earl-marſhal; which apartments have been ever ſince annexed to their reſpective offices. The inſide of the lodgings were finiſhed, at different times, by the officers to whom they belonged.

The principal front of this college is, in the lower ſtory, ornamented with ruſtic, upon which are placed four Ionic pilaſters, that ſupport an angular pediment. The ſides, which are conformable to this, have arched pediments, that are ſupported by Ionic pilaſters. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour, a library, with houſes and apartments for the king's heralds and purſuivants.

This corporation conſiſts of thirteen members, viz. three kings at arms, ſix heralds at arms, and four purſuivants at arms: they are nominated by the earl-marſhal of England, as miniſters ſubordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent during their good behaviour. They are thus diſtinguiſhed.

Kings at Arms.	*Heralds.*	*Purſuivants.*
	Somerſet.	
Garter,	Richmond	Rouge Dragon,
Clarencieux,	Lancaſter,	Blue Mantle,
Norroy,	Windſor,	Portcullis,
	Cheſter,	Rouge Croix.
	York,	

However antient the offices of heralds may be, we have hardly any memory of their titles or names before Edward III. In his reign military glory and heraldry were in high eſteem, and the patents of the Kings at Arms to this day refer to the reign of king Edward III. The king created the two provincials, by the titles of Clarencieux and Norroy: he inſtituted Windſor and Cheſter heralds, and Bluemantle purſuivant; beſide ſeveral others by foreign titles. From this time we find the officers of arms employed abroad and at home, both in military and civil affairs; military, with our kings and generals in the army, carrying defiances and making truces, or attending tilts, tournaments, and duels; as civil officers, in negotiations, and attending our embaſſadors in foreign courts; at home, waiting upon the king at court and parliament, and directing public ceremonies.

In the fifth year of king Henry V. armorial bearings were put under regulation, and it was declared, that no perſons ſhould bear coat arms, that could not juſtify their right thereto by preſcription or grant; and from this time they were communicated to perſons, as *Inſignia Gentilitia*, and hereditary marks

marks of nobleſſe. About the ſame time, or ſoon after, this victorious prince inſtituted the office of Garter King of Arms; and at a chapter of the Kings and Heralds, held at the ſiege of Rouen in Normandy, on the fifth of January, 1420, they formed themſelves into a regular ſociety, with a common ſeal; receiving Garter as their chief. Their firſt charter of incorporation was however granted by king Richard III., who aſſigned them a proper office and reſidence; from which they were ejected by Henry VII. Edward VI. confirmed their antient privileges, but his premature death left the fulfilment of his intentions in their favour to his ſucceſſor Mary; who, at the interceſſion of Thomas duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl-marſhal, incorporated them again, and granted them all that capital meſſuage or houſe called Derby-place, ſituate in the pariſhes of St. Bennet and St. Peter, in a certain ſtreet leading from the ſouth gate of the cathedral church of St. Paul to a place called Paul's-wharf; as the ſame had been occupied by Sir Richard Sackville, Knt. and belonging to the eſtate of Edward earl of Derby, in as ample manner as the ſaid Edward earl of Derby poſſeſſed the ſame, or as it was then held by the queen.

The office of Garter king at Arms was inſtituted for the ſervice of the moſt noble order of the garter: and, for the dignity of that order, he was made ſovereign within the office of arms, over all the other officers ſubject to the crown of England; by the name of Garter king at Arms of England. By the conſtitution of his office he muſt be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all enſigns of arms uſurped or borne unjuſtly; and the power of granting arms to deſerving perſons, and ſupporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is likewiſe his office to go next before the ſword in ſolemn proceſſions, none interpoſing except the marſhal; to adminiſter the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the regiſter of the order, barons ſervice in the court, lodgings in Windſor caſtle, to bear his white rod, with a banner of the enſigns of the order thereon, before the ſovereign; alſo, when any lord ſhall enter the parliament-chamber, to aſſign him his place, according to his degree; to carry the enſigns of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the ſovereign ſhall enjoin relating to the order; with other duties incident to his office of principal king of arms. The other two kings are called Provincial Kings, who have particular provinces aſſigned them, which together comprize the whole kingdom of England; that of Clarencieux comprehending all from the river Trent ſouthwards, that of Norroy or North roy, all from the river Trent northward. Theſe kings at arms are diſtinguiſhed from each other by their reſpective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a ribbon, Garter's being blue, and the provincials purple.

The ſix heralds take place according to ſeniority in office. They are created with the ſame ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are inveſted with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered upon ſattin, not ſo rich as the kings, but better than the purſuivants, with a ſilver collar of SS: they are eſquires by creation.

The

The four purſuivants are alſo created by the earl-marſhal, when they take their oath of a purſuivant, and are inveſted with a tabard of the royal arms upon damaſk. It is the duty of the heralds and purſuivants to attend in the public office, one of each claſs together, by a monthly rotation.

Theſe heralds are the king's ſervants in ordinary, and therefore, in the vacancy of the office of earl-marſhal, have been ſworn into their offices by the lord-chamberlain. Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold the firſt Thurſday in every month, or oftener if neceſſary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices: each king having two voices.

All theſe officers, as was before obſerved, have apartments in the college, annexed to their reſpective offices. They have likewiſe a public hall, where the earl-marſhal occaſionally holds courts of chivalry. Their public library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry, public ceremonials, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities *.

Doctors Commons.

Fronting the Heralds-office is a paſſage into Doctors Commons; though the principal entrance is through a court in Knight-Rider ſtreet. This is properly a college for ſuch as ſtudy and practice the civil law: and where cauſes in civil and eccleſiaſtical caſes are tried under the biſhop of London, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The addition of commons is taken from the manner in which the civilians live here, commoning together, as in other colleges.

This college conſiſts of two ſquare courts, chiefly inhabited by doctors of the civil law.

The cauſes cognizable by the civil and eccleſiaſtical law are theſe: blaſphemy, apoſtacy from chriſtianity, hereſy, ſchiſm; ordinations, inſtitutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine ſervice, matrimony, divorces, baſtardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, delapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, adminiſtrations; ſimony, inceſts, fornications, adulteries, ſolicitation of chaſtity; penſions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, and other things, reducible to thoſe heads.

The civil and eccleſiaſtical law courts are various:

Court of Arches.

1. The Court of Arches, which is the higheſt court under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; it takes its name from Bow-church, in which this court firſt ſat for the diſpatch of buſineſs. Here all appeals are directed in eccleſiaſtical matters within the province of Canterbury. The judge of this court is ſtiled the dean of arches, becauſe he holds a juriſdiction over a deanery in London, conſiſting of thirteen pariſhes, exempt from the biſhop of London's juriſdiction.

Prerogative court.

2. The Prerogative court: ſo denominated from the prerogative of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who can here try all diſputes that ariſe concerning the laſt wills of perſons within his province, who have left goods to the value of 10*l.* within

* Theſe particulars relating to the college of heralds, are the ſubſtance of the account given by Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; Garter king at Arms, to Mr. Maitland.

within the dioceſe of London, or to the amount of 5 *l.* in any other dioceſe. In this court is a judge, ſtiled *Judex curiæ prerogativæ Cantuarienſis*; and a regiſter, in whoſe office are depoſited all original wills; which are here proved, and adminiſtration taken: under him are a deputy and ſeveral clerks.

Court of Faculties. 3. The court of Faculties and Diſpenſations; which can empower any one to do that which in law he could not otherwiſe do, viz. to marry without the publication of banns; to ſucceed a father in an eccleſiaſtical benefice; to hold two or more benefices, incompatible; &c. agreeable to act of parliament *. The chief officer of this court is ſtiled *magiſter ad facultates*.

Court of Admiralty. 4. The court of Admiralty; erected in the reign of king Edward III. and in former times kept in Southwark. This court belongs to the lord high admiral of England, and takes cognizance of the death of any perſon murdered on the high ſeas. Here alſo are cognizable all matters relating to ſeamens wages, &c. The judge of this court muſt be a civilian, and is called *Supremæ curiæ admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens judex*. This court is held in the hall of Doctors Commons, where the other civil courts are kept; except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at ſea; on which cauſes the admiralty court ſits at the ſeſſions houſe in the Old Bailey.

Court of Delegates. 5. The court of Delegates. This is the higheſt court for civil affairs, to which appeals are carried from the ſpiritual courts; for upon aboliſhing of the papal power by Henry VIII. it was enacted by parliament †, that no appeals ſhould from thence forward be made to Rome; but in default of juſtice in any of the ſpiritual courts, the party aggrieved might appeal to the king in his court of chancery, upon which a commiſſion under the great ſeal ſhould be directed to ſuch perſons as his majeſty ſhould think fit to nominate. Theſe commiſſioners, to whom the king thus delegates his power, generally conſiſt of noblemen, biſhops, and judges, both of the common and civil law; and as this court is not fixed, but occaſional, theſe commiſſioners, or delegates, are varied at the pleaſure of the Lord Chancellor, who appoints them.

Cauſes are managed in theſe courts by advocates and proctors.

The advocates are ſuch as have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law, and are retained as counſellors or pleaders. Theſe muſt firſt, upon their petition to the archbiſhop, obtain his *fiat*; and then they are admitted by the judge to practiſe.

The proctors, or procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients, make themſelves parties for them, and draw up and give pleas, or libels, and allegations in their behalf; produce witneſſes, prepare cauſes for ſentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. They act by virtue of the archbiſhop's fiat.

The terms, or times for carrying on cauſes in the civil courts, differ very little from the term times of the courts at Weſtminſter. The court of arches has the pre-eminence of ſitting firſt, and regulates the ſittings of all the reſt.

The preſent college was built upon the ruins of the houſe given to the civilians by Dr. Harvey, and burnt down in 1666. The library is a ſpacious room well

* Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 25 c. 22. † 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19.

well ſtocked with books of all ſorts, eſpecially in civil law and hiſtory. For which they are indebted greatly to James Gibſon, Eſq; and to the benefactions in money given by every biſhop at his conſecration, to purchaſe books for this library.

Upon Paul's Wharf hill, within a great gate next to the Doctors Commons, were many good tenements, which, in their leaſes made from the dean and chapter, uſed to go by the name of *Camera Dianæ*, i. e. Diana's Chamber; ſo denominated from a ſpacious building, that in the time of Henry II. ſtood where they were afterward erected. In this Camera, or arched and vaulted ſtructure, full of intricate ways and windings, this Henry II. (as ſometime he did at Woodſtock) is reported to have kept his favourite miſtreſs, whom he there called *Roſa mundi*, and here *Diana*. Camera Dianæ.

The other public buildings in this ward are three pariſh churches, which are now to be mentioned.

On the eaſt ſide of Puddle-dock hill ſtands the church of St. Andrew Wardrobe, a rectory of very ancient foundation, originally known by the name of St. Andrew juxta Baynard's-caſtle; but when that caſtle was deſtroyed, and the king's wardrobe built near this church, in the year 1300, it changed its name from Caſtle-baynard to that of St. Andrew Wardrobe. By which alſo we are led to ſuppoſe it to be of equal antiquity with Baynard's-caſtle, and founded probably by the ſame nobleman: for the patronage of this church deſcended to the family of Fitz-Walters, who were conſtables of Baynard's-caſtle, after the attainder of its founder, William Baynard, lord of Dunmow. After this the patronage paſſed into many hands; and at laſt, by ſome means, the crown claimed the advowſon, and preſented to this living from the reign of king Charles II. by the lord-chancellor, who preſents alternately with the pariſhioners of St. Anne's Black-friars, annexed to it ſince the fire of London. St. Andrew Wardrobe.

Of the church of St. Anne's Black-friars, the following account is delivered down. In the year 1276, Gregory Rokeſley, mayor, and the barons of London, granted to Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, two lanes or ways next the ſtreet of Baynard's-caſtle, and the tower of Mountfitchet, to be deſtroyed: on the ſcite of which ſtreets the ſaid Robert built the church of Black-friars, with the ſtones that were left of the ſaid tower, and were not uſed by the biſhop of London in the repair of St. Paul's cathedral. This priory church was very large, and divers parliaments with other great meetings were held here: particularly the tribunal by the cardinals Campeggio and Wolſey for annulling the marriage of king Henry VIII. with queen Catharine of Arragon *. On the diſſolution of religious houſes, Henry VIII. granted this priory to Sir Thomas Corden, who ſoon demoliſhed both the houſe and church. The pariſhioners who had been accommodated in the priory church, and were now left without a place of worſhip, complained of this circumſtance in queen Mary's reign; and Sir Thomas being obliged to find a church for the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber, which, in the year 1597, fell down. After this the pariſhi-

* *Vid.* p. 117, *ante*.

oners purchaſed an additional piece of ground to enlarge their church, which they rebuilt by ſubſcription; it was conſecrated and dedicated to St. Anne, and ordained to be called "The church or chapel of St. Anne, within the precinct of "Black-friars." This precinct increaſed ſo much with inhabitants, that, in the year 1613, they found it neceſſary to enlarge their church; and for that purpoſe purchaſed ground on the ſouth ſide, having before purchaſed the church, church-yard, and parſonage houſe, with the right of patronage, from Sir George Moore. The ſcite of St. Anne's church, at this time, ſerves as a burial place for the inhabitants of the precinct of Blackfriars.

The church of St. Andrew Wardrobe which now ſerves for the united pariſhes, is a plain but neat building; the body is enlightened by two rows of windows; it has a ſquare tower, without turret, pinnacles, or ſpire.

St. Bennet Paul's Wharf.

At the ſouth weſt corner of St. Bennet's hill, is the church of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf ſo called from its being conſecrated to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the above wharf. It is of very ancient foundation, as appears by Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, who has it in his regiſter, under the year 1181. The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent one was erected in its place from a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and the church of St. Peter Paul's Wharf not being rebuilt, the pariſh was united to St. Bennet: the livings are both in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church is a neat ſtructure; the body is well proportioned: the tower has ruſtic corners; and the turret and ſmall ſpire are raiſed from the crown of a dome.

St. Mary Magdalen.

At the ſouth weſt angle of the Old Change, where Old Fiſh-ſtreet and Knightrider-ſtreet join, ſtands the church of St. Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-ſtreet, ſo called from its dedication to the above ſaint, and its vicinity to Old Fiſh-ſtreet. This was a vicarage in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's in the year 1181: but has for ſome ages been a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The old edifice was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent ſtructure was built in the year 1685.

It is a ſmall church, but well proportioned, built with ſtone, and enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of arched windows, ornamented with cherubs and ſcrolls, ſupporting a cornice, which runs round the building: but theſe windows are of ſuch an unuſual height from the ground, that the doors, which are low and plain, open compleatly under them. Both theſe and the windows are of the ſame general conſtruction, and the wall is terminated by a baluſtrade. The tower is divided into two ſtages, in the upper of which is a large window on each ſide. From the top of this tower the work ſuddenly diminiſhes in the manner of high ſteps on each ſide, and on the ſummit of theſe is a turret, crowned with a very ſhort ſpire, on which is placed a vaſe with flames.

This living was a very poor one, before the pariſh of St. Gregory was added to it; which is one of the peculiars under the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral. St. Gregory's church ſtood at the ſouth weſt angle of St. Paul's church yard; but after the union of the pariſh with St. Mary Magdalen, the ground was laid into the church-yard.

Behind

BRITISH MUSEUM

For Noorthouck's History of London 1772

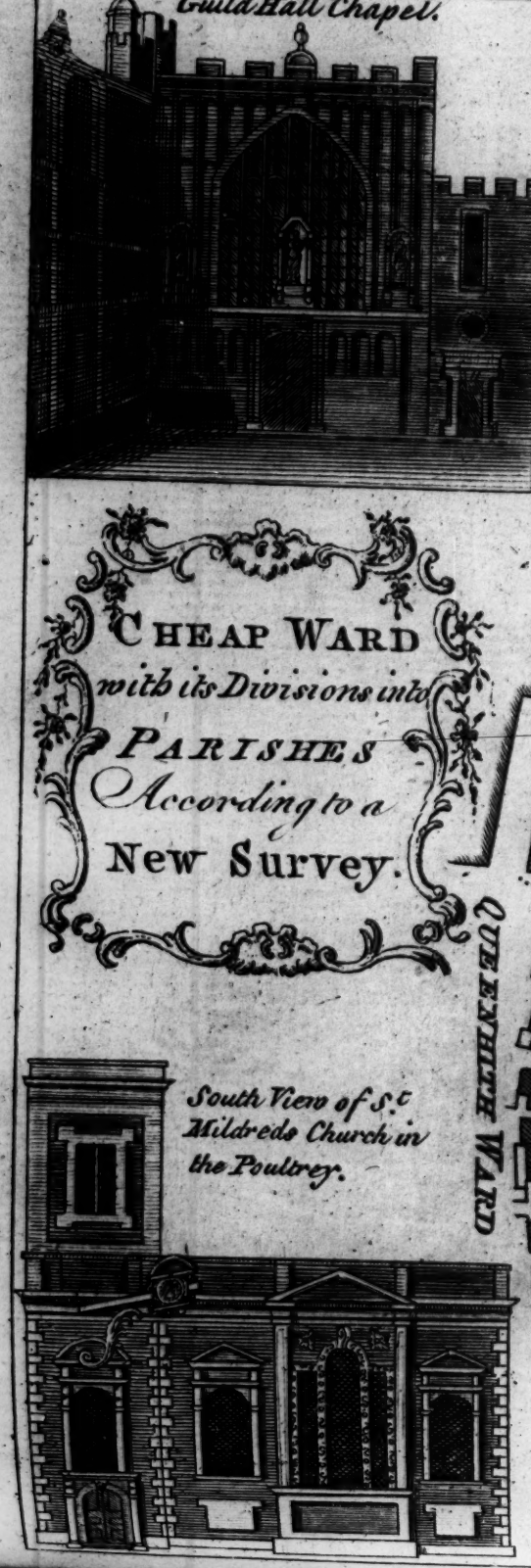
CHEAP WARD

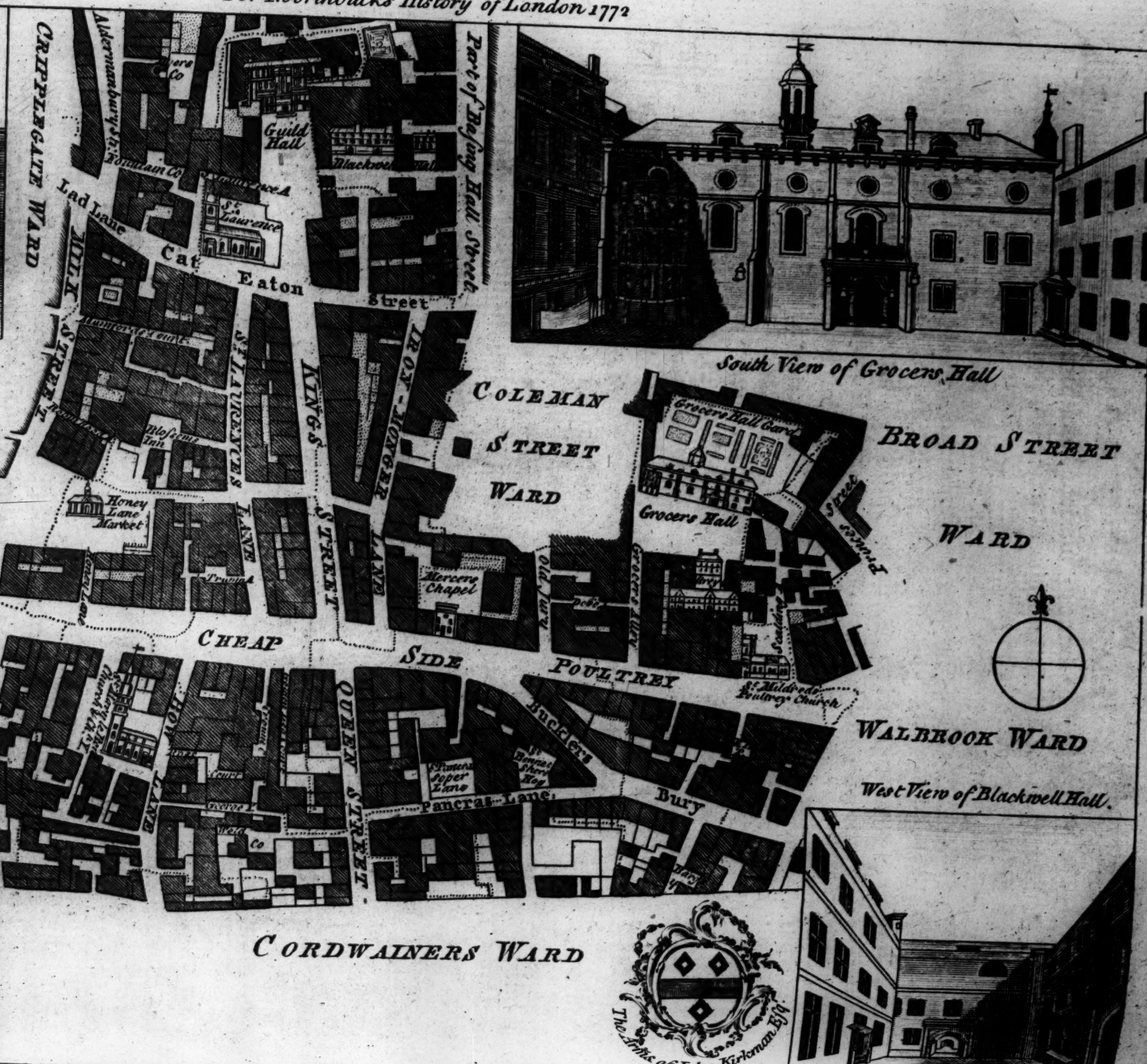
with its Divisions into

PARISHES

According to a

New Survey.





Behind where this church ſtood is St. Paul's college, a place of reſidence for the petty canons, which is a ſmall court backward, conſiſting of houſes appropriated to each ſtall. Directly facing this college, at the north weſt corner of the ſaid church, which is now called London-houſe-yard, and covered with houſes that pay a ground rent to the biſhop of London; there once ſtood the biſhop of London's palace, a very large and magnificent houſe before the fire of London. St. Paul's college.

At each corner of the weſt end of St. Paul's cathedral were formerly two ſtrong towers, made for bell towers; of which that to the ſouth was called Lollard's tower, and was the biſhop's priſon for confining perſons accuſed of hereſy. Lollard's tower.

CHAP. XV.

Cheap-ward.

THE Saxon word Chepe ſignifies a market; and one being antiently held in the principal ſtreet of this ward, Cheapſide, it was known by the name of Weſtcheap, to diſtinguiſh it from the market alſo kept in Eaſtcheap *: the ſtreet now called the Poultry was the Poultry market, and Milk ſtreet, the milk market, belonging to Weſtcheap.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt by Broad-ſtreet and Wallbrook wards; on the north by Coleman-ſtreet, Baſſiſhaw and Cripplegate wards; on the weſt by Cripplegate and Queenhithe wards; and on the ſouth by Cordwainer's ward. It extends from the entrance of St. Mildred's court, formerly called Scalding-alley, in the north eaſt, to near the eaſt corner of Milk-ſtreet, on the north weſt; and from the weſt corner of the Manſion-houſe on the ſouth eaſt to within 33 feet weſt of Bow-lane on the ſouth weſt: within which circuit is included the Poultry, the eaſt end of Cheapſide, part of Pancras-lane, Queen-ſtreet and Bow-lane; Grocer's-alley, about 136 feet of the ſouth end of the Old Jewry †; Ironmonger-lane, King-ſtreet, Laurence-lane, the principal part of Cateaton-ſtreet, and Honey-lane market; with the courts, and alleys, within theſe limits: all which are divided into nine precincts. Boundaries and extent.

The north extremity of King-ſtreet is terminated by the front of the Guildhall of the city; a more favourable ſituation than any other public building within the walls of London. It is ſeen from Cheapſide, the principal thoroughfare in the city, at the end of an agreeable viſta, which ſhews the building to great advantage. There is not indeed much to praiſe in the outſide of the ſtructure, Guildhall

* *Vid.* p. 576, *ante*.

† This ſtreet was anciently called the Jewry, from being chiefly inhabited by Jews. But when they were baniſhed by Edward I. they, upon their re-admiſſion, ſettled near Aldgate, in a place thence called Poor Jewry lane; and on that occaſion this ſtreet was diſtinguiſhed as the *Old* Jewry.

which is old and gothic; but allowing for the taſte in which it is built, the hall within is a fine room. Two obvious defects however appear on entering it; the one, that the door being in the middle of the ſide inſtead of being at one end, the beauty of the perſpective is loſt; the other, that the aſcent of the ſteps from the great hall up to the council chamber is not exactly oppoſite the gate from the ſtreet; which the regularity of the plan required *.

The Guildhall formerly ſtood in the ſtreet called Aldermanbury; which being known by that name in 1189, it is ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward the Confeſſor: his arms being in ſeveral parts of the preſent building. The preſent ſtructure was begun by the city about the year 1411 †, and ſeveral benefactions were given toward the completion of it.

The fire in 1666 greatly injured this noble pile, which was ſaid to have appeared at a diſtance for ſeveral hours conſpicuous during that terrible conflagration, like a bright ſhining coal, or a palace of burniſhed braſs: the timber being ſuch ſolid oak, that it did not flame ‡. The building afterward was thoroughly repaired within and without at the expence of 2500l. and in its preſent ſtate appears as follows.

The entrance into the hall is by a large gate, under a gothic arch; and above this is raiſed a frontiſpiece truly in the antient gothic ſtyle. There are two niches for images on each ſide the gate; and the figures placed in them repreſent the four cardinal virtues. Over the arch is a balcony, above which riſes a ſecond ſtage, decorated alſo with niches, and irregular ornaments; in two of theſe niches ſtand the ſtatues of Moſes and Aaron. Over the whole is a large tablet with the royal arms, adorned with ſcrolls at the ſides, and covered with an arched pediment; from the top of which riſes an urn with flames.

Through this gothic arch is the entrance into the great hall, which is 153 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 55 feet high; and is capacious enough to hold 7000 perſons. This room on account of its ſize is well fitted for aſſembling the livery for the election of members of parliament, lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and other city officers: here alſo the corporation give public entertainments to our kings and other great perſonages. The roof is flat, divided into pannels, and the north and ſouth ſides are adorned with gothic demi pillars. At the eaſt end is held the court of huſtings, and before that, the court of conſcience; at the weſt end, are held the ſheriffs courts for Woodſtreet and the Poultry compters. Over the court of huſtings are painted the king's arms, between two fine pictures lately hung up, of their preſent majeſties king George III. and queen Charlotte; cloſe by the firſt is the picture of queen Caroline; and by the latter his late majeſty king George II. And at the ſame end of the hall, on the ſouth ſide, are the pictures of king George I. and queen Mary; directly oppoſite to which, on the north ſide, are thoſe of king William III. and queen Anne. The inter columns are embelliſhed with the pictures, in full proportion, of the following judges, which were put up by the city in gratitude for their ſignal ſervices in determining differences between

* Ralph's Critical Review, 2d. edit. p. 83. † *Vid.* p. 88, *ante*. ‡ City Remembrancer, vol. II. p. 13.

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.

Guild Hall.

The Mansion House.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-ſuits, in rebuilding the city, after the fire of London *.

Thoſe on the ſouth ſide are,

Sir Heneage Finch	Sir Richard Rainsford	Sir John Archer
Sir Orlando Bridgman	Sir Edward Turner	Sir William Morton.
Sir Matthew Hale.	Sir Thomas Tyrill	

On the north ſide,

Sir Robert Atkins	Sir Thomas Twiſden	Sir William Wyld
Sir John Vaughan	Sir Chriſtopher Turner	Sir Hugh Windham.
Sir Francis North		

At the weſt end,

Sir William Ellys	Sir Edward Thurland	Sir Timothy Littleton.

To theſe the city of London has added the picture, in full proportion, of the late chief juſtice Pratt, now lord Camden.

Over the ſheriffs court, at the weſt end of the hall, was lately placed a white marble ſtatue of alderman Beckford, who died in 1770, during his ſecond mayoralty †. He is repreſented as large as the life, in the robes of his mayoralty, and in the attitude he ſtood when he made his famous reply to the king, after his majeſty had given his anſwer to the city remonſtrance May 23d, 1770 ‡. There are two figures ſitting in languiſhing attitudes, one on each ſide the ſtatue, on the pedeſtal. That on the right hand repreſents the city of London, diſtinguiſhed by reſting her right arm, which ſupports her head, on an eſcutcheon containing the city arms; by holding the city ſword inverted in her left hand; by the cap of maintenance; and by the mace lying by her. The figure on the other ſide is to repreſent Commerce in a drooping ſtate. Her head is adorned with a mural crown; her right arm, which holds a cornucopia almoſt empty, reſts on the mariner's compaſs; and her left ſupports an anchor. A tablet of black poliſhed marble underneath contains the addreſs.

On the oppoſite ſide to the entrance into this hall, a little to the right, is a flight of ſteps leading to the particular offices; over which is a balcony or gallery, ſupported by twelve iron pillars in the form of palm trees. A ſmall incloſure is made on each ſide the ſteps by means of theſe pillars, which ſerve occaſionally as offices for clerks to write in; and one of them is uſed as a ſtand for the common crier's deputy to repeat proclamations from, when the livery are aſſembled. Underneath is a priſon called Little Eaſe, to which the chamberlain may commit diſobedient apprentices; and is ſo termed, becauſe the ceiling is ſo low that the priſoner cannot ſtand upright in it. From the middle of the balcony projects a ſquare clock elegantly carved round the caſe, with the figure of Time on the top. But the moſt extraordinary decorations of this balcony are two

* *Vid.* p. 230, *ante.* † *Vid.* p. 486, *ante.* ‡ *Vid.* p. 483.

two uncouth gigantic images, which ſtand one at each end on the outſide of the rails. Theſe enormous figures are made of paſteboard and painted in antient military dreſſes: the one holds a ſpear in his hand, the other a ball ſet round with ſpikes, hanging by a chain from a long ſtaff; and are ſuppoſed to repreſent an antient Briton and a Saxon. The colours taken at the battle of Ramilies were hung round the hall, but being decayed they have been all taken away. At the top of the ſteps above mentioned, on the right hand, is the Chamberlain's office; and on the left is the office of Auditors of the city accounts; between which is the lord-mayor's court office, where the lord chief-juſtice occaſionally ſits on trials by *niſi prius*. On the weſt ſide of the mayor's court office is the court of Orphans, where the lord chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas occaſionally ſits. Adjoining to this court on the north is the Old Council Chamber, now uſed by the commiſſioners of bankrupts; contiguous to which is the New Council Chamber. Beneath the mayor's court is the Town clerk's office, where are depoſited the city archives. To the eaſt and north are the reſidences of the chamberlain and town clerk; near which are two rooms wherein the buſineſs of bankrupts is executed. Adjoining to the north-weſt is the kitchen; in the porch is the comptroller's office; over it the Iriſh chamber: and over the piazzas on the weſt are the offices belonging to the common ſerjeant, remembrancer, and city ſolicitor.

Guildhall chapel. At the eaſt end of the front of Guildhall, and at a right angle with it, is Guildhall chapel, between that hall and Blackwell hall. This chapel was founded in the year 1299, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, and called London college. A chauntry was eſtabliſhed in this chapel for four chaplains, and lands and tenements left for their ſupport. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. and received new endowments: but at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes it reverted to the crown, and was bought of king Edward VI. with other lands and tenements, by the mayor and commonalty of London; who have ſervice performed there weekly, and on other particular occaſions. It was much injured though not totally deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and has been ſince repaired.

This edifice is perfectly in the gothic taſte. In ſeveral niches in the front are ſet the figures in ſtone of king Edward VI. of queen Elizabeth, with a phœnix under her; and of king Charles I. treading on a globe. The windows are extremely large, and on the inſide the walls are hung with tapeſtry. Over the aldermen's ſeats there is a wainſcot covering, and a particular ſeat for the lord-mayor, adorned with cartouches. There is a gallery at the weſt end, a handſome wainſcot pulpit and deſk, and a neat altar piece incloſed with rails.

Poultry Compter. Between the Poultry and Grocers-hall is one of the city priſons of great antiquity, called the Poultry Compter; the other being ſituated in Woodſtreet: they are ſuppoſed to be called compters, becauſe priſoners are obliged to account or give ſatisfaction for the cauſe of their confinement, before they can obtain a diſcharge from them.

The

The charge of theſe priſons is committed to the ſheriffs, under whom there are divers other officers, belonging alike to both compters, who give ſecurity to the ſheriffs for the true and faithful execution of their ſeveral offices.

The poorer ſort of priſoners, as well in this compter as in that in Wood-ſtreet, receive daily relief from the ſheriffs table, of all the broken meat and bread; and there are ſeveral charities given for their ſubſiſtence, as well as to releaſe ſuch as happen to be detained in priſon until their fees are diſcharged, or who are confined for ſmall debts.

Grocers hall.

A little weſtward of the Poultry Compter is a neat paved alley called Grocers alley which leads to Grocers-hall, at the back of a ſquare court behind the compter. The ſpot on which it is built was formerly occupied by the manſion-houſe of Robert lord Fitzwalter, who ſold it to the company in the year 1411, for 320 marks. The building is well deſigned and executed for the purpoſes of a common-hall, and ſo capacious, that for many years the Bank of England was kept in it till an office was purpoſely built in Threadneedle-ſtreet. The ancient ſtone and brick building at the north-weſt corner of the garden, inhabited by the beadle of the company, is probably part of the ancient city manſion of the family of Fitzwalter, and in that caſe is the oldeſt building within the walls of the city.

Mercers hall and chapel.

Between the Old Jewry and Ironmonger-lane, in Cheapſide, ſtand Mercers hall and chapel, on the ground once occupied by an hoſpital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acars, or Acons *, founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, and his wife Agnes, ſiſter to Thomas-à-Becket, who was born on the ſame ſpot, in the reign of king Henry II. On its ſurrender in the reign of Henry VIII. it was purchaſed by the Mercers company, and opened under the name of Mercers chapel.

Mercers hall and chapel were involved in the general deſtruction in 1666. Their ſchool was re-eſtabliſhed and built over or near the ſcite of St. Mary Cole-church, at the ſouth weſt end of the Old Jewry. The hall and chapel were rebuilt upon their former foundation, with one front in Ironmonger-lane, and another front toward Cheapſide. In Cheapſide is a very handſome entrance; the door-caſe being enriched with two cupids mantling the company's arms, and with feſtoons, &c. and over it the balcony is adorned with two pilaſters of the Ionic order, and a pediment, with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and other embelliſhments. The inner court is decorated with piazzas, formed of columns of the Doric order: the hall-room and great parlour are wainſcotted with oak, and ornamented with Ionic pilaſters, and the ceiling with fretwork. The chapel is neatly wainſcotted, and paved with black and white marble.

Honey-lane market.

Nearly oppoſite to Bow church, on the north ſide of Cheapſide, is Honey-lane which leads into the market to which it gives name. After the great fire, this market

* The dedication of this hoſpital to St. Thomas of Acons, or Acars, had relation to the like dedication of a chapel and holy order, at Acars in Paleſtine, to St. Thomas-à-Becket, by our king Richard I.

market was formed in a ſquare, open on the weſt ſide to Milk-ſtreet, and the old market in Cheapſide already mentioned, removed thither *. The ſpot now converted into this market was formerly covered with buildings, particularly two churches, that of St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-ſtreet, and Allhallows Honey lane; the pariſhes belonging to which were annexed to others, as will be mentioned in their proper places. This is the ſmalleſt market in the city, being but 193 feet in length, from eaſt to weſt, and 97 from north to ſouth. In the middle is a market houſe which ſtands on pillars, has rooms over it, and is crowned with a bell tower. In this market are a number of ſtanding ſtalls for butchers covered over, with other ſtalls for fruiterers; and the paſſages into it are inhabited by fiſhmongers, poulterers, &c. It is famous for the goodneſs of the proviſions ſold there, with which it is well ſupplied on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

There are two pariſh churches in this ward, which remain to be mentioned.

St. Mildred Poultry.

On the weſt ſide of the court formerly called Scalding alley, from having a ſcalding houſe in it for the uſe of the Poulterers in the Poultry, ſtands the church of St. Mildred Poultry; a rectory dedicated to a Saxon princeſs. This appears to be a very antient foundation: for in the 18 Edward III. we find it with the chapel of Corpus Chriſti and St. Mary de Coney-hope annexed. Which chapel of Corpus Chriſti and St. Mary ſtood at the end of Coney-hope-lane, or the rabbet-market, now called Grocer's-alley; and being ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. on account of a fraternity founded therein, it was purchaſed by one Thomas Hobſon, haberdaſher, who turned the chapel into a warehouſe. The patronage of St. Mildred's, before the Reformation, was in the convent and prior of St Mary Overies: but from the ſuppreſſion of that religious houſe, it is in the crown, and the lord chancellor preſents to the living. The old church, which had been rebuilt in 1450, was burnt down in 1666; and when this was rebuilt, the legiſlature annexed to it the pariſh of St. Mary Cole-church.

The preſent church, built at the public charge, but finiſhed by the contributions of the pariſhioners, is a plain ſubſtantial ſtone building, enlightened by a ſeries of large windows, and ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners. The tower is crowned with a plain courſe, without pinnacles, turret, or any other ornament; except a clock, whoſe dial projects over the ſtreet. The rivulet called Wallbrook, which flowed through the city above ground until about the middle of the 14th century, when it was arched over, runs with a rapid ſtream under the ſteeple of this church, at the depth of about 16 feet.

St. Laurence Jewry.

At the ſouth weſt corner of Guildhall-yard, ſtands the pariſh of St. Laurence Jewry, which runs weſtward on the north ſide of Cateaton-ſtreet. It is dedicated to Laurence, a Spaniſh ſaint, who, after having ſuffered ſevere uſage in the perſecution under Valerian the emperor, was ſaid to be broiled to death upon a gridiron, over a ſlow fire, for his adherence to Chriſtianity: the additional epithet of Jewry was given to this church from its ſituation, to diſtinguiſh it

* *Vid.* p. 234, *ante.*

it from the church of St. Laurence Poulteney, now no longer in being. This church, which was anciently a rectory, being given by Hugo de Wickenbroke to Baliol college in Oxford, anno 1294, the rectory ceased; therefore Richard, bishop of London, converted it into a vicarage: the advowson whereof still continues in the master and scholars of Baliol college.

This church sharing the common fate in the dreadful fire in 1666, has since been beautifully restored, and the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, united to it. It was built at the parish expence, with a very considerable benefaction by Sir John Langham; and measures 81 feet long, 68 broad, 40 high to the roof; and the steeple is 130 feet high. The body is enlightened by two series of windows; the lower ones large and uniform, and the upper small. At the east end is a pediment, with niches, supported by Corinthian columns. The tower, which is lofty, is terminated by a balustrade, with plain pinnacles, and within this balustrade rises a kind of lanthorn, which supports the base of the spire.

CHAP. XVI.

Coleman-street ward.

COLEMAN-street ward obtains its name from the principal street in it, which might formerly have been distinguished as the peculiar residence of dealers in coals; or from some person of the name of Coleman, who as the builder, chief owner or inhabitant, communicated his name to it. The ward is bounded on the north by Cripplegate-ward, Upper Moorfields, and Bishopsgate-ward; on the east by Bishopsgate-ward, Broad-street-ward, and Cheap-ward; on the south by Cheap-ward; and on the west by Bassishaw-ward. Its extent from east to west is, from the grate by Lothbury church, to the south side of Ironmonger-lane; but no farther than the south east corner of Basinghall-street on the north side of Cateaton-street; and in the other direction it extends south from Moorgate to the garden belonging to Grocers-hall in the Poultry. Boundaries.

The principal streets in this ward are, Coleman-street; the north part of the Old-Jewry; Lothbury, from Coleman-street to St. Margaret's church on the north side, and on the south to about twenty-seven feet beyond Princes-street; Cateaton-street, from Basinghall-street to Coleman-street, and the south side from Ironmonger-lane: all which are divided into six precincts. Principal streets.

At the north east extremity of this ward, and on the south side of Moorfields on London-wall, is situated Bethlehem Hospital; more generally known by the name of Bedlam. This Hospital, as observed before under Bishopsgate-ward *, was founded for lunatics, near the north-east corner of the Lower-Moorfields, in Bishopsgate parish. But that becoming ruinous, and unable to answer the ends of the charity, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, granted Bethlehem hospital.

* *Vid.* p. 555, *ante*.

the governors the piece of ground on which this hoſpital now ſtands; whoſe foundation was laid in April, 1675*. It is a magnificent building, 540 feet long, and 40 feet broad, beſide the two wings, which have not been built above 42 years. The middle and ends, which project a little, are adorned with pilaſters, entablatures, foliages, &c. and, riſing above the reſt of the building, have each a flat roof, with an handſome baluſtrade of ſtone; and in the center an elegant turret, adorned with a clock, a gilt ball and a fane. The wings are not inferior to the reſt of the building; and are ſet apart for incurables. The whole is built of brick and ſtone; and incloſed by a handſome wall, 680 feet long, built of the ſame materials. In the center of this wall, which goes in with a grand ſemicircular ſweep, is a large pair of fine iron gates: on the piers, upon which thoſe gates are hung, are two images or ſtatues in a reclining poſture, one repreſenting raving, the other melancholy, madneſs. The expreſſion of theſe figures, which are the workmanſhip of Mr. Cibber, who carved the emblematical figures on the monument †, has been much admired. This wall incloſes a range of gardens neatly adorned with walks of broad ſtone, graſs plats and trees, wherein thoſe of the lunatics, who are well enough to be ſuffered to go about, are allowed to walk and enjoy the benefit of freſh air.

There are about two hundred cells, or rooms for patients, which are furniſhed with beds, when the patient is found capable of uſing one; or with clean ſtraw every day when the patient is miſchievous.

The hoſpitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell being made one corporation, they have the ſame preſident, governors, clerk, treaſurer, phyſician, ſurgeon and apothecary; yet each hoſpital has its proper ſteward and inferior officers, and a particular committee is choſen out of the governors for each. Out of that appointed for Bethlehem, there are ſix who meet every Saturday, to examine the ſtewards account, to view the proviſions, receive and diſcharge patients, and to direct other affairs belonging to this hoſpital.

What are called the lower quarters of Moorfields, which lie along the front of Bethlehem hoſpital, are included in this ward. Theſe quarters are defined by broad gravel walks, planted with trees on each ſide; and being railed round and

* An ingenious Frenchman M. Groſley, who was in England a few years ago, and publiſhed a narrative of his tour, tells us a humourous incident relating to the building of this hoſpital, to illuſtrate his character of the Engliſh people; which will at leaſt ſhew that as thrift leads to wealth, œconomy is not inconſiſtent with generoſity. He was informed that when money was raiſing for this building, the agents called upon an old gentleman; and the door of the houſe not being quite ſhut, they overheard him ſcolding his maid for throwing away a match ſhe had uſed to light a fire, without conſidering that the other end being dipped in ſulphur, it might be uſed again. After entertaining themſelves by liſtening to this diſpute, they knocked, and preſenting themſelves to him, explained the nature of their errand: upon which he went to a cloſet, and bringing them 400 guineas told the ſum into their bag. The collectors, aſtoniſhed at a generoſity ſo little expected, could not help teſtifying their ſurprize, by telling him what they had overheard. "Gentlemen, ſaid he, "your ſurprize is occaſioned by a thing of very "little conſequence. I keep houſe, and ſave and "ſpend money in my own way: the one furniſhes "me with the means of doing the other; and both "equally gratify my inclinations. With regard to "benefactions and donations, always expect moſt "from prudent people, who keep their accounts." *Kol.* I. *p.* 224.

† *Vid.* p. 562, *ante*.

and covered with graſs, they form agreeable ranges for the neighbouring inhabitants to walk in. That particularly which croſſes the middle, parallel with the hoſpital, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the City Mall.

At the weſt end of this hoſpital formerly ſtood Moorgate; and on the weſt ſide of Moorfields, commonly called Pavement-row, there is an Independent meeting-houſe.

Improvement of Fore-ſtreet.

Oppoſite the weſt end of Bethlehem hoſpital is Fore-ſtreet, which is one of thoſe improved by virtue of the late acts of parliament. This ſtreet runs in a direct line to Cripplegate church; and from a narrow dirty lane, of irregular and mean buildings, is become an open ſpacious ſtreet, filled with good houſes. The city wall from Moorgate to Cripplegate is removed; the two poſterns, that faced Baſinghall-ſtreet and Aldermanbury, have been taken down, and the paſſages into Fore-ſtreet widened, and lined with good and ſubſtantial houſes. Among the various buildings which gave way to this improvement was Loriners-hall, ſituated upon London-wall, between Moorgate and Baſinghall-ſtreet. The company have been ſince accommodated in Coachmakers-hall.

Armourers and Braſiers. hall.

Near the north eaſt corner of Coleman-ſtreet, ſtands the hall of the company of Armourers and Braſiers; which is a plain brick building neatly decorated within.

Founders hall.

On the north ſide of Lothbury, between Coleman-ſtreet and St. Margaret's church, is Founders-hall, in a court denominated from it. This hall, which is a convenient building, not only ſerves the company it belongs to, but is uſed as a place of worſhip by a Preſbyterian congregation.

St. Stephen Coleman ſtreet.

On the weſt ſide of Coleman-ſtreet, oppoſite to Kings-arms-yard, is the church dedicated to Stephen the proto-martyr, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet. This church is of very early foundation; its patronage being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's between the years 1171 and 1181: who granted this chapel, as then called, as an appendage to St. Olave Jewry, to the prior and convent of Butley. In their gift it continued till the ſuppreſſion of that convent; when it fell to the crown: the rectory and pariſh church, and the advowſon of the vicarage, were granted by queen Elizabeth to one Thomas Paſkins, and others; and again in 1590, to William Daniel, ſerjeant at law, (afterward Sir William Daniel, one of the juſtices of the common-pleas) and other pariſhioners of Coleman-ſtreet pariſh, to hold this impropriate rectory in fee-farm of the crown: and the pariſhioners have continued patrons of this vicarage ever ſince.

This church ſharing the common fate in the dreadful fire of London in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead about four years after. It is a neat, and ſolid building, ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners, and enlightened by one ſeries of large windows, with a handſome cornice, and one of the broadeſt ceilings and roofs that can be ſeen, without pillars to ſupport it. The ſteeple is a ſquare tower, crowned with a ſquare lanthorn, and incloſing the bell, to

call the pariſhioners to worſhip. The front of the church is adorned with a cornice, two pine-apples, and the figure of a cock, handſomely carved.

St. Margaret Lothbury

On the north ſide of Lothbury, facing Princes ſtreet, ſtands the parochial church of St. Margaret, upon the water-courſe of Wallbrook. The antiquity of its foundation may be collected from the preſentation of John de Haſlingfield to this rectory, by the abbeſs and convent of Barking in Eſſex, in the year 1303, in whom the advowſon continued, till the convent being ſuppreſſed, it fell to the crown, and ſtill remains in the gift of the lord chancellor.

The church was rebuilt in the year 1440, at which time Robert Lange, lord-mayor, contributed handſomely to the vaulting over the water-courſe of Wallbrook, running cloſe to the church. This building was burnt down in 1666; after which deſolation the preſent church was erected, neat and plain, of fine ſtone, 66 feet long, 54 broad, 36 high to the roof, and 140 feet to the top of the ſteeple. The body is well enlightened with a row of lofty windows; over which the wall is terminated by a baluſtrade; and the principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, which ſupport an angular pediment. The tower has large windows in the uppermoſt ſtage, and is terminated a little above by a plain cornice, upon which is raiſed a ſmall dome, that ſupports a ſlender ſpire.

St. Olave Jewry.

About the middle of the weſt ſide of the Old Jewry is ſituated the pariſh church of St. Olave Jewry; which is of very old foundation, and was originally called St. Olave's Upwell, from its dedication to the ſaint of that name, and probably from a well under the eaſt end, wherein a pump is at this time placed: but that gave way to the name of Jewry, owing to this neighbourhood becoming the principal reſidence of the Jews. This pariſh was antiently a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, till about the year 1181; when it was transferred by them, with the chapel of St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet, to the prior and convent of Butley, in Suffolk, and became a vicarage. At the ſuppreſſion of that convent the impropriation fell to the crown, in which it ſtill remains. When the old church was burned down in 1666, the pariſh of St. Martin Ironmonger-lane was annexed to it; the patronage of which is alſo in the crown.

The preſent church of St. Olave Jewry which is built partly with brick, and partly with ſtone, is 78 feet long, 24 broad, 36 feet to the roof high, and 88 feet to the top of the tower and pinnacles, which are all of ſtone. The door is of the Doric order, well proportioned, and covered with an arched pediment. The tower is very plain; and on the upper part of it riſes a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls; and upon this a plain attic courſe. On the pillars at the corners are placed the pinnacles upon balls; a very ill judged fancy, for however firmly they may be fixed, the ſupport ſeems precarious, and therefore diſguſts the eye: the points of theſe pinnacles are alſo terminated with balls. It is a well enlightened body. The floor is paved with purbeck, and the walls wainſcotted. The pulpit is enriched with carvings of cherubims, the altar piece is adorned with the king's arms, and the communion table is ſet upon an anabathrum

of black and white marble. In this church are three famous pieces of painting, 1. Of queen Elizabeth, lying on a fine couch with her regalia, under an arched canopy, on which are placed her arms. 2. Of king Charles I. 3. The figure of Time, with wings diſplayed, a ſcythe in his right hand, and an hour glaſs in his left: at his foot is a Cupid dormant, and under him a ſkeleton eight feet long.

On the ſame ſide of the Old Jewry, between this church and the Poultry, is the large brick building antiently the houſe of Sir John Frederic, and afterward occupied by the commiſſioners of the Exciſe as the principal office. On the late removal of the Exciſe office to the new building in Broad ſtreet *, Meſſ. Adam, the ſchemers of the Adelphi buildings, are ſaid to have formed a plan for improving the ſpot on which this old houſe ſtands: but the execution of any ſuch plan remains for time to produce. Old Exciſe office.

At the north eaſt corner of the Old Jewry ſtood the firſt ſynagogue of the Jews in England; but this being deſtroyed in one of the cruel perſecutions of that people in the reign of Henry III. † the ground was given to an order of begging friars named *De Pœnitentia Jeſu*, or *Fratres de Sacca*, from their wearing ſackcloth. This order being ſuppreſſed by the council of Lyons, Robert Fitzwalter obtained of Edward I. in 1305, the grant of their chapel, adjoining to his houſe, now Grocers hall. The ground on which this convent ſtood is now occupied by private houſes, at the back of which is a celebrated Preſbyterian meeting houſe, which is generally ſupplied by ſome of the moſt eminent miniſters of that perſuaſion. Old Jewry Meeting houſe.

CHAP. XVII.

Cordwainers-ward.

THE antient name of this ward was Cordwainers-ſtreet ward, from Cordwainers-ſtreet, now Bow-lane; which formerly was chiefly inhabited by ſhoemakers and other workers in leather: ſhoemakers being in many of our old ſtatutes termed Cordwainers ‡. It is bounded on the north by Cheapward; on the weſt by Bread-ſtreet-ward; on the ſouth by Vintry-ward; and on the eaſt by Wallbrook-ward. Boundaries.

The principal ſtreets and lanes in this ward are Bow-lane, Queen-ſtreet, Budge-row, Little St. Thomas Apoſtle's, Pancraſs-lane, a ſmall part of Watling-ſtreet and Baſing-lane, with the ſeveral courts and alleys to be found within theſe limits; which are divided into eight precincts. Principal ſtreet.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed building in this ward, is the pariſh church of St. Mary le Bow; which ſtands near the north weſt corner of Bow-lane, having its elegant Bow church.

* *Vid.* p. 555, *ante*. † *Vid.* p. 53, *ante*.
‡ From *Cordouannier*, old French, a ſhoemaker; Cordova in Spain being famous for its fine ſhoe leather.

elegant ſteeple brought forward to Cheapſide. This church obtained its name from being the firſt church in London built with ſtone arches, then vulgarly called Bows; which was done in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was firſt called New Mary church, but afterward obtained the addition of *de arcubus*, or le Bow, in Weſt Cheaping or Cheapſide. In this church originally was held the court of Arches, which took its name from hence; and it has always been a church of much conſideration amongſt the citizens of London. By a terrible hurricane in 1091, the roof of this church was blown off with ſome ſingular circumſtances, already related *; and it is recorded that in 1271 the ſteeple fell down and deſtroyed and maimed a great number of perſons: after which accident it remained long deſtitute of a ſteeple. In 1512 it was finiſhed upon the old plan; the ornamental part of it with quarry ſtone, from Caen in Normandy, a rough ſtone, eaſy of workmanſhip, but which would ſtand the weather longer than could be naturally ſuppoſed from its compoſition. In 1620 it underwent ſo good a repair, that had it eſcaped the flames at the great fire, it might have ſtill remained in the old form: but periſhing in the common calamity, the preſent church was erected in 1673.

The great care uſed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren in ſecuring a proper foundation for this church, and for the better placing of the ſteeple, has been mentioned in the early part of this work, on another occaſion †; it remains to add, that the body of the church is well built and ſuited to the ſteeple, which is in the higheſt degree finiſhed, and elegant; extremely light in its aſpect, but ſecure from any ſecond fall by the due proportion, and firm connection of its ſeveral parts.

It riſes from the ground a ſquare tower, plain at bottom, and carried up to a very conſiderable height in this ſhape; but with more ornament as it advances in height. The principal decoration of the lower part is the door-caſe; a lofty, noble arch, faced with a bold and well wrought ruſtic, and raiſed on a plain ſolid courſe from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order, with well proportioned columns, the freeze is ornamented with triglyphs, and with ſculpture in the metopes. There are ſome other ſlight ornaments in this part, which is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which riſes a plain courſe, from which the dial projects. Above this, there is in each face an arched window, with Ionic pilaſters at the ſides. The entablature of the order is well wrought; it has the pulvinated or ſwelling freeze, and ſupports on the flat of the cornice an elegant balluſtrade, with attic pillars over the Ionic columns. Theſe ſuſtain elegant ſcrolls, on which are placed urns with flames; and from this part the ſteeple riſes circular. There is a plain courſe to the heighth of half the ſcrolls, and upon this is raiſed an elegant circular ſeries of Corinthian columns; and the body of the ſteeple is continued round within. Theſe ſupport a ſecond balluſtrade with ſcrolls; and above thoſe is placed another circular ſeries of columns. The order here is compoſite, and from the entablature riſes a ſet of ſcrolls ſupporting the ſpire, which for lightneſs is placed on balls, and is terminated by a globe, on which is fixed a dragon as a fane ‡.

An

* *Vid.* p. 26, *ante*. † p. 5. ‡ Engliſh Architecture, p. 16.

An accurate obſerver has remarked, that the ſteeple of Bow, church is a maſterpiece in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rules to direct it, nor is to be reduced to any ſettled laws of beauty: that if we conſider it only as a part of ſome other building, it can be eſteemed no other than a delightful abſurdity; but if either conſidered in itſelf, or as a decoration of a whole city in proſpect, it is not only to be juſtified but admired; that it is beyond queſtion as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute; and that until we ſee it outdone, we ſhall hardly think it to be equalled *.

This church has always been in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and is at the head of his peculiars in this city. When it was rebuilt after the fire, the pariſhes of Allhallows Honey-lane, and St. Pancras were united to it: the latter is a peculiar belonging to the ſee of Canterbury, but the living of Allhallows being in the gift of the Grocers company, it ſhould follow that this company has a right to preſent every third time.

St. Mary Aldermary church.

On the eaſt ſide of Bow-lane, a little to the ſouth of where Watling-ſtreet croſſes it, ſtands the church of St. Mary Aldermary, or Elder Mary, to diſtinguiſh it as the oldeſt church in the city, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it having been founded before the church of St. Mary le Bow. This church has had ſeveral liberal benefactors, who kept it repaired from time to time. Sir Henry Keeble, lord-mayor of London in 1510, bequeathed 1000l. toward rebuilding this church; and in 1626, William Rodoway gave, toward reſtoring the ſteeple then greatly decayed, the ſum of 3000l. Richard Pierſon, about the ſame year, gave 200 marks for the ſame purpoſe with condition that this ſteeple ſhould follow its ancient pattern, and be compleated according to the foundation laid 120 years before by Sir Henry Keeble. Within three years after it was finiſhed, ſo that, notwithſtanding the body of the church was burnt in the fire, 1666, the ſteeple remained firm and good.

This church is now handſomely built at the expence of Henry Rogers, Eſq; who left 5000l. toward rebuilding a church, before the public fund was ſettled by parliament, from a duty on coals, for reſtoring the churches demoliſhed by the great fire; which legacy his executrix Mrs. Rogers was prevailed on to apply to this edifice †. The ſteeple was added about the year 1701, at the public charge, ariſing from the above mentioned duty on coals. The ſtructure is gothic, but in a modern ſtile; 100 feet in length, and 63 feet in breadth; 45 feet in height to the roof, and 135 to the top of the ſteeple. The body is enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large gothic windows; the wall has well contrived buttreſſes and battlements; and theſe buttreſſes run up pilaſter faſhion, in two ſtages,

* Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings, 2d edit. p. 9.

† *Pariſh Clerks Remarks*, p. 98. The memory of this liberality is preſerved by an inſcription in golden letters over the weſt door, of which the following is a copy.

" Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim ſacra, quæ com-
" muni urbis incendio ad cineres redacta, impenſis
" una manu, ſed larga & ſanctiſſimè prodiga, integre
" quinque librarum millibus ſurrexit denuo maxime
" munificentior. Tam piam beneficentiam Henrico
" Rogers, armigero, Edwardi Rogers, de Canning-
" ton, militis, & ſub Mariana perſecutione Xti, mi-
" litantis, pronepoti & pietatis etiam hæredi honeſta
" hæc & ingenua fronte fatetur. A. D. MDCLXXXI.
" Memoria juſti in benedictione."

ſtages, not projecting in the old manner from the body of the building. The tower, which is full of ornament, conſiſts of five ſtages, each of which, excepting the loweſt, has one gothic window; and the pinnacles, which are properly ſo many turrets, riſe from the ground at each corner, are divided into ſtages, like the body of the tower, and cabled with ſmall pillars bound round them, with a kind of arched work and ſubdiviſions between.

The living is one of the peculiars belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and, after the fire, the pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle was annexed to it, which being in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the dean of St. Paul's preſent alternately to the united livings.

St. Antholin's church.

At the ſouth weſt angle of St. Sythe's lane, in Budge-row, is ſituated the church of St. Anthony, vulgarly termed St. Antholin, or St. Antlin, which is dedicated to the founder of the eremites of St. Anthony. This church is of great antiquity, as it was in the gift of the canons of St. Paul in the year 1181, and as appears from the ſtate of it when Ralph de Diceto was dean of St. Paul's in 1190: the patronage is now in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's who give inſtition to it. About the year 1399 it was rebuilt by Thomas Knowles grocer, mayor, and his ſon; and again in 1513, by John Tate, mercer: in 1616 it was repaired and beautified at the expence of 1000l. raiſed by the contribution of ſeven munificent inhabitants; but ſuffering in the great fire it was again reſtored in 1682, under the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren *.

The preſent edifice is built of ſtone, of the Tuſcan order, firm and maſſy; the length of it is 66 feet, the breadth 44. The roof is a cupola of an elliptic form, enlightened by four port-hole windows, and ſupported by compoſite columns. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower and a very neat octangular ſpire, which has a proper diminution upward, and is ornamented with apertures in three ſtages, the upper ones being proportionably ſmaller, in a very agreeable manner. The decorations are ſuited to the ſtyle of the building, plain, decent and ſubſtantial. On the lower part of the tower they correſpond with the body, and, as the building riſes, aſſume an air of more lightneſs: the windows at the baſe of the ſpire have regular caſes, and are crowned with pediments, ſupporting urns. Thoſe of the middle ſtage have ſhields, with more free ornaments, which alſo ſupport their vaſes. The uppermoſt have ſurrounding ornaments, but nothing more; and the crown of the ſpire, with the decorations under the fane, are a proper continuation of the ſame ſpirit of embelliſhment †.

After the conflagration the pariſh of St. John the Baptiſt, the church belonging to which ſtood cloſe by Wallbrook, was annexed to it; and this having been in the patronage of the crown ſince the ſuppreſſion of the convent of St. Helen, the preſentation to the united pariſhes is now alternately in the crown, and the dean and chapter of St Paul's.

* Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 31. † Engliſh Architecture, p. 22.

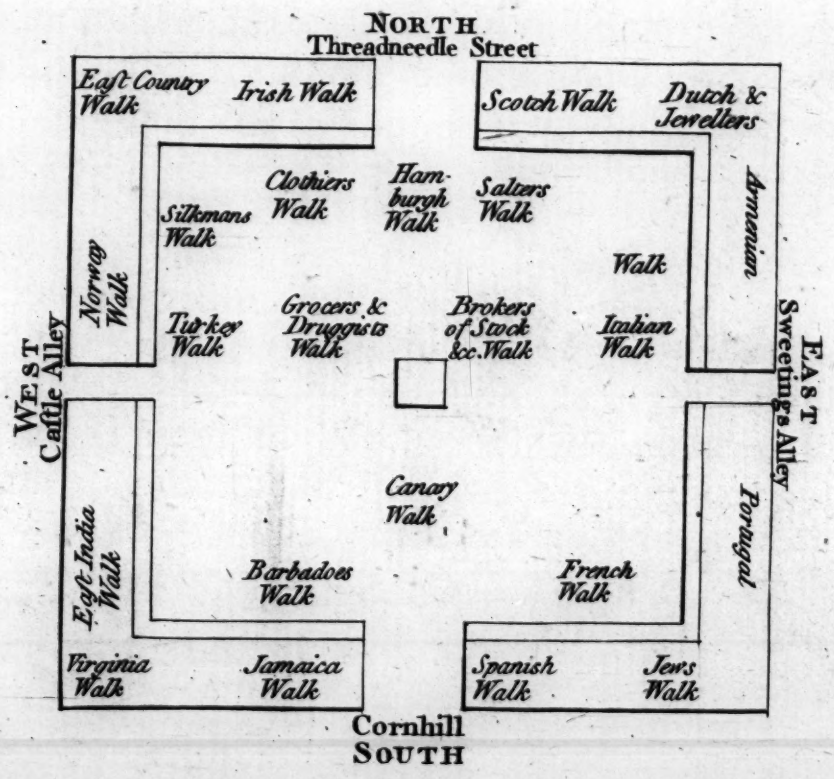
CHAP.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.

Front of the Royal Exchange.



CHAP. XVIII.

Cornhill-ward.

THE principal ſtreet in this ward having been originally the corn market for the city, obtained the name of Cornhill, and communicated the ſame name to the ward. It is bounded on the eaſt by Biſhopſgate-ward; on the north by Broad-ſtreet ward; on the weſt by Cheap-ward, and on the ſouth by Langbourn: and is divided into four precincts. This is a ward of ſmall extent, though rendered of importance by its ſituation and the condition of the inhabitants. It begins on the north eaſt, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of St. Martin Outwich's church in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and runs by ſeveral windings ſouth-weſt as far as the weſt end of Cornhill. Then beginning again on the north, about fifty feet from the ſouth-weſt corner of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, it runs ſouth to St. Peter's alley in Gracechurch-ſtreet, and from thence, by divers windings, it proceeds to the ſouth-weſt corner of Cornhill. So that it contains Cornhill entirely on both ſides. On the north ſide of this ſtreet are ſeveral courts, &c. as Star court, Weigh-houſe yard, Newman's yard, Finch lane, Freeman's court, Swithin's alley, Caſtle alley, and the opening to the Bank. On the ſouth ſide there are Peter's alley, Michael's alley, Erchin lane, Change alley, and Pope's head alley. Boundaries. Extent.

The only capital ſtreet in this ward is Cornhill, a fine open ſtreet, and the centre of Commerce, by having the front of the Royal Exchange in it, where all the merchants aſſemble every day to negociate their affairs; as the brokers and gamblers in the national funds do in the coffee houſes in Exchange alley directly oppoſite. Three unhappy fires, which ſeverally laid waſte great part of this ſtreet *, gave opportunity to reſtore it with better buildings and with greater uniformity; and the rebuilding all the houſes on the weſt ſide of the Exchange, between this ſtreet and Threadneedle-ſtreet, to open a new ſtreet † from the front of the Bank, have all together filled three fourths of this ſtreet with new buildings. Cornhill.

On the north ſide of Cornhill ſtands the Royal Exchange, ſo well known to all the commercial world; with which tranſactions are daily carried on in it. The firſt erection of an Exchange here by Sir Thomas Greſham, in 1566, has already been related in the order of time ‡; to repeat it would therefore be unneceſſary: that building being deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666, the preſent noble ſtructure was raiſed at the joint expence of the city and the company of mercers, and coſt 80,000l. Royal Exchange.

The ground plot of the Royal Exchange is a parallelogram 203 feet long, and 171 feet broad; on which is built a ſubſtantial uniform ſtone building, incloſing

* *Vid.* p. 360, 397. 435, *ante.*

† One ſide of this Bank ſtreet is occupied by the Sun Fire office, already mentioned p. 568.

‡ *Vid.* p. 132.

ſing an area in the middle of 61 ſquare perches, with a ſpacious piazza round it: the altitude of the building is 56 feet. Under each of the principal fronts, which are north and ſouth, there are alſo piazzas, with lofty noble arched entrances in the centres to the inner court.

The proper front is that in Cornhill; on each ſide the grand entrance are Corinthian demi-columns, ſupporting a compaſs pediment; and in the inter-columniation on each ſide, in the front next the ſtreet, is a niche, with the figures of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits, well executed. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo: on each ſide of this entrance, over the piazza, is a range of windows between demi-columns and pilaſters of the compoſite order; and above them the building is decorated with a baluſtrade. From the centre riſes a ſquare tower 178 feet high, diminiſhing by three ſtages; but notwithſtanding the windows on each ſide are calculated to lighten the appearance, the whole is heavy and confuſed to the eye. The uppermoſt turret or lanthorn that crowns the whole ſupports a fane of poliſhed braſs, made in the ſhape of a graſshopper, the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham's arms. In this tower is a good clock, and twelve muſical bells, which chime at the hours of nine, twelve, three, and ſix, every day.

The north front in Threadneedle-ſtreet is adorned with pilaſters of the compoſite order; but has neither columns nor ſtatues on the outſide; and has a triangular inſtead of the two compaſs pediments.

The inner court, as has been before obſerved, is ſurrounded with a wide lofty piazza, ſerving to ſhelter the merchants who meet there, from the inclemencies of the weather. Over the arches of this quadrangular piazza is an entablature ſtanding round, and a compaſs pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four ſides. Under the pediment, on the north ſide, are the king's arms; on the ſouth the city arms; on the eaſt Sir Thomas Greſham's arms; and on the weſt the mercers arms, with their reſpective enrichments. There are twenty-four niches in the inter columns, twenty of which are filled with ſtatues of the kings and queens of England, in their royal robes, and with the regalia, except three, who are dreſſed like Roman Cæſars. The moſt aukward, clumſy, and worſt deſigned of all theſe figures, is that laſt erected of his preſent majeſty king George III.

Within this area, under the piazzas, are twenty-eight niches, which are all vacant but that in which Sir Thomas Greſham's ſtatue is placed in the north weſt angle; and that in the ſouth weſt, where the ſtatue of Sir John Barnard was placed in his life-time by his fellow citizens, to expreſs the true ſenſe of his merit, as a merchant, a magiſtrate, and faithful repreſentative of the city of London. In the center of the area is erected, on a marble pedeſtal, about eight feet high, another ſtatue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, executed by Mr. Gibbon, and encompaſſed with iron rails. Of this ſtatue no more need be ſaid than was expreſſed at the time when it was mentioned as being ſet up by the com-

company of Merchant Adventurers *. In this court and under the ſurrounding piazza, all perſons engaged in mercantile connections meet every day at noon; and for mutual conveniency thoſe engaged in the ſame branches of trade aſſemble in diſtinct parts or walks as expreſſed in the annexed plate.

Under the north and ſouth fronts are ſpacious ſtair-caſes which lead to a kind of gallery that extends round the four ſides of the building, and in which were formerly about two hundred ſhops, occupied by milliners, haberdaſhers, &c. but thoſe ſhops have been long deſerted; and the galleries are now let out to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance office; the Merchants Seamens office; the Marine Society; and to auctioneers, &c. Under the whole are vaults occupied by the Eaſt India company as pepper magazines.

Royal Exchange Aſſurance office.

The Royal Exchange Aſſurance office, which is kept over the Change, is one of the ſurviving ſchemes ſtarted in the memorable South-ſea year. This corporation with that of the London Aſſurance were eſtabliſhed by act of parliament †, for aſſuring buildings, goods, wares, and merchandize from fire; ſhips and merchandize at ſea; and for lending money upon bottomry. For which charter they agreed to pay 300,000l. into his majeſty's exchequer, for diſcharging the debts of the civil liſt. But the ſcheme not anſwering at firſt, the crown remitted moſt part of that money, and granted them a new charter impowering them to inſure lives.

Merchants Seamens office.

The office for ſick and wounded ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, kept over the Royal Exchange, is a corporation inſtituted for the relief of ſuch ſeamen and their widows who have no right to Greenwich hoſpital by ſervitude aboard his majeſty's navy, and are reduced to diſtreſs in the merchants ſervice. It conſiſts of a number of merchants, who were incorporated in 1747 ‡, and are governed by a preſident and a council of twenty-one.

Marine Society's office.

The Marine ſociety, the office for which is alſo kept over the Exchange, began at the commencement of the late war with France §; and was an extreamly well judged ſcheme for reſcuing deſtitute boys from the bad conſequences of a vagabond life, and fitting them out with all proper neceſſaries for the ſea ſervice. The government ſo far co-operated in this laudable inſtitution as to order the men of war to receive each of them a certain number of theſe boys ‖; and the ſociety, after ſubſiſting for ſeveral years as a voluntary aſſociation, obtained a charter of incorporation June 24, 1772.

Mayor's court office.

The office for the mayor's court is alſo kept over the Exchange.

* *Vid.* p. 255, *ante.*

† Stat. 6 Geo. I. c. 18.

‡ 20 Geo. II. c. 38.

§ *Vid.* p. 385, *ante.*

‖ Some objections have been made to the placing theſe boys on board ſhips of war, that may merit attention. It is ſaid that the work on board men of war is too heavy for boys; that being diſtributed among the officers as their ſervants, who only have authority over them, and who make very little uſe of it, they can ſeldom be made to aſſiſt in doing any thing; while they make a ſpeedy progreſs in every bad habit to be learned among ſuch numerous collections of diſſolute men. On the contrary that if they were placed on board colliers and merchant veſſels, the labour would be more proportioned to their ſtrength; and their companions being fewer in number, they could not contract idle habits by what ſeamen term *ſculking*, which is ſo eaſily practiſed in large ſhips; nor would their morals be ſo ſoon tainted.

St. Peter's church Cornhill.

At the ſouth eaſt angle of Cornhill, behind ſome houſes which cover it in front, ſtands the church of St. Peter Cornhill. This church is ſaid to have been founded by king Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian king in this iſland, about the year of our Lord 179, who dedicated it to St. Peter the Apoſtle, erected in it an archbiſhop's ſee; and that this was and continued to be the metropolitan and chief church in this nation for 400 years, when Auguſtine the monk removed the archiepiſcopal chair to Canterbury. To confirm this account, which is handed down to poſterity by a table hung up in the church *, it is further ſaid, that Thean, the firſt archbiſhop of London, built this church of St. Peter, by the help of one Cyran, chief butler to king Lucius; and that Elvanus, his immediate ſucceſſor in this ſee, built a library near the ſame church, and converted many of the Druids to Chriſtianity. Whatever credit may be given to this legend, it is certain that the church, known in ancient records by the name of St. Peter ſuper Cornhill, i. e. above or at the top of Cornhill, is of a very ancient foundation; and the earlieſt anecdote relating to it that can be relied on, independent of the recited monkiſh record, is, that William Kingſton, before the year 1298, gave to it his tenement in Graſs-ſtreet, called the Horſe Mill; and that there anciently belonged to the church a public library well furniſhed with books; which being diſpoſed of in a private manner, the building was converted into a ſchool; this ſchool was probably one of the four mentioned to be erected by authority of parliament in 1447 †; one of thoſe ſchools being appointed for this pariſh.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been anciently in a family of the Nevils: for the Lady Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Nevil, in the year 1362, made a feoffment thereof to Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey; and paſſing through divers hands ſince, it was in the year 1411 conveyed by Richard Whittington and others, to the lord-mayor and commonalty of this city, in whom the right of advowſon ſtill remains.

The preſent edifice was built ſince the fire of London, which totally conſumed the old church. It is a ſubſtantial ſtructure, 80 feet long, 47 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and 140 feet to the top of the ſteeple. The body is plain, with a ſingle ſeries of windows. The tower is likewiſe plain, with one window in each ſtage, and the dome, which ſup-

* This table contains the following inſcription.

" Be hit known to all men, that the yeerys of owr " Lord God, An. CLXXIX. Lucius, the fyrſt " Chriſten king of this Lond, then callyd Brytayne, " fowndyd the fyrſt chyrch in London, that is to ſey, " the chyrch of Sent Peter apon Cornhyl; and he " fowndyd ther an archbiſhop's ſee, and made that " chirch the metropolitant and cheef chirch of this " kindom, and ſo enduryd the ſpace of CCCC. " yeerys and more, unto the commyng of Sent Auſ- " ten, an apoſtyl of Englond, the whych was ſent " into the Lond by Sent Gregory, the doctor of the " chirch, in the tyme of king Ethelbert, and then " was the archbiſhoppys ſee and pol removyd from " the aforeſeyd chirch of Sent Peter's apon Cornhyl " unto Derebernaum, that now ys callyd Canterbury, " and ther yt remeynyth to this dey.

" And Millet Monk, whych came into this Lond " wyth Sent Auſten, was made the fyrſt biſhop of " London, and hys ſee was made in Powllys chirch. " And this Lucius, kyng, was the fyrſt foundyr of " Peter's chyrch apon Cornhyl; and he regnyd king " in thys ilond after Brut, MCCXLV. yeerys. And " the yeerys of owr Lord God a CXXIV. Lucius was " crownyd kyng, and the yeerys of hys reygne " LXXVII yeerys, and he was beryd aftyr ſum cro- " nekil at London, and aftyr ſum cronekil he was " beryd at Glowceſter, at that plaſe wher the ordyr " of Sent Francys ſtandyth."

† *Vid* p. 94, *ante*.

ſupports the ſpire, is of the lanthorn kind. The ſpire is crowned with a ball, on which is a fane in form of a key, alluding to the key of St. Peter; but this conceit of Romiſh origin ought to be dropped, now we deny the pretenſions of the perſon who claims the inheritance of this key.

St. Michael's Cornhill.

On the ſame ſide of Cornhill, between the church of St. Peter and Birchin lane, ſtands the parochial church of St. Michael Cornhill; which is a rectory founded and dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel before the year 1133, and then in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Coveſham, alias Eveſham: but they, in the year 1503, transferred the advowſon to the Drapers company, who, in conſideration, ſettled a perpetual annuity of five pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence upon the ſaid abbot and canons, and their ſucceſſors; beſide an ancient penſion of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence annually paid them out of the ſaid church. By virtue of which contract, the company of Drapers have been patrons ever ſince.

The old church, excepting the tower, being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent gothic ſtructure aroſe in its ſtead; the body of which is 70 feet long, 60 broad, 35 in height. The tower was rebuilt in 1722 *, and is a very celebrated piece of gothic architecture, 130 feet in height. The body of the church has three iſles, and is raiſed to a conſiderable height above the level of the ſtreet. The weſt front is very decent. The lower part of the tower occupies the centre; and on each ſide there is a regular extent of building, a centre and two wings. The principal door opens in the lower ſtage of the tower; and there is at ſome diſtance above this a port-hole window. In each of the wings there is alſo a door; and over theſe are low windows. In the ſpace between the wings and the tower is alſo on each ſide a window, and the four angulated corners of the tower, which riſe from the ground, with a kind of baſe, terminate at the height of the ſide-building, in a cornice. Theſe parts, though regular in form, are altogether unconnected in ſtyle and manner; and we cannot ſee ſo much approach to order, without wondering that it was not entire. This terminates the firſt or loweſt ſtage of the tower. The ſecond is a very tall one, and is truly of the plain, as the third is of the ornamented gothic order. In this ſtage are two windows, both large, tall, and properly ſhaped for the ſtyle of the building. They ſtand at ſome diſtance above one another; and over the upper one there is an ornament. The turret-work is continued in the ſame manner as below upon this ſtage; and it terminates with a truly gothic cornice, and battlement-work. The third ſtage is in the exact form of the two others, only as they are plain, this is covered with ornament. The corners in this upper ſtage are flutings, terminated by angels heads under a cornice. The flutings, cornice, and every other part, are truly gothic. The plain face between has four windows in two ſeries, all gothic; the upper ones being crowned with a proper ornament.

From this cornice riſes a battlement, with half pinnacles upon the plain faces of the tower; and from the corners are carried up four fine turrets. Theſe are fluted,

* Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 117.

fluted, caſed a part of their height, with doric turrets, and terminate in pinnacle heads, incloſing each a ſpire, with its fane.

The architect will ſee here a very high degree of gothic decoration; though improperly connected with the plain ſtile of the lower parts of the tower *.

CHAP. XIX.

Cripplegate-ward.

THIS ward is denominated from the north weſt gate of the city, as that gate obtained its name from the cripples which antiently uſed to ſtand begging there. It is bounded on the eaſt by Moorfields, Coleman-ſtreet-ward, Baſſiſhaw-ward, and Cheap ward; on the north by the pariſh of St. Luke, Old ſtreet; on the weſt by Alderſgate-ward; on the ſouth by Cheap-ward: and is divided into thirteen precincts, viz. nine within the wall, and four without the wall. The whole ward extends from Cheapſide on the ſouth, to beyond Bridgewater ſquare in the north; and from Jewin ſtreet in the weſt, to Back-ſtreet, or Little Moorfields, in the eaſt.

Boundaries.

Extent.

Principal ſtreets.

The principal ſtreets, &c. within the walls are, Milk ſtreet, Aldermanbury, Love lane, Wood ſtreet, Silver ſtreet, Addle ſtreet, and a very ſmall part of Cheapſide, containing 170 feet eaſtward from Wood ſtreet. The chief places without the walls are, Fore ſtreet, Moor-lane, Whitecroſs ſtreet to beyond Beech lane, Rederoſs ſtreet, Beech lane, part of Barbican, and all Bridgewater ſquare, a ſmall neat ſquare with an incloſed area, which occupies the ground where formerly ſtood the houſe and gardens of the earls of Bridgewater.

Sion college.

In London wall ſtreet, adjoining to the church of St. Alphage, and upon the ruins of Elſing Spital †, ſtands Sion college; founded by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunſtan in the weſt: who, among other charities, left 3000l. to purchaſe and build a college for the uſe of the London clergy, with alms-houſes for ten men and ten women. He alſo gave 160l. a year for ever to the college and alms-houſes, 120l. for the ſupport of the alms people, and 40l. *per annum*, for the expences of the foundation.

The work being finiſhed, in proſecution of the will, a charter was procured under the great ſeal of England in the ſixth year of king Charles I. for incorporating the clergy of London; by which all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, are conſtituted fellows of the college. Out of the incumbents, are annually to be elected as governors, a preſident, two deans, and four aſſiſtants; who are to meet quarterly, to hear a Latin ſermon, and afterward to be entertained at dinner in the college hall, at the charge of the foundation. In 1632, the governors and clergy agreed upon a common ſeal, which had round it *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*; and upon it the good Samaritan, with this inſcription,

* Engliſh Architecture, p 56. † An hoſpital for 100 poor perſons founded in 1329 by William Elſing, citizen and mercer, which fell at the diſſolution of religious houſes.

For Noorthouck's History of London 1773.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD,

Divided into its PARISHES, *from a late Survey.*

PART OF ALDERSGATE WARD

CRIPPLEGATE PARISH *without the* FREEDOM

PART OF COLEMAN STREET WARD

P.t OF BASSISHAW WARD

P.t OF CHEAP WARD

The Parish Church of S.t Alban's in Wood Street.

BRITISH MUSEUM

inſcription, *Vade & fac ſimiliter*, St. Luc. x. 37. The biſhop of London was appointed viſitor.

The reverend John Simpſon, rector of St. Olave Hart-ſtreet, one of the executors of Dr. White's will, enlarged the inſtitution by building a ſpacious library over the alms houſe at his own expence. The books were given by many benefactors, and particularly a great many were brought thither from the old cathedral of St. Paul, in the year 1647. But in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houſes, ſeveral chambers for ſtudents, the apartments reſerved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the reſidence of the librarian and the clerk, were deſtroyed by the great fire. However, this whole edifice was afterward rebuilt of brick in that plain manner in which it now appears; excepting the chambers of the ſtudents, that ground being lett on building leaſes. The new library has been frequently enlarged, as by a part of the Jeſuits books ſeized in the year 1679; by the donation of lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle Cooke's books to this library; by ſeveral legacies, by private benefactors; by the copies of new books, which bookſellers are obliged, by an act of the 10th of queen Anne, to give to this library, in order to ſecure their own copy-right and property; and by the books, which every incumbent within the city and ſuburbs, upon his taking poſſeſſion of his living, preſents to this library of the value of 10s. at leaſt. For the care of this library, there is a librarian, who has a genteel apartment at the ſouth ſide of the college.

A ſimilar inſtitution for the uſe of diſſenters is to be found in Redcroſs ſtreet; on the eaſt ſide of which, about the middle, is a library, founded by Daniel Williams, D. D. a preſbyterian miniſter, for the uſe of the diſſenting miniſters of the preſbyterian, independent, and baptiſt perſuaſions. This gentleman, in 1711, bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuſcripts for this purpoſe, with a handſome ſalary for a librarian and a houſekeeper: and, in purſuance of his will, a neat building was erected in Redcroſs-ſtreet, with a genteel apartment for the librarian, *&c.* and a ſpacious room, capable of containing 40,000 volumes. This foundation has been augmented by many donations; and is under the direction of 23 truſtees, viz. 14 miniſters and 9 lay gentlemen, who muſt be all preſbyterians; under whom are a ſecretary and ſteward. Here are alſo ſome curioſities; particularly an Egyptian mummy, and a glaſs baſon which held the water wherewith queen Elizabeth was baptized.

Dr. Williams's library.

In this library is a regiſter, wherein diſſenters may record the births of their children; a plan the more to be commended, as few of the diſſenting miniſters keep any regular regiſter, and as the preſervation of ſuch entries is precarious on their deaths: the baptiſts alſo who never chriſten their infants may here record their births.

In Woodſtreet, on the eaſt ſide near Cheapſide, ſtands one of the city priſons, known by the name of Woodſtreet compter; which was built in the year 1555, for the reception of priſoners from the compter in Bread-ſtreet, then ordered to be aboliſhed for the miſdemeanors of its keeper *.

Woodſtreet compter.

On

* *Vid.* p. 129, *ante.*

Haberdaſhers hall.

On the north ſide of Maiden lane, and at the corner of Staining lane, is ſituated Haberdaſhers hall; which is a good brick building, and the room called the hall, very neat and lofty. It is paved with marble and purbeck ſtone, wainſcoted about twelve feet high; and the ſcreen at the weſt end, where are two arched apertures, is adorned with pilaſters of the Corinthian order. In this hall is kept an independent meeting.

Wax-chandlers hall.

On the ſouth ſide of Maiden lane ſtands a neat well contrived hall belonging to the company of Wax-chandlers.

Barbers hall.

Obſcurely ſituated on the weſt ſide of Monkwell ſtreet is the elegant hall of the company of Barbers. This hall was in times paſt occupied by the united fraternities of ſurgeons and barbers; but the former profeſſion riſing in eſtimation, juſtly conſidered the union as unſuitable, and therefore ſeparated from the barbers in the year 1744, as has already been recorded *. The hall however remained with the barbers, as being the original company.

This hall with the theatre were the deſigns of the famous Inigo Jones; and were repaired and beautified under the direction and at the expence of lord Burlington, in compliment to the architect †. The grand entrance from Monkwell-ſtreet is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court room has a fret work ceiling, and is alſo adorned with the pictures of king Henry VIII. and the court of aſſiſtants, in one fine piece; a portrait of king Charles II. and other paintings. The theatre contains four degrees of cedar ſeats, one above another, in an elliptical form, and the roof is an elliptical cupola. This room is adorned with a buſt of king Charles I. the figures of the ſeven liberal ſciences, and the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac; the ſkins of a man and woman on wooden frames, in imitation of Adam and Eve; the figure of a man flayed, done after the life, all the muſcles appearing in their due place and proportion; the ſkeleton of an oſtrich; an human ſkeleton, with copper joints, and five other ſkeletons of human bodies. But as this theatre was calculated for the uſe of the ſurgeons, who have deſerted it, neither that nor its furniture are now regarded.

Brewers, Plaſterers, Curriers, and Glovers halls.

On the north eaſt ſide of Addle-ſtreet, ſtands Brewers hall, a handſome and commodious edifice with a genteel entrance into a large paved cloiſtered court: the building above is ſupported by neat pillars. Near adjoining to this hall on the weſt, is Plaiſterers-hall, an elegant pretty building, which was formerly the hall of the Pinners company. At the upper end of Curriers court weſtward of Sion college, the Curriers have a hall which is a tolerable good building; with a handſome free ſtone entrance. In Beech lane is Glovers hall.

St. Giles Cripplegate church.

At the ſouth weſt end of Fore-ſtreet fronting Redcroſs-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Giles Cripplegate; dedicated to St. Giles a Grecian and citizen of Athens, who flouriſhed about the year 700, and was abbot of Niſmes in France. The firſt foundation of this church was about the year 1090 by Alfune, the firſt hoſpitaller of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. The advowſon deſcended to one Aelmund a prieſt, who gave it to St. Paul's and its canons for ever, after the

* *Vid.* p. 353, *ante*. † Ralph's Critical Review of Buildings, p. 83. Biogr. Dict. art. Inigo Jones.

death of himſelf and his only ſon Hugh. Thus the dean and chapter of St. Paul's became ordinaries of this pariſh, proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, as they are at this day. The old church was burned down in the year 1545, but that afterward erected had the fortune to eſcape the dreadful year 1666, and may be numbered amongſt the beſt of our gothic buildings. It is 114 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 32 feet high to the roof, and the tower, with the turret, 122 feet in height. The body has two rows of windows, and is very well enlightened by them: they are truly of the gothic order; and the ſpaces between have buttreſſes for the ſupport of the wall. The tower is well proportioned with regard to its altitude, and contains a ring of ten bells. The corners are ſupported by a kind of buttreſs-work; the apertures are placed regularly over one another; and the top has, at the four corners, ſo many little turrets. The principal turret in the middle is light, open, and more elegant than is uſually ſeen on gothic towers. It is ſupported by pillars; ſtrengthened by a kind of buttreſſes, and crowned with a dome, from which riſes the weather cock *.

Among other antient monuments in this church, are thoſe of John Fox, author of the Martyrology, and of John Speed, the celebrated Chronologer. John Milton, ſo well known for his Paradiſe Loſt, and for his political works, is alſo buried here, though undiſtinguiſhed by any monument or inſcription.

St. Alphage church.

At the north eaſt corner of Aldermanbury, adjoining to Sion college, ſtands the church of St. Alphage, biſhop of Wincheſter, afterward archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was put to death by the Danes at Greenwich, in 1014. This church was probably ſoon after founded to his memory; for this is one of the churches confirmed to the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1068. The firſt church in London dedicated to this ſaint, ſtood adjoining to the city wall near the eaſt ſide of Cripplegate; but that being demoliſhed at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes by Henry VIII. and the ſite thereof turned into a carpenter's yard, the ſouth iſle of the church of St. Mary Elſing Spital was converted into the preſent pariſh church. The advowſon was anciently in the dean and canons of St. Martin le Grand, in whom it continued till Henry VII. annexed it to St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, when it fell to the abbot and convent: but that being diſſolved, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the patronage to Edmund biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains.

This church, which is a rectory, eſcaped the dreadful fire in 1666; but is ſo plain in its building as not to be intitled to particular notice.

St. Alban's Wood-ſtreet.

On the eaſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, at the north weſt end of Love-lane, is ſituated the pariſh church dedicated to St. Alban, the firſt Chriſtian martyr in Great Britain. This church is conjectured to have been founded by king Athelſtan, about the year 930; and was ſo well built, that this original foundation continued, with proper repairs, till the year 1634: it was then pulled down, and a new church was built upon the ſame ſpot; which was deſtroyed 32 years after

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 48.

by the fire of London. It was originally in the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire; from whom it paſſed into the hands of the maſter, &c, of the hoſpital of St. James's, Weſtminſter. But it has been in the patronage of Eaton-college ever ſince the year 1477, when the provoſt and fellows of Eaton preſented Richard Hopton to this church.

This new church was erected in a great meaſure upon the walls of the old church; and was made the pariſh church of St. Alban in Wood-ſtreet, and St. Olave in Silver-ſtreet, which latter being in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's at the time, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the provoſt and fellows of Eaton, preſent to this living alternately.

The body of the church is plain, the windows are large and gothic, and the wall is crowned with a plain ſquare battlement: the piers are ſubſtantial, becauſe the windows are few; but there is ſomething wanting in the reſpect of apertures, for the body of the church within is not ſufficiently enlightened. It has a handſome tower, which meaſuring to the top of the pinnacles is 92 feet, and there is in the whole conſtruction of it a great deal of regularity and beauty. It is ſquare and ſo well proportioned in diameter to its height, that it appears light without ſeeming weak. This is a very great article in the conſtruction of theſe towers, and there cannot well be taken a happier model. It is divided into four ſtages, and is ſupported by a kind of gothic pilaſters, each crowned with its proper cornice. In the loweſt ſtage one window occupies the middle of the ſpace in front and ſide, and this is truly gothic, the bars forming a double ſeries of gothic arches; the pilaſters are carried ſtrait up at the ſides, and the reſt of the ſpace is plain. From this ſtage there runs a third pilaſter from the centre ſtrait up the middle of the face; this divides the ſpace, and two windows become neceſſary in the other ſtages, becauſe it cannot be broke in upon by one.

Thoſe in the ſecond ſtage are of the kind called roſe windows; and anſwer to what in more regular architecture we call the port-hole window: but the caſe inſtead of being round and ſolid is waved in ſuch a manner as to repreſent a roſe in outline. In the two other faces there are long windows, the upper ones perfectly right, but thoſe below not truly gothic. The great character of the gothic ſtile is the ſharp arch; but the tops of theſe are rounded. The ſummit of the tower is edged with battlement work, plain and cloſe, and its verge crowned with handſome pinnacles, one at each corner, and one in the middle of each ſpace between, ſupported by the pilaſter, which is carried up from the cornice of the lower ſtage over the firſt window *.

St. Michael Wood-ſtreet.

On the weſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, at the corner of Huggen-alley facing Ladlane, is ſituated the church of St. Michael Wood-ſtreet; a church of ſome antiquity, as appears by John de Eppewell being rector thereof in the year 1328. The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent ſtructure finiſhed a few years after, when the pariſh of St. Mary Staining was annexed to it. The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their monaſtery; when,

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 26.

when, coming to the crown, it was with the appurtenances, in the year 1544, ſold by king Henry VIII. to William Barwell, who, in the year 1588, conveyed it to John Marſh, and others, in truſt for the pariſh, in which it ſtill continues: but being united with the pariſh of St. Mary Staining, which living is in the crown, the pariſhioners preſent twice, and the king once.

The eaſt end of this church, which is the moſt conſpicuous part of it, is ornamented with four Ionic columns raiſed upon a continued pedeſtal, with arches between, and ſupporting a handſome pediment, in the middle of which is a circular window. Between the columns are three upright arched windows that fill the whole ſpace. The reſt of the body is plain, and the windows are raiſed ſo high, that the doors open under them. The tower conſiſts of three plain ſtages with large windows, from the uppermoſt of which riſes a ſmall ſquare courſe, the foundation of the baſe of the turret. The baſe is cut away from the breadth of the tower gradually to the diameter of the turret, which is plain, but handſome; and from its top riſes a ball that ſupports the fane *.

St. Mary Alder-manbury.

On the weſt ſide of Aldermanbury, between Love-lane and Addle-ſtreet, ſtands the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury; which is of very ancient foundation, and was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; who, in the year 1331, appropriated it to the hoſpital of Elſing Spital, which, at that time, ſtood near adjoining. It appears to have been no otherwiſe than a donative or curacy; the patronage of which, ſince the diſſolution of the above hoſpital, has been in the pariſhioners. The old church being deſtroyed in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed ten years after. It is built of ſtone, but very plain: the body is well enlightened and the corners are wrought with ruſtic. Its dimenſions are 72 feet in length, 45 in breadth, 38 in height to the roof; and the ſteeple is 90 feet in altitude. The tower is in the ſame ſtile with the reſt of the building; the angles in the upper ſtage are adorned with ruſtic; the cornice is ſupported by ſcrolls, and above it is a plain Attic courſe. In this riſes a turret with a ſquare baſe, that ſupports the dial. This turret is arched, but the corners are maſſy; and its roof is terminated in a point, on which is placed the fane: it is liable to the cenſure of being heavy, but the tower is well proportioned to ſupport it; and if any thing is amiſs in the tower, it is perhaps that the window in the upper ſtage is too large †.

Lamb's chapel.

Beſide the parochial churches above mentioned, there is in this ward, at the north weſt corner of Monkwell ſtreet, a chapel called Lamb's chapel. The foundation of this chapel is as early as the time of Edward I. when it was dedicated to St. James, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Hermitage on the wall; from its vicinity to London-wall. This hermitage belonged to the abbot and convent of Gerondon in Leiceſterſhire, who kept two Ciſtertian monks of their own order here. At the diſſolution it was granted, by Henry VIII. to William Lamb, a rich clothworker of this city, who bequeathed it, with his houſe and other lands and tenements, to the value of 30l. per ann. to this company, for paying a miniſter to read divine ſervice on Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, in the

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 44. † Idem, p. 49.

ſaid chapel, and to relieve the poor in the manner under mentioned. In this chapel the company of clothworkers have four ſermons preached to them upon four principal quarterly feſtivals in the year. Upon theſe days the maſter, wardens, and livery of the company go in their gowns and hoods to the chapel, and hear a ſermon; after which they relieve twelve poor men, and as many women, with 12d. a piece in money: and once a year, viz. at Michaelmas, give to each of them a frieze gown, a lockram ſhift, and a good pair of winter ſhoes.

CHAP. XX.

Dowgate-ward.

Boundaries. THE name of this ward is derived from Dowgate, one of the four original gates of London *. It is bounded on the ſouth by the river Thames; on the eaſt by Bridge and Candlewick-wards; on the north by Wallbrook-ward; and on the weſt by Vintry-ward.

Extent. The extent of this ward is from St. Martin's-lane in the eaſt, to Cloak-lane in the weſt; and from thence both eaſt and weſt to the river Thames, almoſt in direct lines; within which track are contained, on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet, Old Swan-lane, Cold-harbour, Allhallows-lane, Campion-lane, Friars-lane, Coſins-lane, Dowgate-dock, and the Still-yard; St. Laurence Pountney-hill, almoſt as far as St. Laurence's church-yard; Suffolk-lane, as far as the paſſage into Buſh-lane; Buſh-lane, almoſt the whole; Dowgate-hill, as far as Tallowchandlers-hall northward; Chequer-yard; Elbow-lane as far as the church-yard, only the ſouth eaſt ſide of the way; and Cloak-lane, the ſouth ſide, to 160 feet weſt of Dowgate-hill. The whole is divided into eight precincts.

Thames ſtreet. Thames ſtreet, which croſſes this ward from eaſt to weſt, is the general paſſage to the ſeveral lanes and alleys leading down to the wharfs; and is therefore continually crouded with carriages loaded with goods.

Stillyard. The moſt noted of theſe wharfs is the Stillyard or Steelyard, ſo often mentioned in the preceding hiſtory as being the place originally allotted to the Hanſeatic merchants for ſtoring up their wares; and where they had their hall, *Guilda Aula Teutonicorum*, for the tranſacting their affairs. It is now chiefly occupied by merchants who trade in iron; of which there are always large quantities in bars to be ſeen there.

Merchant Taylors ſchool. On the eaſt ſide of Suffolk-lane ſtands a celebrated ſchool, founded by the company of Merchant Taylors in 1561, during the maſterſhip of Emanuel Lucar; Richard Hills, a former maſter of the company, having before given 500l. toward the purchaſe of an houſe, called the Manor of the Roſe, belonging to the duke of Buckingham, for that purpoſe. But that houſe being deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666, the preſent buildings were erected upon the ſame ſpot at the charge of the company. This ſchool is a ſpacious building, ſupported

* *Vid.* p. 6, 9, *ante*.

PART OF VINTREY WARD

PART OF CORD WAINERS WARD

PART OF CHEAP WARD

RIVER THAMES

THE

THAMES STREET

CANNON STREET

WALBROOK

Dowgate

Dowgate Hill

Bridge Row

Bond Court

Broad Street

The Steel Yard

Chequer Yard

Allhallows Lane

Watermans Hall

Suffolk Lane

Harbour Lane

Pudding Lane

Fish Street Hill

Green Lettice Ln.

Lawrence Pountney Church

St Mary Abchurch

St Swithens Lane

New Court

The Merlon

Lombard Street

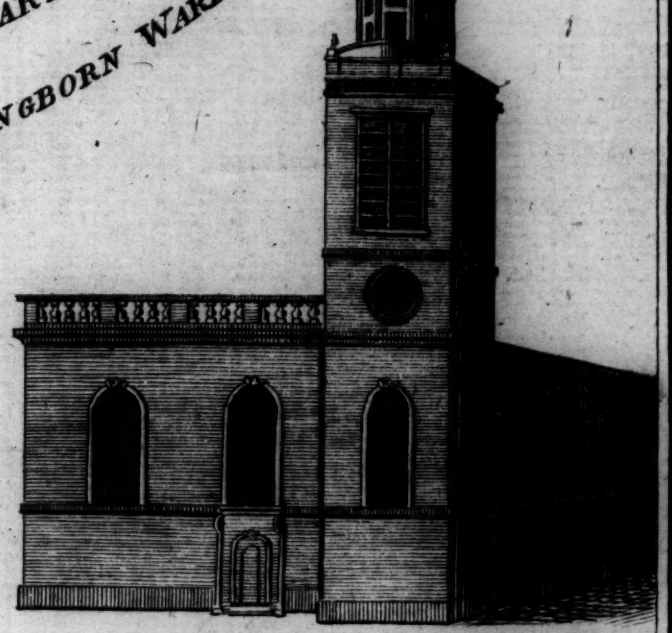
PART OF CANDLEWICK WARD

PART OF LANGBORN WARD

Pt. OF BRIDGE WARD WITHIN

A New and Accurate PLAN of WALBROOK and DOWGATE WARDS divided into Parishes from a late Survey.

St. Stephen's Wallbrook.



St. Michael's College Hill.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

ſupported on the eaſt by many ſtone pillars, which form an handſome cloiſter, within which are apartments for the three uſhers. Adjoining to the ſchool is a library, ſupported in like manner, by pillars of ſtone, and well furniſhed with books. South of the library is the chapel; and contiguous to theſe is a large houſe appropriated to the head maſter.

In this ſchool about 300 boys are educated; of which number by the ſtatutes of the foundation 100 are taught gratis; 50 at 2s. 6d. a quarter; and 100 at 5s. There are certain annual examinations or probations appointed, at which public exerciſes are performed by the ſcholars; of whom ſeveral are ſent every year to St. John's college Oxford, which appears to have been founded principally for their uſe, they having no leſs than 46 fellowſhips there.

Tallow chandlers hall.

On the north weſt ſide of Dowgate hill ſtands the hall of the company of Tallow chandlers, which is a large handſome building with piazzas, adorned with columns and arches of the Tuſcan order.

Skinners hall.

Below this hall on the ſame ſide is Skinners hall, a fine brick edifice compleatly finiſhed; the hall is elegantly wainſcotted with oak, and the parlour with cedar.

Innholders, Dyers, Joyners, Plumbers and Watermans halls.

In Great Elbow lane near the church ſtands the hall of the Innholders company, which is a neat convenient building; and in Little Elbow-lane, is Dyers hall. In Friars-lane is ſituated the hall of the company of Joyners; remarkable for a magnificent ſcreen at the entering into the hall-room, having demi-ſavages, and a variety of other enrichments, carved in wainſcot. The great parlour is wainſcotted with cedar. In a dirty place called Chequer yard, is Plumbers hall, a ſmall neat building, which is lett out for a dancing ſchool. At the ſouth weſt corner of Cold Harbour-lane is Watermans hall which fronts the Thames.

Cold Harbour.

This Cold Harbour, or as it is now corruptly called Coal Harbour, was formerly a magnificent building named Cold Herbergh or Cold Inn, probably ſo termed from its cold ſituation near the Thames; and which was given by king Henry IV. to his ſon the prince of Wales.

Allhallows the Great.

The only pariſh church in this ward is that of Allhallows the Great, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet, between Allhallows-lane, and Hay wharf lane. It was antiently called Allhallows the More, and Allhallows ad Fœnum, in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay wharf, and ſituation among Rope-makers; and was founded by the noble family of the Deſpencers, who preſented thereunto in the year 1361: from whom it paſſed with the heireſs to the earl of Warwick and Saliſbury; and at laſt to the crown. Henry VIII. exchanged this church with Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1546; in whoſe ſucceſſors it ſtill continues, and is one of the thirteen peculiars in London belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was termed Allhallows the Great, to diſtinguiſh it from Allhallows the Leſs, a church near adjoining to it on the eaſt; which not being rebuilt after the great fire, the pariſhes were united. This latter church was originally a rectory in the gift of the biſhop of Wincheſter; and rebuilt by Sir John Poultney, who purchaſed the advowſon, and appropriated it to his college of St. Laurence Poultney. The ſteeple and

choir

choir of this church ſtood on an arched gate, being the entry to the great houſe, called Cold Herbergh, above mentioned. From that time the church became a donative or curacy, which falling to the crown at the diſſolution of religious houſes, queen Elizabeth firſt granted it for 21 years to William Verle; and king James I. ſold it to Richard Blake, &c. and their heirs for ever, in free ſoccage. By which means the impropriation is now in the heirs or aſſigns of Dr. Edward Waddington, late biſhop of Chicheſter *.

The preſent church of Allhallows the Great was deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and was finiſhed in 1683, but was not executed with the ſame accuracy with which it was planned. It is 87 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 33 feet high to the roof: built of ſtone, ſtrong and ſolid. The walls are plain and maſſy; the ornaments few and ſimple; and the windows though large, in order to enlighten ſuch a conſiderable breadth, are not numerous. The tower is 86 feet high, plain, ſquare, and divided into five ſtages, but terminates abſolutely plain without ſpire, turret or pinnacles. The cornice is ſupported by ſcrolls, and over theſe riſes a baluſtrade of ſolid conſtruction, ſuitable to the reſt of the building †.

CHAP. XXI.

The ward of Farringdon-within.

THIS ward with that of Farringdon-without, were antiently one ward, under one alderman, deſcending by inheritance or gained by purchaſe. Thomas de Ardene conveyed this aldermanry in 1277 to Ralph de Feur, then ſheriff of London; as did John his ſon, to William Farendon, citizen and goldſmith in 1279: under whom and his ſon Nicholas, who was four times mayor, it remained 82 years; and theſe wards ſtill retain their name. It was divided into the two wards of within the wall and without, in the year 1395 ‡; and the

Boundaries. boundaries of the inner ward are thus defined: on the eaſt it is bounded by Cheap-ward and Caſtle Baynard-ward; on the north by Alderſgate and Cripplegate-wards, and the liberty of St. Martin le Grand; on the weſt by Farringdon-without; and on the ſouth by Baynard Caſtle-ward, and the river Thames.

Extent. Beginning where the great croſs once ſtood in Cheapſide, this ward runs weſtward on the north ſide, and down Gutter-lane, as far as Huggen-lane on the eaſt ſide, and to Kery-lane on the weſt. Then from the ſouth end of Gutter-lane weſtward to Foſter-lane, and down that lane to the north ſide of St. Foſter's church-yard only on the eaſt ſide, and to over againſt the ſouth weſt corner of the ſaid church-yard on the weſt ſide. But from thence to the ſtone wall on the weſt ſide of Noble-ſtreet is all in Alderſgate ward. Then from the ſaid wall, down to Windſor-houſe, or Nevil's-inn, and down Monkwell-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, and by London-wall to Cripplegate, and the weſt ſide of that gate, all which

* Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 8. † Engliſh Architecture, p. 57. ‡ *Vid.* p. 68, 84, *ante.*

which is in Farringdon-ward. Then from the ſouth end of Foſter-lane weſtward to St. Martin le Grand, and away to Newgate, including both ſides of the way in Newgate-ſtreet, which terminates the north ſide of this ward. From the before mentioned croſs this ward extends on the ſouth ſide from Friday-ſtreet weſtward, including as much of Friday-ſtreet as to the N. E. corner of St. Matthew's church on the eaſt ſide, and to the ſouth corner of the ſaid church on the weſt ſide. Then from this ſtreet to the Old Change, which is in this ward on the eaſt ſide, as far as one houſe eaſt of St. Auguſtine's church, adjoining to Watling-ſtreet; and on the weſt ſide to the place where once ſtood the gate built by Nicholas Farendon in 1361, at the entrance into the ſouth church-yard of St. Paul's; and within the ſaid gate, all that part which was formerly called the North church-yard. Then from the north end of the Old Change to the ſcite of the north gate of St. Paul's church-yard, which opened into Cheapſide; ſo up the ſouth ſide of Pater-noſter-row to within about 12 doors of Avemary-lane, the weſt ſide of which lane is in this ward: and thence ſouthward, Ludgate-ſtreet, formerly called Bowyer-row, as far as the ſpot where lately ſtood Ludgate: and on the north ſide, up Pater-noſter-row, beginning where the conduit ſtood, facing the Old Change, to Pannier-alley, Ivy-lane, Newgate-market, and Warwick-lane, the eaſt ſide of which lane, and the weſt end of Pater-noſter-row, are in Baynard's Caſtle-ward. But Farringdon-ward within croſſes Ludgate-ſtreet, and takes in the weſt ſide of Creed-lane, and all Black-friars.

At the weſt extremity of Newgate-ſtreet ſtands the gate which gives name to the ſtreet; and which is the only remaining gate of the old walls of London. Newgate takes its name from its being an additional gate built after the four original gates of this city. It is not certain that there was a gate on this ſpot before the reign of Henry I. though we find the apartments in that gate appropriated for the confinement of felons, as a county gaol for London and Middleſex, in the year 1218. It was alſo the common priſon for nobles, and ſuch great officers of ſtate who happened to incur the diſpleaſure of their ſovereign. Newgate.

Newgate being much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was reſtored in the manner it now appears, in the year 1672. The weſt ſide of this gate is adorned with three ranges of Tuſcan pilaſters, with their entablatures, and in the intercolumniations are four niches, in one of which is a figure repreſenting Liberty, having the word Libertas inſcribed on her cap; and at her feet lies a cat, in alluſion to the ſtory of Sir Richard Whittington, a benefactor to the priſon, who is ſaid to have made the firſt ſtep toward his good fortune by means of a cat. The eaſt ſide of the gate is likewiſe adorned with a range of pilaſters, and in three niches are the figures of Juſtice, Mercy, and Truth.

A late writer obſerves, that "Newgate, conſidered as a priſon, is a ſtructure "of more coſt and beauty than was neceſſary; becauſe the ſumptuouſneſs of the "outſide but aggravates the miſery of the wretches within: but as a gate to "ſuch a city as London, it might have received conſiderable additions both of "deſign

" deſign and execution, and abundantly anſwer the coſt in the reputation of " building. The gate of a city, erected rather for ornament than uſe, ought " to be in the ſtyle of the ancient triumphal arches; and it muſt be allowed, " that hardly any kind of building admits of more beauty or perfection *." If we conſider Newgate as a place of confinement, it is indeed a very ſhocking one †, but the foundation is now laid for a new priſon, extending from the preſent gate to Surgeons hall in the Old Bailey; adjoining to which a new ſeſſions houſe is nearly finiſhed, and will be a maſſy ſtone ruſticated building. The new gaol is to contain diſtinct ſquares for debtors, and for men and women felons, apart from each other; which when finiſhed to receive the priſoners, Newgate will be taken down and the ſtreet thrown open. It is nevertheleſs to be lamented that this gaol was not removed from ſo crouded a part of the town to a more free and airy ſituation in ſome of the out parts.

There are ſeveral charitable legacies left to the priſoners in Newgate; and among the reſt Robert Dow, merchant taylor, who died in 1612, left 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly for ever to the ſexton or bellman of St. Sepulchre's, to pronounce ſolemnly two exhortations to the perſons condemned, before their execution. He accordingly comes at midnight, and after tolling his bell, calls aloud,

" You priſoners that are within,
" Who for wickedneſs and ſin,

" After many mercies ſhewn you, are now appointed to die to-morrow in the " forenoon, give ear, and underſtand, that to-morrow morning, the greateſt " bell of St. Sepulchre's ſhall toll for you in form of and manner of a paſſing bell, " as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that are at the point of death: to the end that all " godly people, hearing that bell, and knowing it is for your going to your " deaths, may be ſtirred up heartily to pray to God to beſtow his grace and " mercy upon you, whilſt you live. I beſeech you, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, to " keep this night in watching and prayer, to the ſalvation of your own ſouls, " while there is yet time and place for mercy; as knowing to-morrow you " muſt appear before the judgement ſeat of your Creator, there to give an " account of things done in this life, and to ſuffer eternal torments for your ſins " committed againſt him, unleſs, upon your hearty and unfeigned repentance, " you find mercy, through the merits, death, and paſſion of your only media- " tor and advocate Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right hand of God, to " make interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return to him."

On the morning of execution, as the condemned criminals paſs by St. Sepulchre's church-yard to Tyburn, he tolls his bell again, and the cart ſtopping, he adds: " All good people, pray heartily unto God for theſe poor ſinners, who " are now going to their death, for whom this great bell doth toll. You that are " condemned to die, repent with lamentable tears; aſk mercy of the Lord, " for the ſalvation of your own ſouls, through the merits, death, and paſſion

* Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings, 2d. edit. p. 12. † *Vid.* p. 369, *ante.*

" of Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right hand of God to make interceſſion " for as many of you as penitently return unto him.

" Lord have mercy upon you,
" Chriſt have mercy upon you,
" Lord have mercy upon you,
" Chriſt have mercy upon you."

Theſe exhortations however are not extended to murderers.

Newgate market.

On the ſouth ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, between Warwick-lane and Ivy-lane, is Newgate market; a commodious, ſquare piece of ground, meaſuring 194 feet from eaſt to weſt, and 148 feet from north to ſouth; with a market-houſe in the center. Under the market houſe are vaults, and the upper part is occupied as warehouſes by fruiterers and gardeners. The ſhops within this building are for tripe, butter, eggs, &c. and in the open area, ſurrounding the market-houſe, are fruit and greens. At a convenient diſtance round are ſheds for poulterers, bacon-ſellers, butchers, &c. The houſes, which form the ſquare, are moſt of them occupied by butchers; and the avenues or paſſages, which lead from Paternoſter-row, Warwick-lane, Ivy-lane, and Newgate-ſtreet, are full of fiſhmongers, poulterers, bacon-ſhops, and cheeſemongers.

College of Phyſicians.

The college of Phyſicians, near the north-eaſt extremity of Warwick-lane, though a ſtructure ſeldom noticed, is eſteemed a very delicate building. Yet ſo unlucky is its ſituation, that ſo far from being ſeen to advantage, it is ſeldom ſeen at all. The entrance is through a grand octangular porch, or theatre, crowned with a dome which finiſhes in a cone; very capacious for admitting carriages, and well enlightened: this was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren; but being in a narrow dirty lane, and the houſes on each ſide built cloſe to the front, it is almoſt hid from the paſſenger. This leads into a ſquare court, where the building oppoſite, which contains the library, and other rooms of ſtate and convenience, was the deſign of Inigo Jones. The aſcent to the door is by a flight of ſteps, and in the under part is a baſement ſtory: the whole front is decorated with pilaſters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. In a niche over the door is a ſtatue of king Charles II. and directly oppoſite on the inner front of the octangular porch, ſtands that of Sir John Cutler. The buildings which compoſe the ſides of the court are uniform, and have the window caſes handſomely ornamented. The orders are well executed, and the whole edifice is both beautiful and commodious.

This college contains a hall, in which the phyſicians ſit to give advice to the poor gratis; a committee-room; a library, furniſhed with books by Sir Theodore Mayern, and the marquis of Dorcheſter; a great hall for the quarterly meetings of the doctors, adorned with pictures and ſculpture; a theatre for anatomical diſſections; a preparing room, where there are thirteen tables, containing all the muſcles in the human body; and over all, garrets to dry the herbs for the uſe of the diſpenſatory.

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

On the north ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, adjoining to Chriſt-Church, is Chriſt's hoſpital, or the Blue-coat hoſpital, founded by King Edward VI.* on the ſcite of the diſſolved convent of Grey Friars. The eſtabliſhment was for the maintenance and pious education of poor fatherleſs children, of whom 340 were taken into the new hoſpital in the year 1552. This laudable deſign of the young king was well ſeconded by the benefactions of his ſubjects; Sir William Cheſter, knight and alderman, and John Calthrop, citizen and draper, built the brick walls on the ſide next to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, and arched over the town ditch from Alderſgate to Newgate, as being offenſive to the hoſpital. King Charles II. in the year 1673, added a mathematical ſchool and a ward to the hoſpital, for the inſtruction of forty boys in navigation, and endowed it for ſeven years with 1000 l. *per annum*, to be paid out of the Exchequer. Twelve of theſe boys are put apprentice every year to maſters of ſhips, and twelve boys of the beſt genius are elected to ſupply their place. But leſt this mathematical ſchool ſhould fail for want of boys properly qualified to ſupply it, one Mr. Stone, a governor, left a legacy to maintain a ſubordinate mathematical ward of 12 boys, which is known by the name of Stone's Ward, where boys are prepared for reception into the king's ward.

Every half year there is a public examination of all the boys in the hoſpital before the governors, aſſiſted by the head-maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, and other proper examiners. The mathematical boys are preſented to the king every New-year's day, when they carry ſome of their mathematical drawings with them as evidences of their proficiency: they are alſo preſented once a year to the lord chancellor, the lords of the treaſury, and the lords of the admiralty, ſeparately. Six of theſe boys paſs a particular examination every half year before the elder brothers of the Trinity-houſe, previous to their being put to ſea; and they are ſo well eſteemed, that young captains, both in the Royal navy and in the Eaſt-India ſervice, are very glad to get one of theſe lads to act in the capacity of ſchool-maſter on board their ſhips to perfect them in the theory of navigation.

There have at times been 1000 children at once in this ſchool, who wear a long coat of blue warm cloth, cloſe to the arms and the body, hanging looſe to their heels, girt about their waiſt with a red leather girdle, buckled; a looſe petticoat underneath, of yellow cloth, (of late years the boys are allowed breeches) a round thrum cap, tied with a red band, yellow ſtockings, and black low-heeled ſhoes. The boys in the mathematical ſchool, as a badge of diſtinction, wear on the breaſts of their coats a plate of ſilver, with an emblematical device on it, the dye of which is kept in the Tower, where they are all ſtamped: this badge they retain during their apprenticeſhip, as a ſecurity againſt their being preſſed into the king's ſervice.

Children are received into this hoſpital at ſeven years of age, and thoſe who have not already been taught to read are ſent down to Hertford, none being

* *Vid.* p. 126. *ante.*

ing now ſent to Ware; at which place there is a ſchool and proper inſtructors to prepare them for being ſent to the hoſpital at London; where they are received as room is made for their admiſſion by the eldeſt boys being bound out apprentices.

Chriſt's hoſpital is ſo much concealed by the contiguous houſes, that it cannot be ſeen intire. It is ſpacious, and though built in the old manner, is not ill contrived. The principal buildings form the four ſides of a large area, which have porticos continued round them. Theſe have gothic arches, and the walls are ſupported by abutments; being the remaining cloiſter of the old priory. It ſerves for a thoroughfare, and as a place of recreation for the boys, eſpecially in rainy weather: but, being gone to decay, it was repaired by the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. As to the exterior view, the hoſpital is very irregular; the ſeveral parts having been erected at different times, and being therefore a mixture of the gothic and modern ſtiles of building.

This hoſpital is extremely well conducted; there are eight wards which contain each above 50 beds for the children; that for the girls is apart from the reſt, and there is alſo a ward for the ſick, which is accommodated with a kitchen, a conſultation chamber, and other convenient offices. The ſchools are the antient grammar ſchool, the mathematical and writing ſchools, and a ſchool for the girls, where they are taught to read, to ſew, and to mark. The writing ſchool is a neat modern edifice, built with brick and ſtone in the year 1694, at the end of the great hall. It was founded by Sir John Moore, one of the aldermen of the city, and preſident of the houſe, whom it is ſaid to have coſt 5000 l. and contains long writing boards ſufficient for 300 boys to ſit and write upon. His ſtatue ſtands in the middle of the weſt ſide of the ſchool-room without.

The great hall was built at the expence of Sir John Frederick, after the fire of London; and here the boys dine and ſup. At the upper end of this room is a large picture repreſenting king James II. ſitting with his nobles, the governors, &c. with the half figures of king Edward VI. and Charles II. hanging as pictures in the ſame piece. There is alſo a painting of the mathematical ſchool done by Vario; reckoned worth 1000 l. At the other end is a large piece repreſenting king Edward VI. delivering the charter to the lord mayor, who kneels, with the aldermen behind him; the young king is accompanied by biſhop Ridley and ſeveral others, who ſtand about him. In this hall is a good organ, that plays when the boys ſing their pſalms or anthems.

The plan of education in this hoſpital has been enlarged by the appointment of a maſter to inſtruct boys in the art of drawing; a qualification extremely uſeful in many profeſſions: beſide whom they have alſo a muſic maſter. The charity is ſupported by an annual revenue in houſes and lands; by the licenſing and looking after the carts allowed by the city, each of which pays a certain ſum for ſealing; and by the duty paid upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall *. The governors amount to about 300, and are commonly

* *Vid.* p. 550. and Appendix, No. L. and LI.

men of opulence, who recommend themſelves by their charity. Out of theſe one is preſident, who is generally ſome ſenior alderman that hath paſſed the chair. Another is treaſurer, who takes care of the affairs of the whole houſe, and of the revenues, therefore is commonly reſident, and hath a good houſe to dwell in, but without any ſalary. Boys are choſen into this hoſpital every Eaſter, and each governor has a privilege of preſenting an unqualified child every third time, by which is meant the child of a non-freeman, or of a freeman, whoſe parents are alive. Admiſſion into this ſchool is eſteemed ſo good an introduction to life, that an election of a child has been ſaid to be worth 100 l. It is however to be hoped, that this is merely an ideal eſtimate of its value, and that no governor has ever been known to abuſe his truſt by making a pecuniary advantage of his preſentation.

Theſe particulars may be concluded by obſerving, that there is not perhaps a charitable inſtitution exiſting which anſwers the intention better than this hoſpital. Notwithſtanding the great number of boys contained in it, they are, contrary to moſt other public ſchools, remarkable for their decent and orderly behaviour at all times; and as from being well inſtructed they generally ſucceed in the ſeveral profeſſions they are placed out in, ſo they often, in the days of proſperity, recollect and acknowledge the obligations they were originally under to the place of their education, by grateful donations and legacies.

St. Paul's School.

On the eaſt ſide of St. Paul's church-yard ſtands St. Paul's ſchool, founded in 1509, by Dr. Colet, dean of St. Paul's cathedral*, the ſurviving ſon of Sir Henry Colet, twice lord mayor. This ſchool is for the free education of 153 boys, by a maſter, an uſher, and a chaplain; under the regulation of the mercer's company, who were appointed truſtees of the foundation. The original ſalaries of the maſters were but ſmall, but by the improvement of the eſtate ſince that time, the good management of the company, and ſome additional ſums left to this foundation, the ſalaries of the maſters are become conſiderable; the upper maſter having 300 l. a year, beſide the advantage of additional ſcholars and boarders, by which he generally makes about 200 l. a year more; the ſecond maſter has 250 l. a year, and the third 90 l. a year.

The original ſchool, ſharing the common fate in 1666, was reſtored nearly in the ſame proportion as it was before. It is a very handſome though ſingular edifice; the middle building, in which is the ſchool, is of ſtone; it is much lower than the ends, and has only one ſeries of windows, which are large, and raiſed a conſiderable height from the ground. The center is adorned with ruſtic, and on the top is a handſome pediment, in which are the founder's arms placed in a ſhield; upon the apex ſtands a figure repreſenting learning. Under this pediment are two windows which are ſquare, and on each ſide are two circular windows crowned with buſts, and the ſpaces between them are handſomely ornamented in relievo. Upon a level with the foot of the pediment runs on either ſide a handſome baluſtrade, on which is placed on each ſide a large buſt with a ra-

* *Vid.* p. 112. *ante.*

a radiant crown, between two flaming vaſes. The buildings at each end are of brick, ornamented with ſtone, and are appropriated to the uſes of the firſt and ſecond maſter. They are high and narrow, conſiſting of three ſtories, each ſtory of three windows; the central windows arched, and thoſe on each ſide rectangular. A fourth central window is continued above the cornice, ſupported with ſcrolls, and over that a baluſtrade.

The ſchool within is ſpacious. It conſiſts of eight claſſes, or forms; in the firſt, the children learn their rudiments; from thence, according to their proficiency, they are advanced unto the other forms, till they riſe to the eighth. Whence, being commonly well inſtructed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and ſometimes in other oriental languages, they are removed to the univerſities: many of them enjoy exhibitions, ſome of ten pounds a year for ſeven years, if they continue ſo long, toward their maintenance.

Stationers hall.

At the upper end of Cock Alley, in Ludgate-ſtreet, is ſituated Stationers hall, on the ground where formerly ſtood an antient palace, firſt the reſidence of the duke of Brittany, afterward of the earls of Pembroke and Abergavenny. This hall, though it is a plain brick building, is well adapted to the buſineſs of the company, which conſiſts in printing and vending all almanacks, the ſinging pſalms, bound up with common prayer-books, ſome ſchool-books, &c. of which they retain the excluſive property. There is an aſcent to it by a flight of ſteps, and the light is thrown in by two ſeries of windows; the lower large and upright, and the upper of an elliptical form. Underneath it, and at the north end, are warehouſes for the company's ſtock.

Sadlers and Embroiderers halls.

On the north ſide of Cheapſide, between Foſter-lane and Gutter-lane, is the hall of the company of Sadlers: this hall is a handſome building, though not a large one, and ſtands in a ſmall court, with a very elegant gate to the ſtreet. In Gutter-lane we find a ſmall but convenient hall belonging to the company of Embroiderers.

Apothecaries hall.

Two gateways, one above and the other below where Ludgate ſtood, lead into Water-lane Blackfriars; on the eaſt ſide of which lane ſtands Apothecaries hall. This hall is a beautiful edifice, and has a pair of gates leading into a paved court: at the upper end of which you aſcend by a grand flight of ſtairs into the hall room, built with brick and ſtone, and adorned with columns of the Tuſcan order. The ceiling of the court-room and of the hall are ornamented with fretwork; the wall is wainſcotted 14 feet high, and adorned with the buſt of Dr. Gideon Delaun, apothecary to king James I. and with ſeveral pieces of good painting: among theſe are the portraitures of king James I. and of the gentleman who procured their charter, and who had been obliged to leave France for religion. In this building are two large laboratories; one for chemical and the other for galenical preparations; where great quantities of the beſt medicines are prepared, for the uſe of apothecaries and others; particularly for the ſurgeons of the royal navy, who here furniſh their cheſts, with all uſeful and neceſſary medicines.

Lower

Scots hall

Lower down nearer the river, and on the weſt ſide of the ſame lane, is a large building known by the name of Scots hall; erected for the uſe of the Scots corporation, a laudable ſociety for the relief of poor natives of Scotland reſiding in the cities of London and Weſtminſter; and for educating the orphans of Scots parents within the ſame limits. This ſociety was founded by James Kinneir, a Scots merchant of London, who in the year 1665 obtained a charter to incorporate a box club of his countrymen, and a confirmation of it the following year: they were impowered to erect an hoſpital within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, to be called the Scots hoſpital of king Charles II. and to chuſe governors who were conſtituted a body politic and corporate with a common ſeal.

This humane foundation had like to have been cruſhed in its bud by two very dreadful events, the plague and the fire of London, which happened in the very years of its eſtabliſhment. However, thoſe who had the direction of the work, in the year 1670 took a leaſe of a piece of ground in Black-friars, to build upon, for the term of a thouſand years, at a ground rent of 40l. and by charitable contributions were enabled to erect their hall, with two houſes at Fleet ditch, and four in Black-friars, which were ſoon after finiſhed at the expence of 4450l. All matters belonging to this corporation are managed by the governors without fee or reward; for they not only ſpend their own time, but contribute quarterly for the ſupport of the ſociety, and the relief of the poor: they provide for the ſick; they grant penſions to the reduced and aged; they bury the dead, and give money to ſuch as are diſpoſed to return to Scotland. The ſums diſburſed by the ſociety amount to about 600l. per annum. The governors of this charity celebrate the feſtival of St. Andrew, the tutelar ſaint of Scotland, on the 30th of November annually at this hall, when they have a ball.

St. Paul's cathedral

In this ward ſtands the cathedral church of the ſee of London, dedicated to St. Paul; which may be truly characterized as the moſt magnificent proteſtant church in the world. The particulars relating to the antient cathedral, that have been delivered down by hiſtorians, are thus briefly brought together. The firſt cathedral of the epiſcopal ſee of London was built in the area, where had been the Roman Prætorian camp, and in the ſituation on which all the ſucceeding fabrics ſtood: but this ſtructure was demoliſhed during the perſecution under the Emperor Diocleſian. This perſecution being however ſhort, the church is ſuppoſed to have been re-edified under Conſtantine; afterward to have been deſtroyed by the Pagan Saxons, and reſtored again upon the old foundations, when they embraced Chriſtianity in the ſeventh century; when Sebert, king of Eſſex, advanced Melitus to the biſhopric of London. In 675, Erkinwald, the fourth Biſhop of London from Melitus, expended great ſums of money in repairing and beautifying the ancient edifice, augmenting its revenues, and procuring for it privileges from the Pope, and the Saxon princes then reigning: for theſe works the biſhop was canonized at his death, and his body placed in a ſhrine above the high altar, where it remained the admiration of ſucceeding

ing ages, till the fatal deſtruction of the whole fabric by fire. This cataſtrophe happened in the year 961: and as it was rebuilt the ſame year, it is probable, that theſe early ſtructures, how grand ſoever they might then be thought, were only wooden buildings.

The church flouriſhed greatly during the Saxon heptarchy; Kenrad, king of Mercia, declared it as free in all its rights, as he himſelf deſired to be at the day of judgment; Athelſtan endowed it with fifteen lordſhips; Edgar, with two; and Egleſlede his wife with two more: all which were confirmed by the charters of Ethelred and Canute, which ſolemnly imprecate curſes on all who dare to violate it. Edward the Confeſſor was the next benefactor to this church; but at the Norman invaſion ſome of its revenues were ſeized by the Conqueror: no ſooner however was he ſeated on the throne, than he cauſed full reſtitution to be made: and even confirmed all its rights, privileges, and immunities, in the ampleſt manner.

By a dreadful fire which happened in 1086, this church, with the greateſt part of the city, were laid in aſhes: but this deſtruction ſerved to make way for a more magnificent building than had ever yet been dedicated to the purpoſes of devotion in this kingdom, Maurice, then biſhop of London, having undertaken this great work, obtained of the king the old ſtones of a ſpacious caſtle in the neighbourhood, called the Palatine Tower, ſituated near the river Fleet; but though he lived twenty years, and proſecuted the work with uncommon earneſtneſs, yet he left the completion of what he had begun to ſucceeding generations. The ſucceſſor of this biſhop even applied the whole revenue of his ſee toward the advancement of this great work; but like the former left it unfiniſhed: after which it is ſuppoſed to have been compleated by lay perſons; but at what time, or in what manner, is no where recorded. Indeed William Rufus is ſaid to have exempted all ſhips entering the river Fleet with ſtone or other materials for the new cathedral, from toll and cuſtom; and it is not improbable that he might take this ſtructure under his own particular direction. But notwithſtanding the time and expence beſtowed upon this church, it was thought not ſufficiently magnificent; the ſteeple was therefore rebuilt and finiſhed about the year 1221; and then Roger Niger, being promoted to the ſee of London in 1229, proceeding with the choir, compleated it in 1240, and ſolemnly conſecrated it afreſh the ſame year.

St. Paul's cathedral, being thus finiſhed, a ſurvey was taken of it, by which its dimenſions appeared as under.

	Feet.		Feet.
Length of the church - -	690	Height of the tower and ſpire -	534
Ditto in breadth - -	130	The ball on the top could contain 10 buſhels of grain, and was 9 feet 1 inch in circumference.	
Height of the weſt part within	102		
Height of the choir within - -	88		
Height of the body of the church	150	Length of the croſs above the ball	15
Height of the tower - -	260	Length of the traverſe of the croſs	6
Height of the ſpire - -	274		

The

The ornaments of this cathedral exceeded thoſe of every other church in the kingdom. The high altar ſtood between two columns, adorned with precious ſtones; ſurrounded with images beautifully wrought, and covered with a canopy of wood painted with the repreſentation of Saints and Angels. The new ſhrine of St. Erkenwald ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the wall above the high altar, adorned with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones; but not being thought ſufficiently rich, in 1339 three goldſmiths of London were retained by the dean and chapter to work upon it a whole year, at the end of which its luſtre was ſo great, that princes, and nobles, ambaſſadors, and other foreigners of rank, flocked from all parts to viſit it, and to offer their oblations before it. The picture of St. Paul, finely painted, was placed in a wooden tabernacle on the right ſide of the high altar, and was eſteemed a maſterly performance. Againſt a pillar in the body of the church, ſtood a beautiful image of the Virgin Mary; and that a lamp might be continually kept burning before it, and an anthem ſung every day, John Burnet, biſhop of Bath and Wells, bequeathed a handſome eſtate. In the center ſtood a large croſs, and toward the north door a crucifix at which offerings were made, that greatly increaſed the revenue of the dean and canons. The laſt piece of ornament we ſhall mention, was the fine dial belonging to the great clock, which being viſible to all who paſſed by, care was taken that it ſhould appear with the utmoſt ſplendor, and in particular an angel pointed to the hour.

Within the north ſide of the incloſure, in the middle of the church yard, was ſituated a pulpit croſs, at which ſermons were preached weekly; and here was held the folkmote, or general convention of the citizens. Facing this croſs ſtood the charnel houſe, in which the bones of the dead were piled up, a thouſand loads whereof were removed to Finſbury fields in the reign of Edward VI. and there laid in a mooriſh place, with ſo much earth to cover them, as raiſed a conſiderable mount, on which were erected three windmills.

Under this cathedral was a pariſh church called St. Faith's, in which ſeveral perſons of diſtinction were formerly interred: but no records remain that mention the time when divine worſhip was performed in it. A church dedicated to St. Faith ſtood originally at the eaſt end of the cathedral; but that building was demoliſhed, to make way for an enlargement of St. Paul's church, in the year 1251, or 1256: in lieu whereof a conveniency was made under the choir, on the ſpot where St. Faith's church had ſtood, to ſerve the pariſhioners for a pariſh church.

St. Paul's cathedral was encompaſſed with a wall about the year 1109, which extended from the north eaſt corner of Ave Mary-lane along Pater-noſter-row, to the north end of the Old Change in Cheapſide; whence it ran ſouthward to Carter-lane, and paſſing on the north ſide of it to Creed-lane, turned up to Ludgate-ſtreet. To this wall there were ſix gates; and on the north weſt corner of the church yard was the epiſcopal palace, contiguous to which on the eaſt was a cemetery denominated Pardon Church Haugh, where Gilbert Becket ſheriff of London erected a chapel in the reign of King Stephen. On the eaſt of the

church yard was a clochier or bell tower by St. Paul's ſchool; wherein were four great bells, called Jeſus bells, from their belonging to Jeſus chapel in St. Faith's church; but theſe, together with a fine image of St. Paul on the top of the ſpire, being won by Sir Miles Partridge, Knt. of Henry VIII. at one caſt of the dice, were taken down and ſold.

The firſt remarkable misfortune that befel this ſtately cathedral was in 1444, when, about two o'clock in the afternoon, its lofty wooden ſpire was fired by lightning; but, by the aſſiduity of the citizens, it was ſoon ſeemingly extinguiſhed: however to their great ſurpriſe and terror it broke out again with redoubled fury at about nine o'clock at night; but, by the indefatigable pains of the lord-mayor and citizens, it was at laſt effectually extinguiſhed. The damage was not however fully repaired till the year 1462, when the ſpire was compleated, and a beautiful fane of gilt copper in the form of an eagle was placed upon it. About an hundred years after this accident, another of the ſame kind happened to it, generally attributed to the ſame cauſe, but much more fatal n its conſequences: the fire conſuming not only the fine ſpire, but the upper roof of the church, and that of the iſles. It was univerſally believed that this fire was occaſioned by lightning, yet, Dr. Heylin ſays, that an ancient plumber confeſſed at his death, that it was occaſioned through his negligence in leaving a pan of coals in the ſteeple while he went to dinner, which, taking hold of the dry timber in the ſpire, was got to ſuch a height at his return, that he judged it impoſſible to quench it, and therefore concluded it would be more conſiſtent with his ſafety, not to contradict the common report. This calamity was followed by a general contribution among the clergy, nobility, great officers of ſtate, the city of London, and the queen herſelf, who gave a thouſand marks in gold towards its ſpeedy repair, with a warrant for a thouſand loads of timber to be cut in any of her woods, wherever it ſhould be found moſt convenient. In five years time, the timber roofs were entirely finiſhed, and covered with lead, the two largeſt being framed in Yorkſhire, and brought by ſea; but ſome difference in opinion ariſing about the model of the ſteeple, that part of the work was left unattempted; and it was never after rebuilt: for upon raiſing the roofs, the walls were found to be ſo much damaged by the fire, that it was judged neceſſary to make a general repair of the whole building; but this was deferred for a long time.

At length Mr. Henry Farley, a private citizen, after above eight years earneſt ſolicitation of king James I. prevailed on his majeſty to interpoſe in order to prevent the ruin of this venerable fabric; when that prince, conſidering of what importance appearances are in the promotion of public zeal, cauſed it to be rumoured abroad, that on Sunday the 26th of March, 1620, he would be preſent at divine ſervice in St. Paul's cathedral. Accordingly on the day appointed, his majeſty came thither on horſeback in all the pomp of royalty, attended by the principal nobility and great officers of his court; and was met by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery in their formalities, who, upon the king's alighting

at the great weſt door, joined in the proceſſion to the choir. Here he heard an anthem, and then proceeded to the croſs, where Dr. King, biſhop of London, preached a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion, from a text *given him by his majeſty*, in Pſalm cii. 13, 14, and this ſermon was afterward circulated with conſiderable effect through the whole kingdom. After divine ſervice his majeſty and the whole court were entertained at the biſhop's palace, where it was agreed to iſſue a commiſſion under the great ſeal, directed to the principal perſonages in the kingdom, empowering them to conſider of the neceſſary repairs, and to raiſe money for carrying them into execution. But though the commiſſioners afterward met to proſecute this purpoſe, yet the whole affair came to nothing.

In the ſucceeding reign another commiſſion was obtained, by the aſſiduity of archbiſhop Laud; which was attended with better ſucceſs; ſo that in 1632, Inigo Jones, his majeſty's ſurveyor-general, was ordered to begin the repairs at the ſouth eaſt end, and to bring them along by the ſouth to the weſt end. That celebrated architect in nine years time, finiſhed the whole both within and without, except the ſteeple; which was intended to be entirely taken down: a magnificent portico of the Corinthian order was alſo erected at the weſt end, at the ſole expence of king Charles I. ornamented with the ſtatues of his royal father and himſelf. Every thing being now in readineſs for erecting the ſteeple and ſpire, which were to be of ſtone, an eſtimate was made of the money contributed, and that already expended in repairs; whereby it appeared that 101,330l. 4s. and 8d. had been received into the chamber of London on this account, and but 35,551l. 2s. 4d. paid out, ſo that there appeared to be a fund in hand ſufficient to erect it in the moſt magnificent manner: but the flames of civil war ſoon after breaking out, a period was not only put to this great deſign, but fanatical zeal was gratified in degrading the building as much as poſſible. The revenues were ſeized, the famous pulpit croſs in the church yard was pulled down; and the ſcaffolding of the ſteeple was aſſigned by parliament for the payment of arrears due to the army. Saw pits were made in the body of the church, part of the ſouth croſs was ſuffered to tumble down; the weſt part of the church was converted into a ſtable; and the ſtately new portico into ſhops for milliners and others, with lodging rooms over them: at the erecting of which, the magnificent columns were piteouſly mangled, being obliged to make way for the ends of beams, which penetrated their centers. The reſtoration put an end to theſe indignities; a new commiſſion was procured for its immediate reparation, and great ſums of money raiſed by a voluntary contribution: but before any thing material could be accompliſhed, the dreadful fire of London reduced the whole edifice to little better than a heap of ruins.

After two years fruitleſs labour, the old fabric was found to be incapable of any ſubſtantial repair: it was therefore reſolved to erect a new cathedral that ſhould equal, if not exceed the ſplendor of the old one. Letters patent were granted to ſeveral lords ſpiritual and temporal, authoriſing them to proceed in the

the work, and appointing Dr. Chriſtopher Wren, afterward Sir Chriſtopher, ſurveyor-general of all his majeſty's works, to prepare a model. Contributions came in ſo extremely faſt, that in the firſt ten years above 126,000l. was paid into the chamber of London; a new duty for the carrying on of this work was laid on coals, which at a medium produced 5000l. *per annum*, and his majeſty generouſly contributed 1000l. a year toward the work. Dr. Wren had drawn ſeveral deſigns in order to diſcover what would be moſt acceptable to the general taſte; and finding that perſons of all degrees declared for magnificence and grandeur, he formed a very noble one, conformable to the beſt ſtile of the Greek and Roman architecture, and cauſed a large model to be made of it in wood. But the biſhops not approving of it, as not being ſufficiently in the cathedral ſtile, the ſurveyor was ordered to amend it: he then produced the ſcheme of the preſent ſtructure, which was honoured with the king's approbation. The firſt deſign, however, which was only of the Corinthian order, like St. Peter's at Rome, the ſurveyor ſet a higher value upon than on any other he ever drew, and as the author of his life obſerves, would have put it in execution with more chearfulneſs, than that which we now ſee erected. This curious model is ſtill in being in the cathedral, and may be ſeen for a ſmall expence: it is a real curioſity, and it is little to the honour of thoſe who ought to preſerve it, to ſuffer it to fall to pieces.

In taking down the walls of the old building, Dr. Wren was obliged to have recourſe to art; for the height of the tower ſo terrified the men that they abſolutely refuſed to work on it. He cauſed a hole of about four feet wide to be dug in the foundation of the north weſt pillar, it being ſupported by four pillars each fourteen feet diameter; and then wrought a hole two feet ſquare into the center of the pillar, in which he placed a little deal box, containing only eighteen pounds of gunpowder. A cane was fixed to the box with a match, and the hole cloſed up again with as much ſtrength as poſſible, Nothing now remained but to ſet fire to the train, and the ſurveyor was exceeding curious to obſerve the effect of the exploſion, which indeed was wonderful: this ſmall quantity of powder not only lifted up the whole angle of the tower, with two arches that reſted upon it; but alſo the two adjoining arches of the iſles! This it ſeemed to do ſomewhat leiſurely, cracking the walls to the top, and lifting up viſibly the whole weight about nine inches; which ſuddenly tumbling back again, dropped into an enormous heap of ruins, without ſcattering! It was half a minute before this huge mountain opening in two or three places, emitted ſome ſmoke. The ſhock of ſo great a weight from a height of 200 feet, alarmed the inhabitants round about with the terrible apprehenſions of an earthquake. A ſecond trial of the ſame kind was made by a perſon appointed by Dr. Wren; who diſobeying the orders he had received, put in a greater quantity of powder, and took leſs care in ſecuring it: therefore though the deſired effect was produced, yet one ſtone was ſhot as from the mouth of a cannon to the oppoſite ſide of the church yard, and entered a private room where ſome women were at

work. The neighbours inſtantly made application againſt the farther uſe of gunpowder, and orders were iſſued from the council board accordingly.

The ſurveyor being now reduced to the neceſſity of making new experiments, reſolved to try the battering ram of the ancients: he therefore cauſed a ſtrong maſt forty feet long to be ſhod with iron at the biggeſt end, and fortified every way with bars and ferrels, and having cauſed it to be ſuſpended, ſet it to work. Thirty men were employed in vibrating this machine, who beat in one place againſt the wall a whole day without any viſible effect. He bid them not deſpair, but try what another day would produce; on the ſecond day the wall was perceived to tremble at the top, and in a few hours it fell to the ground.

Some curious circumſtances that were obſerved in clearing the foundation, have already been noticed in the early part of this hiſtory *; the original foundation of the old church appeared to conſiſt of Kentiſh rubble ſtone, artfully worked with exceeding hard mortar, after the Roman manner, much excelling the ſuperſtructure. What induced the architect to change the ſcite of the church, and eraze the old foundations which were ſo firm, was the deſire of giving the new ſtructure a more free and graceful aſpect; yet after all, he found himſelf too much confined; and unable to bring his front to lie exactly from Ludgate. However, in his progreſs he met with one misfortune that made him almoſt repent of the alteration he had made; he began the foundation from the weſt to the eaſt, and then extending his line to the north eaſt, where he expected no interruption, he fell upon a pit, filled up with rubbiſh: he wanted but ſix or ſeven feet to complete his deſign, yet there was no other remedy but digging through the ſand, and building from the ſolid earth, that was at leaſt forty feet deep. He therefore ſunk a pit eighteen feet wide, though he wanted at moſt but ſeven, through all the ſtrata and laid the foundations of a ſquare pier of ſolid good maſonry, which he carried up till he came within fifteen feet of the preſent ſurface; and then turned a ſhort arch under ground to the level of the ſtratum of hard pot-earth, upon which arch the north eaſt quoin of the choir now ſtands. This difficulty being ſurmounted, and the foundations laid, he for ſeveral reaſons made choice of Portland ſtone for the ſuperſtructure; but chiefly as the largeſt ſcantlings were to be procured from thence: however, as theſe could not be depended upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter, this determined the architect to make choice of two orders inſtead of one, and an Attic ſtory, as at St. Peter's at Rome, in order to preſerve the juſt proportions of his cornice; otherwiſe the edifice muſt have fallen ſhort of its intended height. Bramante in building St. Peter's, though he had the quarries of Tivoli at hand, where he could have blocks large enough for his columns of nine feet diameter, yet, for want of ſtones of ſuitable dimenſions, was obliged to diminiſh the proportions of the proper members of his cornice; a fault againſt which Dr. Wren reſolved to guard.

St. Paul's cathedral is planned in the form of a long croſs: the walls are wrought in ruſtic, and ſtrengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled pilaſters,

* *Vid.* p. 7, *ante.*

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.

I. Taylor sculp.

Cathedral Church of S.t Paul, London.

pilaſters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, and the upper Compoſite. The ſpaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are thoſe above.

The weſt front is graced with a moſt magnificent portico, a noble pediment, and two ſtately turrets: when a ſpectator advances up Ludgate-hill toward the church, the elegant conſtruction of this front, the fine turrets over each corner, and the vaſt dome behind, fill the mind with a pleaſing aſtoniſhment. At this end, there is a noble flight of ſteps of black marble, that extend the whole length of the portico, which conſiſts of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Compoſite order above; theſe are all coupled and fluted. The upper ſeries ſupport a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria. In this pediment is a very elegant repreſentation in bas relief, of the converſion of St. Paul, which was executed by Mr. Bird, an artiſt, who, by this piece, has deſerved to have his name tranſmitted to poſterity. Nothing could have been conceived more difficult to repreſent in baſs relief than this converſion; the moſt ſtriking object being naturally the irradiation of light, but even this is well expreſſed, and the figures are excellently performed. The magnificent figure of St. Paul, alſo, on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right and St. James on his left, have a fine effect. The four Evangeliſts, with their proper emblems on the front of the towers, are alſo very judiciouſly diſpoſed, and well executed: St. Matthew is diſtinguiſhed by an angel; St. Mark, by a lion; St. Luke, by an ox; and St. John, by an eagle.

To the north portico, there is an aſcent by twelve circular ſteps of black marble, and its dome is ſupported by ſix large Corinthian fluted columns, forty-eight inches in diameter. Upon the dome is a large and well proportioned urn, finely ornamented with feſtoons; over this is a pediment ſupported by pilaſters in the wall, in the face of which are carved the royal arms, with the regalia, ſupported by angels. Statues of five of the Apoſtles are placed on the top at proper diſtances. The ſouth portico anſwers to the north, and like that is a dome ſupported by ſix noble Corinthian columns: but, as the ground is conſiderably lower on this, than on the other ſide of the church, the aſcent is by a flight of twenty-five ſteps. This portico has alſo a pediment above, in which is a phœnix riſing out of the flames with the motto *Reſurgam* underneath it; as an emblem of the rebuilding the church after the fire. This device had perhaps its origin from an accident, which happened at the beginning of the work, and was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. When Dr. Wren was marking out the dimenſions of the building, and had fixed upon the center of the great dome; a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat ſtone, from among the rubbiſh, to leave as a direction to the maſons: the ſtone which the fellow brought for this purpoſe, happened to be a piece of a grave ſtone with nothing remaining of the inſcription but this ſingle word in large capitals, RESURGAM, a circumſtance which Dr. Wren never forgot. On this ſide of the building are likewiſe five ſtatues, which take their ſituation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the laſt mentioned pediment.

At

At the eaſt end of the church is a ſweep or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with the orders, and with ſculpture, particularly a noble piece in honour of king William III.

The dome, which riſes in the center of the whole, appears extremely grand. Twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly againſt others within. Theſe are terminated by their entablature, which ſupports a handſome gallery adorned with a baluſtrade. Above theſe columns is a range of pilaſters, with windows between; and from the entablature of theſe the diameter decreaſes very conſiderably; and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external ſweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at fifty-two feet above. On the ſummit of the dome is an elegant balcony; and from its center riſes the lanthorn adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, on which ſtands a croſs, both elegantly gilt. Theſe parts, which appear from below of a very moderate ſize, are extremely large.

This noble fabric is ſurrounded at a proper diſtance by a dwarf ſtone wall, on which is placed the moſt magnificent baluſtrade of caſt iron perhaps in the univerſe, of about five feet ſix inches in height, excluſive of the wall. In this encloſure are ſeven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the baluſters, in number about 2500, weigh 200 tons and 85 pounds, which having coſt 6d. per pound, the whole, with other charges, amounted to 11,202l.

In the centre of the area of the grand weſt front, on a pedeſtal of excellent workmanſhip, ſtands a ſtatue of queen Anne, formed of white marble with proper decorations. The figures on the baſe repreſent Britannia with her ſpear; Gallia, with the crown in her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America with her bow. Theſe, and the coloſſal ſtatues with which the church is adorned, were all done by the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in the decorations. As a ſuperſtitious regard to placing this cathedral due eaſt and weſt, has given it an oblique ſituation with reſpect to Ludgate ſtreet in front; ſo the great front gate in the ſurrounding iron rails, being made to regard this ſtreet rather than the church it belongs to; the ſtatue of queen Anne which is exactly in the middle before the weſt front, is thus thrown on one ſide the ſtraight approach from this gate to the church, and contributes to inſpire an idea of the whole edifice being awry.

At the weſt end, are three doors ornamented on the top with bas relief; the middle door, which is by far the largeſt, is caſed with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of baſſo relievo, in which St. Paul is repreſented preaching to the Bereans. On entering this door, the mind is ſtruck by the extent of the viſta: an arcade ſupported by lofty and maſſy pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two iſles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir, ſubject nevertheleſs to the intervention of the organ ſtanding acroſs and forming a heavy obſtruction, for which all its powers of harmony cannot atone. The pillars are adorned with columns and pilaſters of the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and the arches of the roof are enriched with

ſhields, feſtoons, chaplets and other ornaments. In the iſle on one hand is the conſiſtory, and oppoſite to it on the other is the morning prayer chapel, where divine ſervice is performed every morning early, Sunday excepted: theſe have very beautiful ſcreens of carved wainſcot, that are admired by the beſt judges.

Over the center where the great iſles croſs each other, is the grand cupola or dome; the vaſt concave of which inſpires a pleaſing awe. Under its center is fixed in the floor a braſs plate, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated; but the figures into which it is formed can no where be ſo well ſeen as from the whiſpering gallery above. Here the ſpectator has a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, with the entrance to the choir directly under it. The two iſles on the ſides of the choir, as well as the choir itſelf, are encloſed with very fine iron rails and gates.

The organ gallery is ſupported by eight Corinthian columns of blue and white marble; though wooden columns would have been more ſuitable to the ſupport of a wooden gallery: the choir has on each ſide thirty ſtalls, beſide the biſhop's throne on the ſouth ſide, and the lord mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of ſtalls, as well as that of the organ, is much admired. The reader's deſk, which is at ſome diſtance from the pulpit, is an encloſure of very fine braſs rails gilt, in which is an eagle of braſs gilt, that ſupports the book on his back and expanded wings.

The altar piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilaſters, painted and veined with gold in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations below, are nine marble panels; the table is covered with crimſon velvet, and above are ſix windows, in two ſeries.

The floor of the choir, and indeed of the whole church, is paved with marble: but within the rails of the altar with porphyry, poliſhed and laid in ſeveral geometrical figures.

In the great cupola which is 108 feet in diameter, the architect imitated the Pantheon at Rome, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and diſtinguiſhed by different coloured marbles; in St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. The Pantheon is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters; this ſhews too high, the other too low; St. Paul's is proportioned between both, which ſhews its concave every way, and is very lightſome by the windows of the upper order. Theſe ſtrike down the light through the great colonade that encircles the dome without, and ſerves for the abutment of the dome, which is brick of two bricks thick; but as it riſes every way five feet high, has a courſe of excellent brick of eighteen inches long banding through the whole thickneſs; and to make it ſtill more ſecure, it is ſurrounded with a vaſt chain of iron ſtrongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland ſtone, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead. The concave was turned upon a center; which was judged neceſſary to keep the work true, though a cupola might be built without a center; but it is obſervable that the center was laid without any ſtandards from below to ſupport; and as it was both centering and ſcaffolding,

ing, it remained for the uſe of the painter. Every ſtory of this ſcaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting as ſo many rings, and truly wrought, it ſupported itſelf.

As the old church of St. Paul had a lofty ſpire, Dr. Wren was under an obligation to give his building an altitude that might ſecure it from ſuffering by the compariſon. In order to do this he made the dome without much higher than that within, by raiſing a ſtrong brick cone over the internal cupola; ſo conſtructed as to ſupport an elegant ſtone lanthorn on the apex. This brick cone is concealed by a cupola formed of timber and covered with lead; between which and the cone are eaſy ſtairs that aſcend to the lanthorn. Here the ſpectator may have a view of contrivances that are indeed aſtoniſhing. He only ribbed the outward cupola, which he thought leſs gothic than to ſtick it full of ſuch little lights as are in the cupola of St. Peter's, which could not without difficulty be mended, and, if neglected, would ſoon damage the timbers. As the architect was ſenſible, that paintings, though ever ſo excellent, are liable to decay, he intended to have beautified the inſide of the cupola with moſaic work; which, without the leaſt fading of colours, is as durable as the building itſelf: but in this he was unhappily over-ruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the moſt eminent artiſts in that profeſſion from Italy. This part is however richly decorated and painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has repreſented the principal paſſages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments. Theſe paintings are all ſeen to advantage by means of a circular opening, through which the light is tranſmitted with admirable effect from the lanthorn above; but they are already ſadly cracked and decayed.

The laſt ſtone on the top of the lanthorn was laid by Mr. Chriſtopher Wren, the ſon of the architect, in the year 1710; and this noble fabric, lofty enough to be diſcerned at ſea eaſtward, and at Windſor to the weſt, was begun and compleated in the ſpace of 35 years, by one architect, the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren; one principal maſon, Mr. Strong; and under one Biſhop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only ſtructure that can come in competition with it, continued 155 years in building, under twelve ſucceſſive architects; aſſiſted by the police and intereſts of the Roman ſee; and attended by the beſt artiſts of the world in ſculpture, ſtatuary, painting and moſaic work.

On entering the ſouth door, there is a pair of ſtairs within a ſmall door on the right, leading up to the cupola, and a ſtranger by paying two pence may gratify his curioſity with a proſpect from the gilt iron gallery round the foot of the lanthorn, over the dome, which in a clear day affords a fine view of the river, of the whole metropolis, and all the adjacent country. The aſcent to this gallery is by 534 ſteps, 260 of which are ſo eaſy that a child may aſcend them; but thoſe between the inner and outer domes are unpleaſant, and in ſome places dark: the little light that is afforded, is however ſufficient to ſhew the wonderful contrivances of the architect. But as the firſt gallery, ſurrounded by a ſtone baluſtrade, affords a very fine

fine proſpect, many are ſatisfied, and unwilling to undergo the fatigue of mounting higher.

On the ſtranger's deſcent he is invited to ſee the whiſpering gallery, which will likewiſe coſt two-pence; he here beholds to advantage the beautiful pavement of the church below, and from hence he has the moſt advantageous view of the fine paintings in the cupola over his head. Sounds are propagated here to an aſtoniſhing degree; the leaſt whiſper againſt the wall on the oppoſite ſide ſeems as if it was cloſe to our ear on this, though the ſemicircular diſtance between them is no leſs than 140 feet: and the ſhutting of the door reſounds through the place like a clap of thunder, or as if the whole fabric was cruſhing to pieces.

In the ſouth weſt turret is the clock, the great bell of which is ſaid to weigh 84C. The quarters are ſtruck upon two ſmaller bells of different ſizes, which hang under the great one. Theſe bells are all fixed, and are ſtruck by hammers; the great one only has a clapper, and it is tolled on the deaths of any of the royal family by means of a rope which is tied to the clapper on ſuch occaſions. The bell that rings to prayers is in the oppoſite turret.

As St. Paul's cathedral is the only work of the ſame magnitude that ever was compleated by one man, it is the greater curioſity, and may call for a few particular remarks. The diviſion of the building into two orders, the reaſon of which has been already mentioned, has been cenſured as a great fault; as the effect would have been much more noble had only one been uſed. The lower part of the church is thought not to harmonize with the upper; and the church and dome appear to be the works of different maſters. On a compariſon with St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's is in ſome reſpects the ſuperior: the weſt front is deſigned more in character as a building erected for public worſhip; whereas that of St. Peter's has the air of the front of a palace, while the pediment is mean and paltry. The dome of St. Paul's is more elegantly ſhaped, and there is no compariſon between the lanthorns on the top; that of St. Peter's is heavy, clumſy, and produces an ill effect: but the body of the church, being of one order, is very grand, though it ſuffers by an introduction of parts which are rather too minute. The interior of St. Peter's is extreamly noble; the high altar, which was deſigned and executed by the celebrated Bernini, is moſt judiciouſly placed under the center of the great dome, and produces the fineſt effect imaginable: the monuments and decorations are introduced with propriety, though ſome capital errors may be pointed out in the deſign. St. Paul's is much more correct, but ſuffers greatly for want of embelliſhments both in painting and ſculpture: the dome affords a moſt convincing proof of this; for by the painting and gilding beſtowed on it, the ſpectator, after viewing that, finds nothing elſe worth attending to: nor can all the beauties of the moſt regular architecture make amends for the deſolate appearance of the naked pannels, which every where preſent themſelves to his notice.

As a concluſion to theſe deſcriptive particulars, a table of the dimenſions of the two cathedrals compared cannot but be acceptable to the curious reader; the meaſures of St. Peter's being taken from the authentic dimenſions of the beſt architects reduced to Engliſh feet.

FEET.

The plan, or length and breadth.	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
The whole length of the church and porch	729	500
The breadth within the doors of the porticos	510	250
The breadth of the front with the turrets	364	180
The breadth of the front without the turrets	318	110
The breadth of the church and three naves	255	130
The breadth of the church and wideſt chapels	364	180
The length of the porch within	218	50
The breadth of the porch within	40	20
The length of the platea at the upper ſteps	291	100
The breadth of the nave at the door	67	40
The breadth of the nave at the third pillar and tribuna	73	40
The breadth of the ſide iſles	29	17
The diſtance between the pillars of the nave	44	25
The breadth of the ſame double pillars at St. Peter's	29	
The breadth of the ſame ſingle pillars at St. Paul's		10
The two right ſides of the great pilaſters of the cupola	65:7½	25:35
The diſtance between the ſame pilaſters	72	40
The outward diameter of the cupola	189	145
The inward diameter of the ſame	138	100
The breadth of the ſquare by the cupola	43	
The length to the ſame	328	
From the door within to the cupola	313	190
From the cupola to the end of the tribuna	167	170
The breadth of each of the turrets	77	35
The outward diameter of the lanthorn	36	18
The whole ſpace, upon which one pillar ſtands	5906	875
The whole ſpace, upon which all the pillars ſtand	23625	7000
THE HEIGHT.		
From the ground without to the top of the croſs	437½	340
The turrets as they were at St. Peter's and are at St. Paul's	289½	222
To the top of the higheſt ſtatues on the front	175	135
The firſt pillars of the Corinthian order	74	33
The breadth of the ſame	9	4
Their baſis and pedeſtals	19	13
Their capital	10	5
The architrave, frize, and cornice	19	10

The

	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
The compoſite pillars at St. Paul's and Tuſcan at St. Peter's	25½	25
The ornaments of the ſame pillars above, and below -	14½	16
The triangle of the mezzo relievo, with its cornice -	22½	18
Wide - - - - - -	92	74
The baſis of the cupola to the pedeſtals of the pillars	36½	38
The pillars of the cupola - - - -	32	28
Their baſis and their pedeſtals - - -	4	5
Their capitals, architrave, frize, and cornice -	12	12
From the cornice to the outward ſlope of the cupola	25½	40
The lanthorn from the cupola to the ball - -	63	50
The ball in diameter - - - -	9	6
The croſs with its ornaments below - - -	14	6
The ſtatues upon the front with their pedeſtals - -	25½	15
The outward ſlope of the cupola - - - -	89	50
Cupola and lanthorn from the cornice of the front to the top of the croſs - - - -	280	240
The height of the niches in the front - - -	20	14
Wide - - - - - -	9	5
The firſt windows in the front - - -	20	13
Wide - - - - -	10	7

The whole expence of erecting this edifice amounted to 736,752l. 2s. 3d.

The cathedral of St. Paul is the epiſcopal church of the dioceſe of London; and under the biſhop are a dean, a precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, five archdeacons, 30 prebendaries, 12 petty canons, or minor canons, ſix vicars choral, and ſeveral other inferior officers. All the prebends, or canonries, are in the collation of the biſhop; and out of theſe 30 canons, there are three reſidentiaries, beſide the dean; ſo called from their continual reſidence to take care of the concerns of the church *.

Chapter houſe.

On the north ſide of St. Paul's church-yard, ſtands the Chapter-houſe belonging to St. Paul's; a handſome brick building in which the convocation of the province of Canterbury uſed to ſit to conſult about eccleſiaſtical affairs, and to form canons for the government of the church: but though the upper and lower houſe are called by the king's writ at every ſeſſion of parliament, yet, happily for the tranquillity of the nation, they are now always prorogued as ſoon as they have choſen prolocutors, and before they enter upon any buſineſs.

St. Martin's Ludgate.

On the north ſide of Ludgate-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to the avenue into Black-friars, ſtands the church of St. Martin Ludgate; ſo named from the ſaint to whom it was dedicated, and from its ſituation which was cloſe to Ludgate while that gate was in being. This is an antient rectory, and was in the abbot

* Maitland, Engliſh Architecture, London and its Environs, Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings, Gwynn's London Improved, &c.

and convent of Weſtminſter in the year 1322: when Henry VIII. after the diſſolution of the monaſtery, erected Weſtminſter into a biſhopric, he conferred it upon the new biſhop. But that ſee being diſſolved by Edward VI. queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the advowſon to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill continues.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, and when rebuilt was enlarged with the ſcite of the parſonage houſe; the preſent edifice is tolerably well enlightened; the ſteeple conſiſts of a plain tower, and a pretty lofty ſpire, raiſed upon a ſubſtantial arcade.

Chriſt's church Newgate ſtreet.

Between Chriſt's hoſpital and the north ſide of Newgate ſtreet ſtands Chriſt's church, which originally was the church belonging to the convent of Grey Friars, or Franciſcans, now converted into Chriſt's hoſpital. At the diſſolution of that religious houſe, king Henry VIII. gave the church to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, to make a pariſh church of, in lieu of the two churches in St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, near the north corner of Eldeneſs, now Warwick-lane, and of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, on the north ſide of Newgate ſtreet, where now there is a court. Both thoſe churches and their pariſhes were thereupon demoliſhed; and as much of St. Sepulchre's pariſh as ſtood within Newgate was added to this new erected pariſh church, which was then ordered to be called by the name of Chriſt Church, founded by king Henry VIII. The right of patronage was given to the governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

This magnificent church was begun to be erected by Margaret, conſort of Edward I. in the year 1306; and was 21 years in building. In its dimenſions it exceeded every place of devotion in London excepting the cathedral; and extended from Butcherhall lane, to the Grey-friars gateway *. The fire of London having deſtroyed this old church, the choir or eaſt end only was rebuilt; which is nevertheleſs ſaid to be the largeſt pariſh church within the city. Since the fire of London, it has been made the parochial church for the inhabitants of this, and the pariſh of St. Leonard Foſter-lane, which is annexed to it; and which being a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, they preſent alternately with the governors of Bartholomew hoſpital.

The tower is ſquare, and of a conſiderable height, crowned with a light handſome turret, adorned with vaſes. The inſide is neatly ornamented; the walls and pillars are wainſcoted; and there are very large galleries on the north, weſt, and ſouth ſides.

St. Vedaſt Foſter-lane.

On the eaſt ſide of Foſter-lane near the ſouth end, is the church of St. Vedaſt, dedicated to Vedaſt, biſhop of Arras in the province of Artois. It is probably of ſome antiquity, for a preſentation to it by the prior and convent of Canterbury is recorded in the year 1308. In proceſs of time the patronage was transferred

* There was anciently in this church the monuments of four queens, one duke, four ducheſſes, three earls, two counteſſes, eleven barons, four baroneſſes, three mayors of London, thirty-ſix knights, and two biſhops; with a great number of other perſons of diſtinction: on the ſuppreſſion of the Grey-friars convent, the moſt valuable of theſe monuments were ſold, and the reſt defaced.

to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and it has been a peculiar of that ſee ever ſince the year 1421. This church ſuffered much in the great fire of London: yet it was afterward repaired for the moſt part upon the old walls: and the ſteeple ſtood till the year 1694, when it was found in ſuch a weak condition that the pariſhioners had it taken down and rebuilt, at their own charge, entirely of ſtone. It is 69 feet long, 51 feet broad, and 36 feet high to the roof; and is well enlightened by a range of windows, placed ſo high, that the doors open under them. The tower is plain, and the ſpire, which is ſhort, riſes from a double baſe.

A writer of ſome eſteem recommends "the ſteeple of Foſter-lane to the "attention of the paſſenger. It is not a glaring pile that ſtrikes the eye at the "firſt view, with an idea of grandeur and magnificence; but then the beauti- "ful pyramid it forms, and the juſt and well proportioned ſimplicity of all its "parts, ſatisfy the mind ſo effectually, that nothing ſeems to be wanting, and "nothing can be ſpared *."

After the fire of London, the parliament annexed to this church the pariſh of St. Michael Quern, with the right of preſentation to the archbiſhop, and dean and chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.

St. Matthew Friday ſtreet.

On the weſt ſide of Friday-ſtreet is ſituated the church of St. Matthew, the patronage of which was antiently in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter; and upon their ſuppreſſion, when the conventual church was converted into a cathedral, Henry VIII. conferred it upon the biſhop: but the new biſhopric being ſoon after diſſolved, Edward VI. granted it to the biſhop of London, in whom the advowſon ſtill continues. After the fire of London this church, on being rebuilt, was made the pariſh church for its own pariſh together with that of St. Peter Cheap, of which living the duke of Montague is patron.

The preſent church of St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet is a plain ſtone building, with one ſeries of large arched windows, and at the eaſt end is the ſteeple, which conſiſts of a ſquare brick tower, void of all ornament.

St. Auſtin's church.

At the north weſt end of Watling-ſtreet, and at the corner of the narrow ſtreet called the Old Change, ſtands the church of St. Auſtin or St. Auguſtin; dedicated to Auguſtin the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury †. This church was antiently ſtiled *Eccleſia Sancti Auguſtini ad Portam*, from its vicinity to the ſouth-eaſt gate of St. Paul's church-yard; but its origin is not traced higher than about the year 1190, when the ſtate thereof was ſettled by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in whom the advowſon ſtill remains.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and has been very ſubſtantially rebuilt with ſtone. It is well pewed and wainſcotted; the pulpit is finely embelliſhed; and the altar-piece is ſpacious and beautiful, having peculiar to it a winged heart with theſe words in gold on a blue ground, *Surſum corda*, i. e. *Lift up your hearts*.

This church, after the fire of London, was made parochial for St. Auſtin's and St. Faith's annexed to it; which when in being was only a kind of chapel within

* Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings, 2d. edit. p. 10.

† *Vid.* p. 12, *ante*.

within the cathedral church of St. Paul. It was dedicated to St. Faith, a virgin of Agen in Aquitain in France, who ſuffered martyrdom for the Chriſtian faith under Diocleſian the emperor; and was called *Eccleſia Sanctæ Fidei in cryptis*, or the church of St. Faith in the vaults under ground, being ſituated under the choir of the cathedral *: this cellar continued as a pariſh-church till the cathedral was demoliſhed by the great fire of London in 1666. It is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries.

Black-friars Bridge.

As the new bridge at Black-friars abuts upon the extremity of this ward, that majeſtic ſtructure cannot ſo properly be mentioned in any other place as here. This bridge conſiſts of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, while the bridge itſelf is low: when a perſon is under one of theſe arches the extent of the vault overhead cannot be viewed without awe! The dimenſions of this fabrick are as under.

Length of the bridge from wharf to wharf,	995	Engliſh feet.
Width of the central arch — — — —	100	feet.
Width of the arches on each ſide, reckoning from the central one toward the ſhores	98, 93, 83, 70	feet reſpectively.
Width of the carriage way	28	Total width of the paſſage over 42 feet.
Width of the raiſed foot ways on each ſide	7	
Height of the baluſtrade on the inſide — —	4	feet 10 inches †.

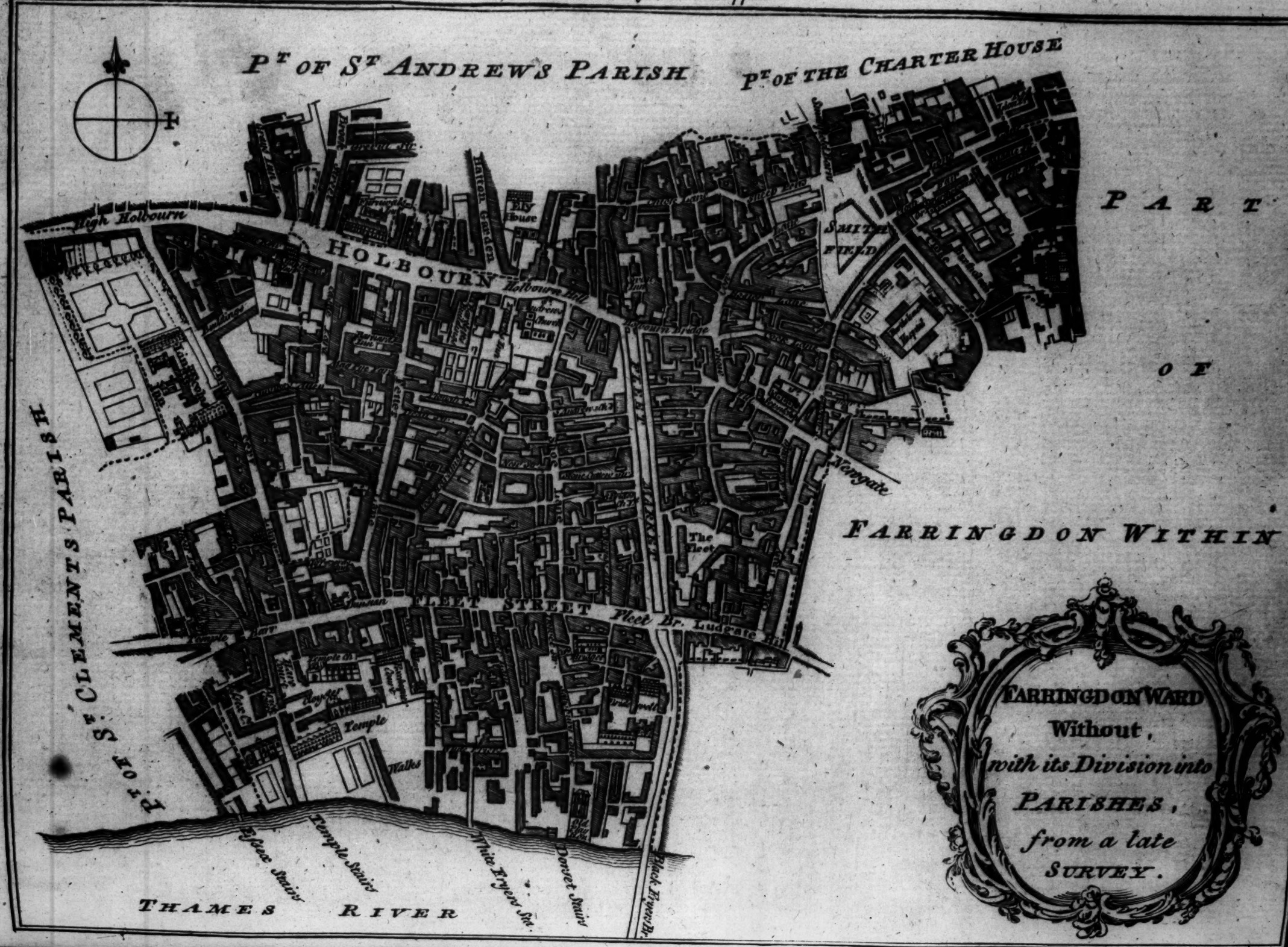
The upper ſurface of this bridge is a portion of a very large circle; ſo that the whole forms one arch, and appears a gently ſwelling ground under foot all the way. Over each pier is a receſs or balcony, containing a bench, and ſupported below by two Ionic pillars and two pilaſters; which ſtand on a ſemicircular projection of the pier, above high water mark: theſe pillars give an agreeable lightneſs to the apppearance of the bridge on either ſide. At each extremity the bridge ſpreads open, the footways rounding off to the right and left a quadrant of a circle; by which an open acceſs is formed to the bridge, no leſs agreeable than uſeful on the approach. There are two flights of ſtone ſteps at each end, defended by iron rails, for the conveniency of taking water; each of which has a neat brick building beſide the landing place at the top, as ſhelters and privies for the watermen. Theſe ſtairs, however, by conforming to the curvatures at the ends of the bridge, are more elegant than convenient: a flight of 50 narrow ſtone ſteps without a landing place muſt be very tireſome to porters going up and down with loads; and no leſs dangerous in froſty weather, when if

* *Vid.* p. 624. † The above dimenſions were obligingly communicated by Mr. Mylne the ingenious architect of the bridge.

BRITISH MUSEUM

For Noorthoucks History of London 1772.

FARRINGDON WITHIN



FARRINGDON WARD
Without,
with its Division into
PARISHES,
from a late
SURVEY.

if a perſon ſlips down near the top, there is nothing to check their fall till they reach the water at the flood, or the bottom, at the ebb of the tide. Beſide the intrinſic merit of this bridge, it has been obſerved that from its ſituation it enjoys the concurrent advantage, of affording the beſt, if not the only true point of view for the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul; with the various churches in the amphitheatre extending from Weſtminſter to the Tower *.

The wooden frames on which the arches of this bridge were turned, were very ingeniouſly contrived for ſtrength and lightneſs; allowing a free paſſage for boats under them while they were ſtanding. A curious model of one of the arches of Blackfriars-bridge in mahogany, ſhewing the conſtruction of the wood work under it, the foundations of the piers below, with the road and foot paſſages over it, and two patterns for the rails on each ſide, is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.

CHAP. XXII.

The ward of Farringdon-without.

THIS large ward forms the weſtern extremity of the city of London; and is bounded on the eaſt by the ward of Farringdon-within, the precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew near Smithfield, and the ward of Alderſgate; on the north, by the Charter-houſe, the pariſh of St. John's Clerkenwell, and part of St. Andrew's pariſh without the freedom; on the weſt by High-Holborn, and St. Clement's pariſh in the Strand; and on the ſouth by the river Thames. Boundaries.

The extent of this ward is to be computed from Newgate, and the ſpot where Ludgate lately ſtood: on the eaſt is the whole precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew; a part of Long-lane, on the north, toward Alderſgate-ſtreet; and all Smithfield, to the bars in St. John's-ſtreet. The north ſide of Holborn up to the bars at the eaſt end of Middle-row is included; from thence the boundary line tends ſouthward between Staples-inn and Caſtle-yard, and in an irregular direction croſſing Chancery-lane near the ſouth end, points to Temple-bar: from whence it runs down to the river, on the weſt ſide of the Temple. From where Ludgate ſtood the line runs behind the houſes on the ſouth ſide of the hill to Fleet-ditch now covered over; by which it is guided down to the Thames.

Smithfield, as it is generally called, or Weſt Smithfield as it is ſometimes termed, to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſt Smithfield, on Little Tower-hill; is the greateſt market for black cattle, ſheep †, and horſes in Europe; it was celebrated as a horſe market by Fitz Stephen, toward the cloſe of the twelfth century. It is alſo a market for hay and ſtraw. The name is thought to be derived Smithfield.

* Critical Obſervations on the Buildings and Improvements of London, 4to. 1771, p. 33. † For the great number of cattle ſold here, ſee p. 531.

derived from its being a ſmooth or level field; but this is meer conjecture. Anciently it was much larger than it now appears; its area having been greatly contracted by the ſurrounding buildings: the whole weſt ſide extended as far as the ſheep market does at preſent; and was called the Elms, from the number of thoſe trees that grew there. This appears to have been the place of execution for offenders in the year 1219. Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew the privilege of a fair to be kept annually at Bartholomew tide, on the eve, the day, and the morrow; to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and ſtandings in the church-yard within the priory, which was ſeparated from Smithfield only by walls and gates. The gates were locked every night and watched, for the ſafety of the goods depoſited there; and the narrow ſtreet or lane afterward built where the cloth was ſold, ſtill retains the name of Cloth-fair. This fair, which was at firſt inſtituted for the conveniency of trade, was at length prolonged to a fortnight, and became of little other uſe but for idle youth, and looſe people to reſort to: upon which it was again reduced to the original term of three days, and the booths, for drolls and plays in the middle of Smithfield, by the falling of which many perſons had loſt their lives, were ordered to be no longer erected.

In the days of chivalry, juſts and tournaments uſed to be held in Smithfield, before our kings and their courts; of which, ſeveral inſtances are upon record: and during the memorable ſtruggle between gloomy ſuperſtition and the common ſenſe of mankind, numbers of ſincerely pious chriſtians were here conſigned to the flames by the Romiſh clergy, for daring to diſpute the dogmas of the catholic church.

Spacious as Smithfield is, it is now ſo ſurrounded with ſtreets, that the keeping a beaſt market there is highly improper on account of the dangers the neighbouring inhabitants, and indeed thoſe in all parts of the town are weekly in from the fury of exaſperated oxen. The fellows employed to drive theſe creatures from the market to the ſlaughter-houſes are much more deſtitute of rational powers than the harmleſs animals they treat with a wanton inhumanity that calls for a legal reſtraint: for however neceſſary ſuch employments may be, it is far from being neceſſary that the animals by an unhappy neceſſity devoted to death for our ſupport, ſhould be more injuriouſly treated than the caſe requires. A conſideration that, if we have not ſympathy enough to attend to on the real merits of the caſe, ought at leaſt to be rectified for our own ſafety.

When London had a regular wall and gates, this market was without the wall, though near enough to render it convenient; as ſlaughter-houſes were ſituate in and about Butcherhall lane between Newgate and Alderſgate. It is therefore much to be lamented that under the great alteration of circumſtances, this market is not removed to ſome convenient ſpot about Iſlington; where it might be formed into a regular ſpacious ſquare, ſurrounded by ſlaughter-houſes and other convenient buildings, ſo contrived as not to be offenſive even

in

in appearance. If any material objection occurred to this removal, it may be worth conſidering whether it is not practicable to erect ſlaughter-houſes in the neighbourhood, ſomewhere about Chick-lane, or other ruinous parts: and to ſtop all the avenues into Smithfield during the market hours, except ſuch as led to the ſlaughter-houſes; or to places built for the reception of cattle, till it was convenient to kill them.

Beſide the market at Iſlington above hinted, another might be eſtabliſhed ſomewhere near the borough of Southwark, to prevent the driving cattle through the metropolis: and if theſe could be carried into execution, Smithfield might be converted into a noble regular ſquare, either for the purpoſe of trade, or as private dwellings for merchants and opulent tradeſmen.* It is however much to be doubted after all, whether this market, if removed, could be kept detached from other buildings; and that diſagreeable as the neighbourhood to ſuch a place is, let it be placed wherever it may, whether a town would not quickly be collected round it.

At the bottom of the hill, which without Ludgate is called Ludgate-hill, and without Newgate Snow-hill, formerly ran the rivulet Fleet, lately termed Fleet-ditch. This ditch after the fire of London was made navigable for barges to come up by the aſſiſtance of the tide, as far as Holborn-bridge, where Turnmill brook fell into this channel. The ſides were built of ſtone and brick, with warehouſes on each ſide, which ran under the ſtreet, and were deſigned to be uſed for the laying in of coals and other commodities. It had five feet water at the loweſt tide at Holborn-bridge: the wharfs on each ſide of the channel were thirty feet broad; and were rendered ſecure from danger in the night by rails of oak being placed along the ſides of the ditch. Over this canal were four bridges of Portland-ſtone, viz. at Bridewell, Fleet-ſtreet, Fleet-lane, and Holborn. Fleet-ditch.

When the citizens propoſed to erect a Manſion-houſe for their Lord-mayor, and pitched on Stocks-market for the ſituation of it; Fleet-ditch was arched over between Fleet-bridge and Holborn-bridge, and filled up to receive that market.† When the building a new bridge at Blackfriars pointed out the expediency of converting the remainder into an open ſtreet, the arch work was continued from Fleet-bridge down toward the river, until the undertaking was ſtopped, as hath been already related.‡ So that Fleet-ditch now exiſts only as a common ſewer like Wallbrook. Fleet-market.

On the eaſt ſide of the Fleet-market between Ludgate-hill and Fleet-lane, is ſituated the Fleet priſon; a very antient place of confinement, having been a priſon in the reign of Richard I. It is very large, and was reckoned the beſt priſon in the city for accommodations; but the buildings within being old, part of them lately fell down. The body of this priſon is a lofty brick building, of conſiderable length, with galleries in every ſtory, which reach from one end of the houſe to the other: on the ſides of which galleries are rooms for the priſoners. All ſorts of proviſions are brought into this priſon every day, and Fleet-priſon.

* Gwynn's London Improved, p. 19, 20. † *Vid.* p. 330, *ante.* ‡ *Vid.* 434.

cried as in the public ſtreets. A public coffee-houſe, with an eating-houſe, are kept in it; and all ſorts of games and diverſions are carried on in a large open area, encloſed with a high wall. This is properly the priſon belonging to the court of Common pleas; the keeper is called warden of the Fleet, which is a place of very great benefit as well as truſt. Priſoners for debt in any part of England may be removed by *Habeas corpus* to the Fleet; and enjoy the rules, or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a houſe within the liberties of this priſon, provided he can give ſecurity to the warden for his forth-coming. The rules comprehend all Ludgate-hill, from the Ditch to the Old Bailey on the north ſide of the hill, and to Cock-alley on the ſouth ſide of the hill: both ſides of the Old Bailey, from Ludgate-hill eaſtward to Fleet-lane, all Fleet-lane, and the eaſt ſide of the ditch or market, from Fleet-lane to Ludgate-hill.

Ely houſe. Near the top of Holborn-hill on the north ſide, ſtands Ely-houſe, the antient town reſidence of the biſhops of Ely. It occupies a great extent of ground; before it is a ſpacious court, and behind it a garden; the buildings are very old, and conſiſt of a large lofty hall, ſeveral old-faſhioned apartments, and a good chapel. But the expenſive ſtate which theſe large old town manſions required the owners to maintain, have occaſioned them in general to be deſerted, for more private houſes; and Ely houſe is neglected among others. When a more convenient Exciſe office was lately wanted, the ground on which Ely-houſe ſtood was thought of for it; but its ſituation was objected to: when an intention was formed of removing the Fleet-priſon, Ely-houſe was judged proper on account of the quantity of ground about it; but the neighbouring inhabitants in Hatton Garden petitioned againſt the priſon being built there: a ſcheme is now ſaid to be in agitation for converting it into a ſtamp office, that buſineſs at preſent being conducted in chambers in Lincoln's-inn.

Hatton Garden. Formerly there were about 40 acres of orchard and paſture belonging to Ely-houſe; which falling to the crown at the death of biſhop Cox, queen Elizabeth gave that incloſed land to lord chancellor Hatton and his heirs for ever. The chancellor built a large houſe upon the premiſes; which being removed, the ground was afterward laid out into ſtreets, and covered with very good and genteel buildings; among which that called Hatton Garden is reputed one of the handſomeſt in or about London.

White-friars. Between Water-lane and the Temple, on the ſouth ſide of Fleet-ſtreet, is a diſtrict known by the name of White-friars; which took its name from the White-friars, or Carmelites, who had their houſe in this place, and their garden probably extended to the water ſide. They were cloathed in white, and having made a vow of poverty lived by begging. Their convent was founded by Sir Richard Gray, Knt. anceſtor to the Lord Gray of Codnor in Derbyſhire in the year 1241, and was afterward rebuilt by Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonſhire, about the year 1350. In the conventual church were interred many perſons of diſtinction. Upon the diſſolution of the priory of White-friars, the church and buildings, in proceſs of time, became ruinous, and were pulled down; they

they were afterward converted into private buildings, and now contain ſeveral courts, lanes, and alleys.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of White-friars obtained ſeveral liberties, privileges and exemptions by a charter granted them by king James I. which rendered the place an aſylum for inſolvent debtors, cheats and gameſters, who gave to this diſtrict the name of Alſatia *: but the inconveniences the city ſuffered from this place of refuge, and the riotous proceedings carried on there at length induced the legiſlature to interpoſe, and to deprive them of privileges ſo pernicious to the community †. From the preſent very ruinous ſtate of the houſes here, and from its neighbourhood to Black-friars bridge, White-friars will probably in a few years, from one of the worſt, become one of the moſt elegant parts of the town.

The precinct of White-friars is extra-parochial; the inhabitants maintain their own poor, collect their taxes, have no church-wardens, but two collectors, and chuſe their own officers.

Between White-friars and Fleet-ditch is Dorſet-court, or Saliſbury-court, where formerly ſtood the town houſe of the biſhop of Saliſbury, afterward inhabited by the earls of Dorſet: which houſe was many years ago taken down and converted into private buildings. Between this court and the Thames ſtood the playhouſe where Shakeſpeare uſed to act; ſince occupied by the office belonging to the New River company, which having been lately burned down is now rebuilt in a very uniform neat ſtile. Saliſbury court. New River office.

The weſt end of Fleet-ſtreet is parted from the Strand by Temple-bar, a very handſome gate, where anciently were poſts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Afterward a houſe of timber was erected acroſs the ſtreet, with a narrow gateway, and an entry through the ſouth ſide of it; but ſince the fire of London the preſent ſtructure was erected, and is the only gate at the extremity of the city liberties. This gate has an elegant appearance; the great arch is elliptical, and very flat; and there is a poſtern on each ſide for foot paſſengers. It is built entirely of Portland ſtone, of ruſtic work below, and of the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the eaſt ſide, in two niches, are ſtone ſtatues of queen Elizabeth and king James I. with the king's arms over the key-ſtone, and on the weſt ſide are the ſtatues of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits. Temple-bar.

This is the gate on which of late years the heads of ſuch as have been executed for high treaſon have been fixed.

Of the ſeveral inns of court for ſtudents of law in this ward, the moſt conſiderable are the two ſocieties of the Middle and Inner Temple; which occupy all that ſpace of ground formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, on the ſouth ſide of Fleet-ſtreet, between White-friars and Eſſex-houſe. Theſe knights, who were truly members of the church militant, by uniting devotion and heroiſm in their profeſſion, were inſtituted on the following occaſion. Several of the Temple.

* The humours of this place were diſplayed by Beaumont and Fletcher in a comedy intitled *The Squire of Alſatia.* † *Vid.* p. 284, *ante.*

cruſaders ſettled at Jeruſalem, about the year 1118, formed themſelves into an uniform militia, under the name of Templars, or knights of the Temple; from their being quartered near a church built on the ſpot where Solomon's temple had ſtood. They undertook to guard the roads, for the ſecurity of the pilgrims who came to viſit the Holy Sepulchre; and ſome time after they had a rule appointed them by Pope Honorius II. who ordered them to wear a white habit; to which in the time of Pope Eugenius they added a croſs of red cloth. Men of birth in all parts of Europe ſoon adopted the profeſſion of Templars and became brethren of the order: they built themſelves temples in principal cities after the form of the Holy Sepulchre, particularly in England, where this in Fleet-ſtreet was their chief houſe, and was often uſed as a ſanctuary for the preſervation of treaſure and valuable effects in turbulent times. The order in England was in ſo flouriſhing a condition in the 13th century that they frequently entertained the nobility, foreign ambaſſadors, and even the king himſelf; and many great councils and parliaments were held in their houſe. At length however their riches occaſioned a relaxation from the rigid obligations of a monaſtic life; and the rival order of the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, whoſe poverty as yet preſerved them from the like corruptions, ſucceeded to the popularity the Templars loſt by their indolence and luxury. Philip the Fair of France, who thought the hive was full of honey, determined to burn the bees; which he literally performed on many of the order, after contriving to brand them with crimes ſufficiently odious to juſtify the ſuppreſſion of the order. After the order had been aboliſhed by Pope Clement V. at the inſtigation of Philip, the knights in England were diſtributed in other convents; and by the pope's order their poſſeſſions were transferred to the order of St. John *.

Theſe knights, whoſe chief houſe in England was where St. John's ſquare in Clerkenwell now ſtands, lett this Temple out to ſtudents of the common-law; and in their poſſeſſion it has ever ſince remained.

The Temple, which contains all that ſpace of ground from the White-friars weſtward to Eſſex-houſe, is divided into two inns of court, the Inner Temple, and the Middle Temple †. Theſe inns have ſeparate halls, but both houſes reſort to the Temple church: yet the buildings which have been erected at very different times, with very little order or regularity, are perfectly united, and it is impoſſible for a ſtranger to know where the Inner Temple ends and the Middle Temple begins, except at the entrances, which are the only viſible fronts to the ſtreet. Backward there are many courts of handſome new built houſes, and behind them, gardens and walks fronting the Thames, which have lately been much enlarged, by a new embankment already mentioned; the wall of which may be conceived as the ſtring of the bow formed by the old bank. Theſe gardens are extreamly pleaſant from their ſituation cloſe to the river; they enjoy a fine view of Black-friars bridge; between the large arches of which on a clear day, London bridge forms an agreeable diſtant perſpective appearance.

The

* Hume's Hiſt. of England, 4to ed. 1770, vol. II. p. 380. † Antiently there was an Outer Temple, as may be conjectured from the preſent names; where Eſſex houſe was afterward built.

The Middle Temple-gate into Fleet-ſtreet was built in the ſtile of Inigo Jones, in 1684. The front is graceful though narrow; and is of brick with four large ſtone pilaſters of the Ionic order, and a handſome pediment: between the firſt and ſecond ſtory the following inſcription is cut in a courſe of ſtone. SURREXIT IMPENSIS SOCIETAT. MED. TEMPLI, MDCLXXXIV. and beneath, juſt over the gate, is the figure of a Holy Lamb.

The great hall of the Middle Temple was originally built in king Edward III's reign; but was rebuilt in the year 1572, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is eſteemed one of the fineſt halls in the kingdom. In the treaſury chamber is preſerved a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars, conſiſting of helmets, breaſt and back pieces, pikes, a halbard, and two very beautiful ſhields, with iron ſpikes in their centers, of the length of ſix inches, and each about twenty pounds weight. They are curiouſly engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with gold: the inſides are lined with leather ſtuffed, the edges adorned with ſilk fringe; and broad leathern belts are fixed to them, for the bearers to ſling them upon their ſhoulders.

In Garden court in the Middle Temple is a library founded by the will of Robert Aſhley, Eſq; in the year 1641, who bequeathed his own library for that purpoſe, and 300l. to be laid out in a purchaſe, for the maintenance of a librarian, who muſt be a ſtudent of the ſociety, and be elected into that office by the benchers.

The chief officer of each of the Temples ſeparately, is a treaſurer, who is annually elected from among the benchers or ſenior members; and whoſe office is to admit ſtudents, and to receive and pay all caſh belonging to the ſociety. Both the Temples are however under one maſter, who ſince the diſſolution of the Hoſpitallers in the time of king Henry VIII. has been a divine, conſtituted by letters patent from the crown without any other induction.

The church, which is common to both ſocieties, was the old church of the Knights Templars. The entrance at the weſt is through a circular tower of Saxon architecture in which are buried ſome Knights Templars, whoſe figures lying on the ground are preſerved by iron rails. The church is purely gothic, and it is great pity that the altar, pulpit, organ, gallery, &c. had not been kept in the ſame ſtile of architecture; which would have made it as regular, if not ſo rich, as the chapel of Henry VII. The firſt church here was founded in 1185, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; though it was more generally known by the name of the founders than by that of the protectreſs. The old church was taken down in 1240, and another erected after the ſame model. The preſent edifice was one of thoſe that eſcaped the fire of London in 1666; but in 1695 the ſouth weſt part was new built, and in 1706 the whole was thoroughly repaired.

This beautiful gothic ſtructure is built of ſtone, firmly put together, and enriched with ornaments. It conſiſts of a long body with a turret, and a round tower at the weſt end, that has much the air of a piece of fortification. The diameter of this tower at the floor is 51 feet, and its height 48 feet; the length

of

of the church, excluſive of the tower, is 83 feet; its breadth 60 feet; and its height is 34 feet. The body of the church is enlightened with large well proportioned windows, compoſed of three gothic arches, a principal in the center, and a lower on each ſide. Theſe windows ſtand ſo cloſe that there are but very ſlender piers left between them to ſupport a heavy roof; they are therefore ſtrengthened with buttreſſes: but theſe buttreſſes, as in moſt other gothic ſtructures, exclude more light than the piers would have done, had they been larger, and the windows ſmaller. The tower, though very maſſy, with few windows, and thoſe ſmall; yet there are buttreſſes carried up between them; the top is crowned with plain ſquare battlements, and from the center riſes a fane. The turret upon the body of the church is ſmall and plain, and ſerves to receive a bell *. In brief, the outſide has a venerable aſpect, but nothing either grand or elegant; the principal beauties are within.

On entering the round tower, you find it ſupported by ſix pillars, wainſcotted with oak ſix feet high; and adorned all round, except the eaſt part, which opens into the church, with an upper and lower range of ſmall arches, and black apertures: but the moſt remarkable objects in this part, are the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars who lie interred here; eight of which are covered with the figures of armed knights: of theſe, five lie croſs legged; to indicate that they had made a vow, to go to the Holy Land, to make war on the infidels. Three of theſe are the tombs of Earls of Pembroke, William Marſhal, the elder, who died in 1219; his ſon, who died in 1231, and Gilbert Marſhal, his brother, who was ſlain in a tournament at Hertford in 1241. The other effigies lie ſtrait legged; and the reſt of the tombs are only coped ſtone; but they are all of gray marble.

This tower is divided from the body of the church by a very handſome ſcreen in the modern taſte; which will be deſcribed hereafter. On paſſing this ſcreen we find the church has three roofs ſupported by tall and ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble. The windows are adorned with ſmall neat pillars of the ſame ſtone, and the floor paved with black and white marble. The iſles are five in number; three as uſual, running eaſt and weſt, and two croſs iſles. The walls are neatly wainſcotted with oak above eight feet high, and the altar-piece, which is of the ſame wood, is much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilaſters and two columns of the Corinthian order. The pulpit, which is placed near the eaſt end of the middle iſle, is finely carved and veneered; the ſounding board is pendant from the roof, and enriched with ſeveral carved arches, a crown, feſtoons, cherubims and vaſes.

The ſcreen at the weſt end of the iſles is like the altar-piece, of wainſcot, and is adorned with ten pilaſters of the Corinthian order, with three portals and pediments. The organ gallery is ſupported by two fluted Corinthian columns, and ornamented with an entablature and a compaſs pediment, with the king's arms well carved. This is ſaid to be the fineſt toned organ in all London. Near the pediment, on the ſouth ſide, is an enrichment of cherubims and a carved figure of a

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 54.

a Pegaſus, the badge of the ſociety of the Inner Temple; and in the pediment on the north ſide is an enrichment of cherubims, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the ſociety of the Middle Temple: for the gentlemen of the Inner Temple ſit on the ſouth, and thoſe of the Middle Temple on the north ſide of the middle iſle. In the church are the tombs of many judges, maſters in chancery and eminent lawyers.

In Chancery-lane are ſeveral inns of court with public offices belonging to the law: on the eaſt ſide are Serjeant's-inn, Symond's-inn, the Rolls chapel, where the rolls of the court of chancery are kept; and the Curſitors-office: on the weſt ſide, are, Lincolns-inn, the Six Clerks office, the Examiner's-office, the Maſters in Chancery's-office, &c. But theſe are all out of the city liberty, except Serjeants-inn, at the ſouth eaſt end of the lane; where the ſeveral judges and ſerjeants have their chambers. This inn conſiſts of two courts of low mean buildings; in one of which is a ſmall neat hall. There is a court of the ſame name on the ſouth ſide of Fleet-ſtreet adjoining to White-friars, which conſiſts of handſome new houſes; and was formerly an inn of court for ſerjeants, but is now private property. The hall is converted into an office for the Amicable Society for a Perpetual Aſſurance, incorporated in the year 1706. The plan of this ſociety is to make a proviſion for the wives, children, or other relations of the members, after an eaſy, certain, and advantageous manner. The number of perſons incorporated was not to exceed 2000, but might be leſs: each perſon receives a policy, under the ſeal of the corporation, intitling his nominee or aſſigns to a dividend, on his or her deceaſe, in the manner mentioned in the Charter. After paying the charges of the policy, and 10s. entrance-money, each perſon was originally to pay 6l. 4s. *per annum*, but the annual payments have ſince, by the increaſe of the ſociety's ſtock, been reduced to 5l. a year, payable quarterly. From theſe payments the dividends to claimants ariſe; and ſo conſiderable has been the increaſe for theſe eighteen years laſt paſt, that each claim during that period has amounted upon an average to upward of 155l. Thus by means of this ſociety, perſons enjoying places or employment for life, whoſe income is ſubject to be determined or diminiſhed at their reſpective deaths, may leave to their families a claim, or right to receive 150l. at leaſt for every five pounds annually paid in *.

Serjeants inn Chancery lane.

Serjeants inn Fleet-ſtreet.

Amicable Aſſurance office.

On the north of St. Dunſtan's church ſtands Clifford's-inn, one of the inns of chancery, and a member of the Inner Temple. It was formerly lord Clifford's manſion: but now the habitation of gentlemen in the law, chiefly attornies and officers belonging to the Marſhal's-court.

Clifford's inn.

In Holborn we find ſeveral inns within the limits of this ward; and beginning at the eaſt end, fronting Hatton Garden is Thavie's-inn, formerly an inn of Chancery founded by John Thavie, Eſq; in the reign of Edward III. It was a member of Lincoln's-inn, and was chiefly occupied by Welch attorneys, but is now wholly deſerted and lies in ruins. A ſcheme is ſaid to be in agitation for con-

Thavie's-inn.

* From the printed propoſals of the Society: dated July 1771.

converting the ground into a ſtreet or ſquare for private houſes; which may be done to good advantage, as it is a large ſpot and well ſituated.

Bernard's inn. On the ſame ſide of Holborn, between Fetter-lane and Caſtle-yard, is Bernard's-inn, an inn of Chancery, belonging to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, as ſays the record of Henry VI. the twenty-third of his reign; and was founded by inquiſition in the Guildhall of London, before J. Norman, mayor, the king's eſcheator. The jury ſaid, that it was not hurtful for the king to licenſe Thomas Atkins, citizen of London, and one of the executors of John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, to give one meſſuage in Holborn, in London, with the appurtenances, called Mackworth's-inn, but commonly known by the name of Bernard's-inn, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, to find one ſufficient chaplain, to celebrate divine ſervice in the chapel of St. George, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, where the body of the ſaid John is buried. This inn is ſubordinate to Gray's-inn, and conſiſts of three ſmall courts, the largeſt of which has a paſſage into Fetter-lane.

Furnivals inn. Oppoſite Bernard's-inn, on the north ſide of Holborn, is Furnivals-inn, an inn of chancery, ſo called according to Stow from Sir William Furnival, to whom it belonged in the reign of Richard II. This inn has an extenſive uniform front in Holborn with two courts behind; the ſecond of which includes a ſmall garden. The buildings are old, but the apartments are pleaſant, and are very retired, the inn having no paſſage through it.

Staple's inn. Cloſe to Holborn bars within on the ſouth ſide, is Staple's-inn, an inn of chancery, containing two large courts ſurrounded with good buildings, and parted by a neat hall.

Bridewell hoſpital. On the weſt ſide of where Fleetditch lately was, before it was arched over, about the midway between the end of Fleet-ſtreet and Black-friars bridge, ſtands Bridewell hoſpital; on the ſpot where once ſtood a royal palace, even before the conqueſt: and which continued, with ſome little intermiſſion, in that ſtate till the reign of king Edward VI. It was rebuilt by king Henry VIII. in the year 1522, for the reception of the emperor Charles V. and obtained the name of Bridewell, on account of a remarkable well adjoining, and its neighbourhood to St. Bride's church.

At the ſolicitation of biſhop Ridley, king Edward VI. gave the old palace of Bridewell to the city, for the lodging of poor wayfaring people, the correction of vagabonds, ſtrumpets, and idle perſons: and as the city had appointed the Grey-friars, now called Chriſt's Hoſpital, for the education of poor children; St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's in Southwark, for the maimed and diſeaſed; Edward formed the governors of theſe charitable foundations into a corporation; allowed them a proper authority for the exerciſe of their offices, and conſtituted himſelf the founder and patron. For this purpoſe he gave to the lord mayor, commonalty and citizens, land to the yearly value of 450l. and ſuppreſſing the hoſpital of the Savoy, gave for the above charitable uſes great part of the revenue, together with the bedding and furniture. In the following reigns granaries and ſtorehouſes for coals were erected at the expence of the city within this hoſpital,

and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand-mills; which were greatly improved in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Bridewell was entirely conſumed in 1666, with all the dwelling houſes in the precinct belonging to it, from whence had ariſen two thirds of its revenue: the hoſpital however was rebuilt in 1668, and conſiſts of two courts, in which the buildings are convenient, and not very irregular. The chapel has galleries on the north and weſt ſide, ſupported by columns of the Tuſcan order, and at the weſt end are places for the hoſpital boys, and others for the priſoners. The wainſcotting and finiſhing are very neat. The court room is adorned with columns of the compoſite order, a gallery, and the names of all the benefactors to the hoſpital wrote in gold. There is here a chair for the preſident, and convenient ſeats for the governors.

For the encouragement of manufactures, a number of handicraft tradeſmen of ſeveral profeſſions are allowed habitations in this hoſpital, for the purpoſe of taking apprentices at the appointment of the governors to train up to their reſpective occupations. Theſe tradeſmen are termed Arts Maſters of Bridewell, and their apprentices are well known by the name of Bridewell boys. They wear a very aukward dreſs conſiſting of cloſe blue cloth jackets without any ſkirts; clumſy trouſers of the ſame thick ſtuff; with white hats: and having faithfully ſerved their apprenticeſhip, are not only made free of the city, but have 10l. toward beginning buſineſs for themſelves.

To this hoſpital ſtrumpets, pickpockets, vagrants, and diſobedient and incorrigible ſervants, are committed by the lord-mayor, and aldermen; as are alſo apprentices by the chamberlain of the city, who are obliged to beat hemp, and, if the nature of their offences require it, to undergo the correction of whipping. The affairs of the hoſpital are managed by the governors, who are above three hundred, beſide the lord-mayor and court of Aldermen; all of whom are likewiſe governors of Bethlehem hoſpital.

On the compleating of Blackfriars bridge, the front of Bridewell hoſpital, then greatly decayed, was taken down and handſomely rebuilt ſeveral feet backwarder; to give the ſtreet a ſtrait direction from Fleet-ſtreet to the bridge: by which means the front court is much contracted from its former ſize.

Between the north ſide of Chriſt's hoſpital, and the houſes that form the ſouth eaſt ſide of Smithfield, is the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew; which belonged formerly to the priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield founded in the reign of Henry I. about the year 1102, by one Rahere the king's minſtrel, who was himſelf the firſt prior. This priory and hoſpital being diſſolved by Henry VIII. he in the laſt year of his reign reſtored the hoſpital with an endowment of 500 marks annually, for the relief of 100 poor and ſick of the city of London; on condition that the citizens ſhould add 500 marks yearly on their parts. The managers of this foundation were incorporated by the name of the hoſpital of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near Weſt Smithfield. Since that time the hoſpital has received prodigious benefactions from charitable

Bartholomew hoſpital.

perſons, by which means not only the poor of London and Southwark, but the diſtreſſed of any other parts of the king's dominions, and from foreign countries, are taken in, whether ſick or maimed, and have lodging, food, attendance, and medicines, with the advice and aſſiſtance of ſome of the beſt phyſicians and ſurgeons in the kingdom.

Though the old building eſcaped the dreadful fire in 1666, yet the chief part of its revenues being in houſes, the hoſpital was greatly injured by that calamity. In the year 1729, the hoſpital became ſo ruinous that there appeared an abſolute neceſſity of rebuilding it: and a ſubſcription was entered into by many of the governors, and other charitable perſons, amongſt whom was Dr. Ratcliff, for defraying the expence, upon a plan then prepared, containing four detached piles of ſtone building, to be connected by gateways, and to form a quadrangle. The eaſt ſide of this ſquare which compleated the whole, was but lately finiſhed; and it is now altogether one of the moſt pleaſing ſtructures in London, when viewed from the area within, which it ſurrounds, and where only it can be ſeen to advantage: its ſituation, conſidering the magnificence of the plan, is indeed very whimſical; all the four ſides being ſo compleatly ſurrounded with houſes, that a concluſion might be drawn that it was ſtudiouſly concealed from public view.

That part of the building which opens to Smithfield and which may be eſteemed the principal front, is allotted for the public buſineſs of the hoſpital: it contains a large hall for the general courts of the governors; a compting houſe for the meetings of committees; rooms for examining, admitting, and diſcharging of patients; with other neceſſary offices. Here is a ſtair-caſe painted and given by the late Mr. Hogarth, containing two pictures, repreſenting the good Samaritan and the pool of Bethesda; which, for truth of colouring and expreſſion, are thought to equal any thing of the kind in Europe. The front of the hoſpital, toward Smithfield, is adorned with pilaſters, entablature, and pediments, of the Ionic order, with the figure of king Henry VIII. ſtanding in full proportion in a niche; and the figures of two cripples on the pediment.

The other three ſides of the quadrangle contain the wards for the reception of patients; and being all of them two ſtories high, with four wards on a floor, each ſide conſiſts of twelve lofty ſpacious wards, of between twenty and thirty beds reſpectively.

Royal Society's hall.

At the bottom of Crane court in Fleet-ſtreet is the building uſed for the meetings of the Royal Society, the inſtitution of which learned body has already been related in the order of time *. By the charter of Charles II. they were incorporated by the name of the Royal Society, to conſiſt of a preſident, council, and fellows, for promoting natural knowledge and uſeful arts, by experiments: in this charter his majeſty declared himſelf their founder and patron, giving them power to make laws for the government of themſelves; to purchaſe lands and houſes; to have a common ſeal, and a coat of arms. He alſo made them a preſent of a ſilver mace gilt, to be carried before the preſident; and as a farther mark of favour.

* *Vid.* p. 215, *ante.*

vour, he, by letters patent of the 8th of April 1667, gave them Chelſea college with its appurtenances, and twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven acres of land ſurrounding it. But the ſociety neglecting to convert a part of it into a phyſic garden, as was intended, and the king being reſolved to erect an hoſpital for old and maimed ſoldiers, thought no place more proper for ſuch a deſign than this college; he therefore purchaſed it again of them for 1300l.

When Greſham college, where the ſociety firſt held their meetings, was converted into a temporary Exchange on the Royal Exchange being conſumed by the great fire, and the apartments were filled with public offices; the ſociety were accommodated in Arundel houſe, by the honourable Henry Howard afterward duke of Norfolk *. He alſo preſented them with that fine collection of books, part of the library of the kings of Hungary, purchaſed by the earl of Arundel on his return from his embaſſy at Vienna. This generous donation conſiſted of 3287 printed books in moſt languages and faculties; chiefly the firſt editions ſoon after the invention of printing; and a valuable collection of manuſcripts in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Turkiſh, amounting to 554 volumes, which, together with the former, are thought to be of ſuch value, as not to be paralleled. In 1715, this library was augmented with another valuable collection bequeathed to the ſociety by their ſecretary Francis Aſton, Eſq; which, together with the numerous benefactions of the works of the learned members, in all faculties, but more eſpecially in natural and experimental philoſophy, amount to above 3600. Daniel Colwall, eſq; in the year 1677, gave his great and curious collection of natural and artificial rarities, which compoſe the greateſt part of the catalogue, publiſhed anno, 1681, by doctor Grew, under the title of *Muſeum Regalis Societatis*. But theſe curioſities, by the generoſity of other curious perſons, are now increaſed to above ſix times the number of thoſe enumerated in the catalogue.

This learned body is governed by a preſident and council, conſiſting of twenty-one fellows, diſtinguiſhed by their rank and learning. A treaſurer, who receives and diſburſes all the money. Two ſecretaries, who read all letters and informations; reply to all addreſſes or letters from foreign parts, or at home; regiſter all experiments and concluſions, and publiſh what is ordered by the ſociety. The curators, who have the charge of making experiments, receive the directions of the ſociety, and at another meeting bring all to the teſt.

Every perſon to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society, muſt be propoſed and recommended at a meeting of the ſociety, by three or more members: and when any one is admitted, he pays a fee of five guineas, and afterward 13s. a quarter, as long as he continues a member, toward the expences of the ſociety; for the payment whereof he gives a bond. But moſt of the members on their firſt admittance chuſe to pay down twenty guineas, which diſcharges them from any future payments.

Their memoirs, under the title of Philoſophical Tranſactions, are now publiſhed annually in a 4to volume; (that for the year 1770, being volume LX.)

* *Vid.* p. 230. *ante.*

which are presented gratis to the fellows. Their meetings are held on Thursdays in the afternoon, and their annual election of officers is on St. Andrew's day.

King's new printinghouse

For above a century past the king's printing house was situated in Black-friars. But Mr. Basket's patent expiring in January 1770, and the new one coming into the hands of Charles Eyre, Esq; of Clapham, and Mr. William Strahan an eminent printer in New-street Shoe-lane; they removed the business to a large convenient building they had erected for that purpose near the house of the latter, in Goldsmiths-row behind Gough-square Fleet-street, now called the *king's new printing house*. Here bibles, common-prayers, acts of parliament, king's speeches, proclamations, &c. are printed by authority.

On the east side of the street denominated the Old Bailey, which is supposed to have been originally called Bail-hill, from the sessions-house, for the trial of malefactors, which stands there at the end of Newgate-prison; is situated the

Surgeons hall.

hall of the company of Surgeons, built by them after their separation from the Barbers *. This hall with the theatre belonging to it are in an elegant taste: the front of the hall has a basement story with square windows; and there is an ascent to the principal floor by a double flight of steps, between which below is a door level with the ground, for the conveniency of bringing in dead bodies after execution at Tyburn, for dissection. At the height of the steps is a range of Ionic pilasters, between the windows, of which there are two series, a story of large ones with square ones over them. The entablature of the pilasters supports a plain attic course, crowned with vases. The theatre for dissections and anatomical lectures is an octagon, in each side of which is a niche intended to receive skeletons of the most notorious criminals that come under the surgeons hands as part of their sentence: several of which are already occupied.

Hand in Hand fire office.

At the top of Snow-hill opposite to St. Sepulchre's church, in Angel-court, is the Hand in Hand Fire-office. This office was erected in the year 1666 for insuring houses only. Every insurer signs a deed of settlement, by which he is not only insured, but insures all that have signed that deed, from losses in their houses by fire: so that every person, thus insured, is admitted into joint partnership, and becomes an equal sharer in the profit and loss, in proportion to their respective insurances.

The conditions of insurance are 2s. *per cent.* premium, and 10s. deposit on brick houses, and double those sums on timber houses. No more than 2000l. is to be insured in one policy. The affairs of this office are managed by 24 directors, who are chosen by the persons insured, in rotation, and serve the office three years without any reward: this office keeps in its service 30 fire-men, who are protected from a press, are annually cloathed, and wear a silver badge, with two hands joined, and a crown over them.

There are six parish churches in this ward, which beginning in the east present themselves in the following order.

At

* *Vid.* p. 353, *ante.*

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Smithfield, at the end of Duck-lane, ſtands the parish church of St. Bartholomew the Great; antiently an appendage to the monaſtery of St. Bartholomew lately mentioned, for the conveniency of their tenants in the fair. When the priory church was taken down at the diſſolution of the houſe, the choir was ſpared by the king's order for the enlargement of the adjoining church. Queen Mary however gave the church to the Friars preachers or Black-friars, who held it till Elizabeth turned them out; when the parliament reſtored the church to the pariſh. This church which eſcaped the great fire is a ſpacious edifice of the Gothic and Tuſcan orders; 132 feet long, 57 broad, 47 high: the tower is 75 feet in altitude. The patronage, which in all probability was antiently in the prior and canons of the monaſtery, is now in private hands *. St. Bartholomew the Great.

That large open ſpot of ground lying to the ſouth of this church, called Bartholomew Cloſe, was a court yard belonging to the old priory of St. Bartholomew; in which the fair was antiently held, until it was removed into Smithfield.

This pariſh ſtill claims an exemption from the juriſdiction of the city, ſo far as to protect non-freemen in carrying on their trades within it.

Juſt without the north front of St. Bartholomew hoſpital, ſtands what is now the pariſh church of St. Bartholomew's the Leſs, ſo diſtinguiſhed from the other; but which was originally no more than a chapel to the hoſpital. On the diſſolution of the priory it became the pariſh church to the diſtrict where it ſtood; and the patronage has been in the mayor and commonalty of London, ſince the gift of the hoſpital to the city. St. Bartholomew the Leſs.

As the building was not deſtroyed in 1666, it is a very old fabric; it is 99 feet long, 42 feet broad, 34 feet high, and the height of the tower is 74 feet.

A little without Newgate on the north ſide of the ſtreet at the top of Snow-hill, ſtands the parochial church dedicated in commemoration of our Saviour's *ſepulchre* or *grave*, at Jeruſalem, *Sanctum Sepulchrum*, vulgarly called St. Sepulchre's. It is now a ſpacious building, but not ſo large as of old time, part of the ſcite of it being let out upon a building leaſe, and for a garden-plat. It is generally believed to be founded about the year 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the Holy Sepulchre: and it was ſo decayed in the reign of Edward IV. as to require to be rebuilt. Roger biſhop of Saliſbury, in the reign of Henry I. gave the patronage of this church to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Weſt Smithfield, who eſtabliſhed a perpetual vicarage in this church, and held it till their diſſolution, when it fell to the crown. King James I. granted the rectory with its appurtenances, and the advowſon of this vicarage to Francis Philips, and others; after which the pariſhioners purchaſed the rectory with its appurtenances, and held them in fee-farm of the crown. The advowſon of the vicarage was purchaſed by the preſident and fellows of St. John Baptiſt college, Oxon, who continue patrons of it. St. Sepulchre.

The

* The pariſh clerks, who ought to know, ſay in their Remarks, that the living is in the gift of a gentleman of the name of Edwards: Maitland affirms it to be in the family of Rich.

The preſent ſtructure was much damaged by the fire of London in 1666. The outward walls and the tower were capable of reparation; and the middle iſle of the church was at the ſame time made with an arched roof, which was not ſo originally. The church meaſures 126 feet in length, excluſive of the broad paſſage acroſs the weſt end; the breadth, excluſive of the north chapel, is 58 feet. The height of the roof in the middle iſle is 35 feet; and the height of the ſteeple, to the top of the pinnacles, is 146 feet. The body of the church is enlightened with a row of very large gothic windows, with buttreſſes between, over which runs a ſlight cornice; and the top is finiſhed with a plain and ſubſtantial battlement work, in the ſtyle of the public buildings in the reign of Edward IV. The ſteeple is a plain ſquare tower, crowned with four pinnacles. The church-yard, which is on the ſouth ſide of the building, was formerly incloſed with a high brick wall, without allowing any footway for paſſengers on the outſide, to the great terror and danger of all who paſſed it. But among the other improvements in this city, the church-yard of St. Sepulchre's was one of the firſt; for in 1760 this front wall was removed, and the church-yard thrown intirely open.

It is the ſexton of this pariſh who, as has already been mentioned *, admoniſhes the condemned criminals in Newgate the night before their execution; and again as they are carried by the church on their way to Tyburn: the great bell of the church tolls on ſuch occaſions from ſix in the morning until ten as the paſſing bell.

St. Andrew Holborn.

At the north weſt angle of Shoe-lane on the deſcent of Holborn-hill, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Andrew Holborn. This living is a rectory that was originally in the gift of the dean and canons of St. Paul's, London, who transferred it to the abbot and convent of Bermondſey; and they continued patrons thereof till their convent was diſſolved by Henry VIII. Henry granted this church to Thomas lord Wriotheſley, afterward earl of Southampton, from whom it deſcended by marriage to the late duke of Montague.

Though the church eſcaped the fire of London, it was ſome few years after found too ruinous for repair. It was therefore rebuilt in 1687, excepting the tower, the under part of which in 1704, being found ſufficiently ſtrong to be preſerved, was finiſhed above in the ſame ſtile with the reſt of the edifice. This is one of the largeſt and beſt illuminated churches in London; and is 105 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 43 feet in height, and the altitude of the tower is 110 feet. The body is well built, and decently ornamented. It has two ſeries of windows, which have all their ornaments; and along the top runs a neat baluſtrade. The doors correſpond with one another, and there reigns throughout the whole an elegant uniformity. Over the communion table is a large painted window, exhibiting in the lower part the Meſſiah and his diſciples at the laſt ſupper; and in a compartment above, his reſurrection from the grave. This window though modern, as the name and date in one corner, *Price* 1722, indicates, is not inferior to any other of the kind in the glowing richneſs of the tints.

* *Vid.* p. 616, *ante.*

tints. The tower riſes ſquare, and conſiſts only of two ſtages, crowned with battlements and pinnacles at the corners. The firſt ſtage which is plain has the dial; in the upper ſtage, there is to each front a very handſome window; tall, arched, and decorated with Doric pilaſters, which ſupport a lofty arched pediment, decorated with a ſhield within.

The cornice which crowns the tower is ſupported by ſcrolls; and the baluſtrade which riſes above this has a very firm baſe. The work of the baluſters is well contrived for the height; proportion of parts is more obſerved than little finiſhings, and they have conſequently a very good effect. Each corner of the tower has an ornamental pinnacle, conſiſting of four large ſcrolls, which meeting in a body ſupport a pine apple: from the crown of the fruit riſes a well conſtructed fane. The church ſtands at an advantageous diſtance from the ſtreet, in a large church-yard, which by the ſteep deſcent of the hill is conſiderably higher than the ſtreet on the eaſt end: it is parted from the ſtreet by neat iron rails, and is entered by a large pair of elegant gates.

St. Bride's church.

Nearly about the ſame diſtance weſtward from what was once Fleet-ditch, is the church dedicated to a ſaint of whom we know no more than that her name was Bridget. This elegant church ſtands obſcurely behind the houſes on the ſouth ſide of Fleet-ſtreet, a little to the eaſtward of Saliſbury court. Though the origin of this church is unknown, it appears not to be of a late date, by its having had three rectors before the year 1362. It was originally a very ſmall church, till about the year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by William Venor, warden of the Fleet-priſon, who cauſed a ſpacious fabric to be erected at the weſt end thereof conſiſting of a middle and two ſide iſles; to which the old church ſerved as a choir. It was originally a rectory, and the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter were the patrons until their diſſolution. It is ſuppoſed to have been converted to a vicarage about the year 1529; and king Henry VIII. after the diſſolution of the convent, having given this church of St. Bride to the collegiate church of Weſtminſter, it has continued a vicarage ever ſince. In 1610 the earl of Dorſet gave a parcel of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fleet-ditch, for a new church-yard; which was conſecrated on the 2d of Auguſt that ſame year, by Dr. George Abbot, biſhop of London.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent edifice was deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and by him compleated within 14 years, in ſuch an elegant manner, as to exceed moſt of our pariſh churches in delicacy and beauty. It is 111 feet long, 87 broad, and the ſteeple 234 feet high; by which it appears to be 32 feet higher than the monument. It has a plain and regular body, the openings all anſwering one another: the roof is raiſed on pillars; and the altar-piece, like the outſide of the church, is very magnificent. The circular pediment over the lower part is ſupported by ſix Corinthian columns. The ſteeple is a ſpire of extremely delicate workmanſhip, raiſed upon a ſolid yet light tower: and the ſeveral ſtages by which the ſpire gradually decreaſes are well deſigned, and executed with all the advantage

of

of the orders. This ſteeple contains one of the moſt melodious peals of bells in London.

St. Dunſtan's in the weſt.

The church of St. Dunſtan, commonly called St. Dunſtan in the weſt, to diſtinguiſh it from the other church dedicated to the ſame ſaint in Tower ward, called in like manner St. Dunſtan in the eaſt; is ſituated between the ends of Fetter-lane and Chancery-lane, in Fleet-ſtreet: where it projects out into the ſtreet, and contracts the paſſage in a moſt aukward inconvenient manner. It appears to have been built four or five hundred years, ſince there are accounts of funerals and donations to it from the year 1421, with earlier anecdotes of little conſequence: and it is eaſy to ſee that it has been repaired and altered at different periods, till the original ſtyle, whatever it was, is loſt. It narrowly eſcaped the fire in 1666, the flames ſtopping within three houſes of it. This edifice is but an incumbrance to the way, and without having any thing but deformity itſelf, ſpoils the beauty of the whole ſtreet; hiding the proſpect of Temple bar, which would otherwiſe terminate the view very advantageouſly, and be ſeen almoſt as far again as it is at preſent. But as if the church did not ſufficiently ſpoil the ſtreet, a range of paltry ſheds are ſuffered to remain round it, though a parliamentary authority was obtained for removing them *. The dial of the clock projects over the ſtreet at the weſt end with a double face, at the extremity of a beam; and over it by a kind of whimſical conceit, calculated only for the amuſement of countrymen and children, is an Ionic porch containing the figures of two ſavages, carved and painted, as big as life, which with knotted clubs alternately ſtrike the hours and quarters on two bells hung between them. In a niche at the eaſt end of the church looking down the ſtreet, was lately placed the ſtatue of queen Elizabeth which formerly ſtood over Ludgate †.

It is a very ancient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter: who, in 1237, gave it to king Henry III. toward the maintenance of the houſe called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterward transferred to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which patronage it continued till that religious houſe was ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the advowſon of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to lord Dudley, with whom it did not long continue, but after ſucceſſive changes ſtill continues in private hands.

CHAP XXIII.

Langbourn ward.

Derivation of the name.

NEAR Magpie-alley adjoining to the church of St. Catherine Coleman in Aldgate-ward was antiently a ſpring that produced a rivulet or bourn, which ran down the ſtreet weſtward, and through Lombard-ſtreet as far as the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Here parting into ſeveral ſhares, or rills, and turn-

* *Vid.* p. 398, *ante.* † *Vid.* p. 438.

turning Southward, it left a name to Share-bourn-lane, or South-bourn-lane from its running ſouthward to the Wallbrook, uniting with which it ran to the Thames. By this ſtream ſpreading near the Spring-head, the contiguous ſtreet became ſo ſwampy, or fenny, eſpecially about the church, which ſtood in the broad way between Mincing-lane and Rood-lane, that it was then called Fen-church-ſtreet. The Ward alſo partook of the name, and was enrolled in the city records by the appellation of Langbourne and Fenny-about.

Boundaries.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Aldgate-ward; on the north by Aldgate and Lime-ſtreet wards; on the ſouth by Tower-ſtreet, Billingſgate, Bridge and Candlewick wards; and on the weſt by Wallbrook ward. Fenchurch-ſtreet and Lombard-ſtreet are the principal ſtreets in this ward; the latter of which obtained its name from the Lombards or Italian merchants which ſettled there; by which name it was known, according to Stow, as early as the reign of Edward II. and is ſtill inhabited principally by bankers and ſilver-ſmiths. The ſeveral lanes and courts that enter it on each ſide are filled with the houſes of merchants and eminent traders: thoſe on the north ſide, are Pope's-head-alley, Exchange-alley, Birchin-lane, and George-yard; on the ſouth ſide, St. Swithin's-lane, Sherbourn-lane, Abchurch-lane, St. Nicholas-lane, and St. Clement's-lane. In Fenchurch church the following ſtreets and lanes enter, which are inhabited by gentlemen of great mercantile conſideration; on the north ſide, Lime-ſtreet, Cullum-ſtreet, Smith's buildings, &c. on the ſouth ſide, Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, Mincing-lane, and Mark-lane.

General Poſt-office.

On the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, at the eaſt end of St. Mary Woolnoth's church, is ſituated the General Poſt-office; a building calculated more for convenience than ſhow: a few hiſtorical remarks relating to this office will not, it is hoped, be deemed impertinent. The intercourſe of commerce muſt always have required ſome method of conveying letters from one place to another; but how this was antiently performed is not eaſy to determine: it is probable however that the carriage of letters might always be a common employment between great towns, as the carriage of goods ſtill continues to be. The uncertainties of this mode of carriage appear to have been guarded againſt, by recommending letters to the peculiar attention of the bearer by the words—*with care and ſpeed*, which we find added after the direction on letters of antient date. The earlieſt account we meet with of regular poſts, is in the year 1462, when Louis XI. of France, finding the mercantile fairs at Geneva to draw much money out of France, inſtituted thoſe fairs at Lyons which afterward became ſo famous; and alſo firſt eſtabliſhed regular couriers or poſts in France for the more ſpeedy circulation of commercial intelligence *. By a ſtatute of Edward VI. in 1548, poſt horſes appear to have been then in uſe in England; for on occaſion of regulating the purveyors of the king's houſhold, the rate of poſt horſes was fixed at one penny a mile †. Antiently the management of the foreign mails was under the direction of a ſtranger, choſen by the foreigners dwelling in the city, who even pretended to have a right by preſcription of chuſing their own poſt-maſter. However,

* Anderſon's Hiſt. of Comm. vol. I. p. 278. † Stat. 2 & 3 Edward. VI. c. 3.

ever, in the year 1568 a difference arising between the Spaniards and Flemings in London, each chose their separate post-master; and this contest occasioned a representation from the citizens to the privy-council, to beseech queen Elizabeth, to fill that employment with one of her English subjects. In the year 1581, Randolph, so much employed by the queen in foreign embassies, enjoyed the place of post-master of England *: though by the regulation of the posts in 1635 by king Charles I. it should seem that very few post carriages were in England until that time. By the proclamation then published, the routs of the post were settled, the rates of postage limited, and the carriage of letters by private messengers prohibited, excepting to those places where the king's posts did not go †. In 1653, the postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was farmed of the parliament by John Manley, esq; for 10,000l. *per annum*; which agreement was confirmed by the protector in the following year ‡. But a General Post-office was erected in 1656 by the protector, which was legally confirmed by Charles II. on his restoration §: and when this revenue was settled on the duke of York in 1663 it was found to bring in 21,500l. ||. At length upon the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the General Post-office was, in the year 1710, established not only for the united kingdom of Great Britain, but likewise for that of Ireland, and our plantations in North America and the West-Indies **. This also is the first time the Penny Post is mentioned in the statute book.

The office of post-master is at present executed by two commissioners with 2000l. *per annum* salary each: assisted by a secretary, at 200l. *per annum*, who has four clerks. Here are also, a receiver-general, an accomptant-general, a comptroller of the inland-office, and his deputy; a solicitor, a resident surveyor, two inspectors of the mis-sent letters; six clerks of the roads, and an assistant to each. Beside, there is a court-post, who has 2l. a day, and a deliverer of letters to the house of commons, at 6s. 8d. per day; a clerk of the by-nights, and his assistant; ten sorters, and seven supernumerary sorters; a window-man, and alphabet keeper; 67 letter-carriers, and several other officers and servants.

In the foreign office, there is also a comptroller, an alphabet keeper, a secretary, and six clerks.

For the several rates of postage under the last regulations, see the statute 5 Geo. III. c. 25.

Million Bank. In Naggs-head court is conducted the business of the Million Bank, a company of some standing though little known and less understood.

Among many other projects started about the year 1695, there was one that has supported its credit down to the present time under the name of the Million Bank. It took its rise from a set of bankers, who lent out money upon pledges; and who afterward agreed in partnership to purchase tickets in king William's million lottery, and from thence the name of the company is derived. They next purchased reversions of the 14 *per cent.* annuities, and admitted many

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* Anderson, *ut supra*. p. 422. † Idem, vol. II. p. 51. ‡ Idem, p. 89, 90. § Idem, p. 10 See Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 35. || Idem, p. 112. ** Stat. 9 Ann. c. 10.

many proprietors of annuities to purchaſe their joint ſtock, which then amounted, as it does ſtill, to 500,000l. They are no company by charter, but only a partnerſhip by deed enrolled in chancery, prior to the ſtatute againſt ſuch unincorporated partnerſhips. They divided 5 *per cent.* to their proprietors until Lady day 1728, when their annual dividends were reduced to 4 *per cent.* *.

Hudſon's bay company's hall.

At the eaſt end of Fenchurch-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide, but backward from the ſtreet, ſtands the hall of the Hudſon's bay company; a brick building, which with its pilaſters, architraves, &c. is eſteemed one of the fineſt pieces of brick work in the city. This company was erected in 1670, as has been mentioned under that year †; and they carry on a very profitable commerce at ſeveral ſmall factories ſettled at convenient places in Hudſon's bay and ſtreights; to which the natives bring their ſkins and rich furrs to exchange for Engliſh commodities.

London Aſſurance office.

On the eaſt ſide of Birchin-lane, is the London Aſſurance office erected for aſſuring houſes and other buildings, houſhold furniture, goods, wares, and merchandize, from loſs or damage by fire: except glaſs and china ware, not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accompts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, ſtraw, and corn unthraſhed: and for aſſurance of lives. This company was incorporated together with the Royal Exchange Aſſurance company, on certain conditions already mentioned ‡; and is managed by a governor, ſub-governor, deputy governor, and 24 directors. For the timely aſſiſtance of ſuch as are aſſured by this corporation, they have ſeveral engines and watermen, with proper inſtruments to extinguiſh fires, and porters for removing goods, all cloathed in green; each having a badge, with the figure of Britannia holding a harp, and ſupported by the London arms.

Pewterers hall.

In Lime-ſtreet almoſt facing the weſt end of Cullum-ſtreet, ſtands Pewterers-hall, a good building, in the court room of which is a picture of Sir William Smallwood who was maſter of this company in the 2 Hen. VII. and who gave this hall, with a garden and ſix adjoining tenements, to the company.

Allhallows Staining church.

On the weſt ſide of Mark-lane, near the north end, ſtands the pariſh church of Allhallows Staining, a very antient foundation dedicated to all the ſaints and diſtinguiſhed by the epithet Staining, from ſtoney, as being the firſt built of ſtone, when the other churches dedicated to all the ſaints were of wood. It continued a rectory, in the patronage of the de Walthams and others, until the year 1466, when it was annexed to the abbey of Grace, near the Tower of London. With the abbey, this church fell to the crown, and was ſold to George Bingly and others; who, on October 7, 4 Jac. I. had a grant of this rectory and pariſh church to be held of the crown in ſoccage. From this time it became a lay-impropriation, and is now in the patronage of the grocer's company, as executors of the lady Slany: and though it is no more than a donative or curacy, under this impropriation, it is a rectory in its nature, the tythes being paid to the incumbent for his own uſe.

* Anderſon, vol. II. p. 208. † *Vid.* p. 234, *ante.* ‡ *Vid.* p. 603,

This church escaped the fire in 1666, but it was so old, that the body of it fell down three years after; and was rebuilt by the parishioners. The body is well illuminated with Gothic windows, and the square tower is crowned with a small turret.

St. Dionis Back church.

Near the south west corner of Lime-street, behind the houses in Fenchurch street, stands St. Dionis Back-church, dedicated to St. Dennis, or Dionysius, an Athenian Areopagite, or judge, and now the patron of France. It receives the epithet of Back-church from its situation behind a row of houses, to distinguish it from St. Gabriel's church, which formerly stood in the middle of Fenchurch-street. The patronage was anciently in the gift of the abbot and convent of Canterbury, but is now in the dean and chapter of that church. The old edifice was burnt down in 1666, and the present church was erected in 1674; the steeple was added ten years afterward. It has a good tower with ten bells and a set of chimes.

Allhallows Lombard street.

Behind the houses at the north east end of Lombard-street, stands the parish church of Allhallows Lombard-street; but as its east end adjoins to the houses on the west side of Grass-church-street, it is recorded by the name of Allhallows Grass-church. This is a very ancient foundation: for mention is made of it in theantiquities of Canterbury and the Monasticum Anglicanum in the year 1053 or 1054; and it is a rectory and a peculiar in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury. The present building is neat, plain, and well proportioned, and was erected in the room of that destroyed by the fire of London in 1666. The body is enlightened by a single series of large windows, and the tower is terminated by a plain battlement.

St. Edmund the king.

On the north side of Lombard-street between Birchin-lane and George-yard, is situated the church of St. Edmund the king; dedicated to the Saxon king Edmund, murdered by the Danes in 870; and though the history of its foundation has not been handed down with any certainty, there are several circumstances to create a belief that it was originally built under the Saxon heptarchy. The present church, which was erected to replace that consumed by the fire in 1666, stands north and south in length, and is 69 feet long, 39 broad from east to west; and thus the altar is placed at the north end of the church. It has a square tower at the south end, from which projects a large dial over the street, and upon the tower is a short spire with its base fixed on a broad lanthorn.

To this rectory, the patronage of which is in the archbishop of Canterbury, is united that of the next parish, called St. Nicholas Acons, whose church, before the fire of London, stood on the west side of Nicholas-lane, and the gift of which is in the crown.

St. Mary Woolnoth.

At the north east corner of Sherborn-lane in Lombard street, stands the parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth; probably so termed from its original neighbourhood to the wool staple, from woolneah, or woolnigh; a beam for the weighing of wool, having been formerly in the church-yard of St. Mary Woolchurch Haugh on the east side of Stocks market. The antiquity of this church is not traced

traced higher than the year 1355, when John de Norton was rector; but there had probably always been a place of devotion on this ſpot, from heathen times. For in digging a foundation for the preſent church in 1716, there were diſcovevered, at the depth of 15 and 22 feet, a great variety of Roman earthen veſſels, broken; a conſiderable number of the tuſks and bones of boars and goats; ſeveral medals and pieces of metal; ſome teſſelated work, part of an aqueduct, and at the bottom of all a well full of dirt, which was no ſooner removed, than a fine ſpring aroſe, in which is now placed a pump. By the great quantity of pot-ſheards, &c. found in this place, Mr. Maitland is of opinion, that here was a pottery; and from the tuſks and bones he imagines, that near this place ſtood the temple of Concord, mentioned by the Romans.

The new church was finiſhed in the year 1719, and is a handſome ſtructure built with ſtone. On the north ſide which fronts Lombard-ſtreet, inſtead of windows there are three very large and lofty niches adorned with Ionic columns, and ſurrounded with a bold ruſtic. Over theſe is a large cornice, upon which is placed a baluſtrade. The entrance is at the weſt end by a lofty ruſtic arch, over which riſes a broad thin tower, ornamented with ſix Compoſite columns in the front, and two on the ſides; upon this are raiſed two ſmall towers in front, crowned with baluſtrades, from one of which riſes a flag ſtaff with a vane. The windows are on the ſouth ſide, where the edifice is entirely ſurrounded with houſes; and the front of the church, which is bold and majeſtic, is ſo obſcured that it can no where be ſeen to advantage; nor can the tower be compleatly viewed but from the tops of the houſes.

This church is a rectory, and was in the patronage of the nuns of St. Helen's London till the ſuppreſſion of their convent; when king Henry VIII. granted the advowſon to Sir Martin Bowes, in whoſe family the right of preſentation has continued ever ſince. It was not totally deſtroyed by the fire of London: the ſteeple eſcaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north ſide, were repairable. But the condition of the living became much improved by having the pariſh of St. Mary Woolchurch annexed to it; the patronage of which is in the crown: and from that time St. Mary Woolnoth has been the parochial church for both pariſhes.

Quakers Principal meeting.

In White Hart court, which turns from the ſouth eaſt end of Lombard-ſtreet through into Gracechurch-ſtreet, is the principal meeting houſe of the Quakers in London, and indeed in the world: as deputies are ſent from all parts to the yearly meeting which is there held. But as only the north end of this court is in Langbourn ward, this meeting houſe ought properly to have been mentioned under the ward of Bridge within.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

Lime-ſtreet-ward.

Boundaries.

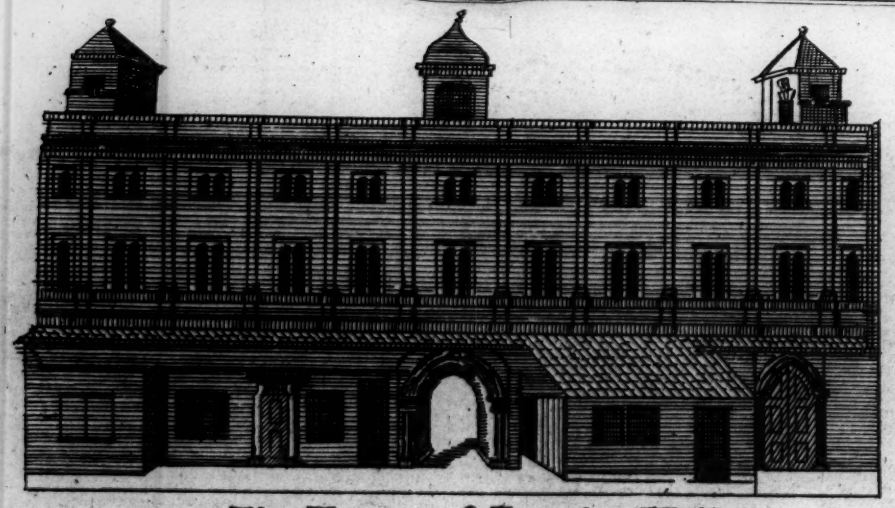
LIME-ſtreet, which gives name to this ward, is ſuppoſed by Stow to derive its name from the making or ſelling of lime there. This ſmall ward is bounded on the weſt by Biſhopſgate ward; on the eaſt and north by Aldgate ward; and on the ſouth by Langbourn ward. It is divided into four precincts; and it is worthy a remark, that though the ward includes parts of ſeveral pariſhes, there is no church nor even a whole ſtreet in it. The only remarkable buildings in it are Leadenhall and the Eaſt India houſe.

Leadenhall market.

On the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet which receives its name from it, ſtands the front of the quadrangle called Leadenhall, the largeſt market in the city of London. The firſt intelligence given of this place by Stow, is that in the year 1309, the manor of Leadenhall belonged to Sir Hugh Neville, by whoſe widow it was alienated; after paſſing through ſeveral hands it came at laſt in 1408 to Richard Whittington and other citizens, who in 1411 confirmed it to the mayor and commonalty of the city. In the year 1444 the parſon and pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, finding Simon Eyre a rich citizen intended to erect a granary for the citizens at Leadenhall, they granted the city ſome adjoining ground in Graſs-ſtreet now Grace-church-ſtreet to enlarge it *: this granary was accordingly built of ſquare ſtone, with a chapel at the eaſt end. In the year 1463 the beam for the tronage and weighing of wool was fixed at Leadenhall by charter of king Edward IV †. Three years after, a fraternity of 60 prieſts, beſide other brethren and ſiſters, was founded in the chapel belonging to Leadenhall, to perform ſervice every market day to the market people. Great part of Leadenhall was burned down by caſualty in the year 1484. About the year 1534 the court of common-council met ſeveral times to conſult about converting Leadenhall into a burſe or exchange for merchants to aſſemble in, as they did at that time in Lombard-ſtreet; but, from ſome obſtructions that do not appear, the ſcheme was laid aſide.

The great fire in 1666 ſtopped at this hall; the ſtone work of which ſtood, though all the houſes about it, and in the courts belonging to it were deſtroyed. Before this fire, the country people who brought proviſions to the market had their ſtands in the open ſtreet between Gracechurch-ſtreet and Lime-ſtreet; which being a very inconvenient ſituation, the city after that diſaſter purchaſed ſome adjacent ground behind, and converted it into a market. Leadenhall market therefore, in its preſent ſtate, conſiſts of the following parts: Leadenhall properly ſo called, which is a large antique building incloſing a ſquare in the middle, and having its principal front in Leadenhall ſtreet. In this edifice are the warehouſe for leather, the Colcheſter baize hall, the wool hall, and the meal

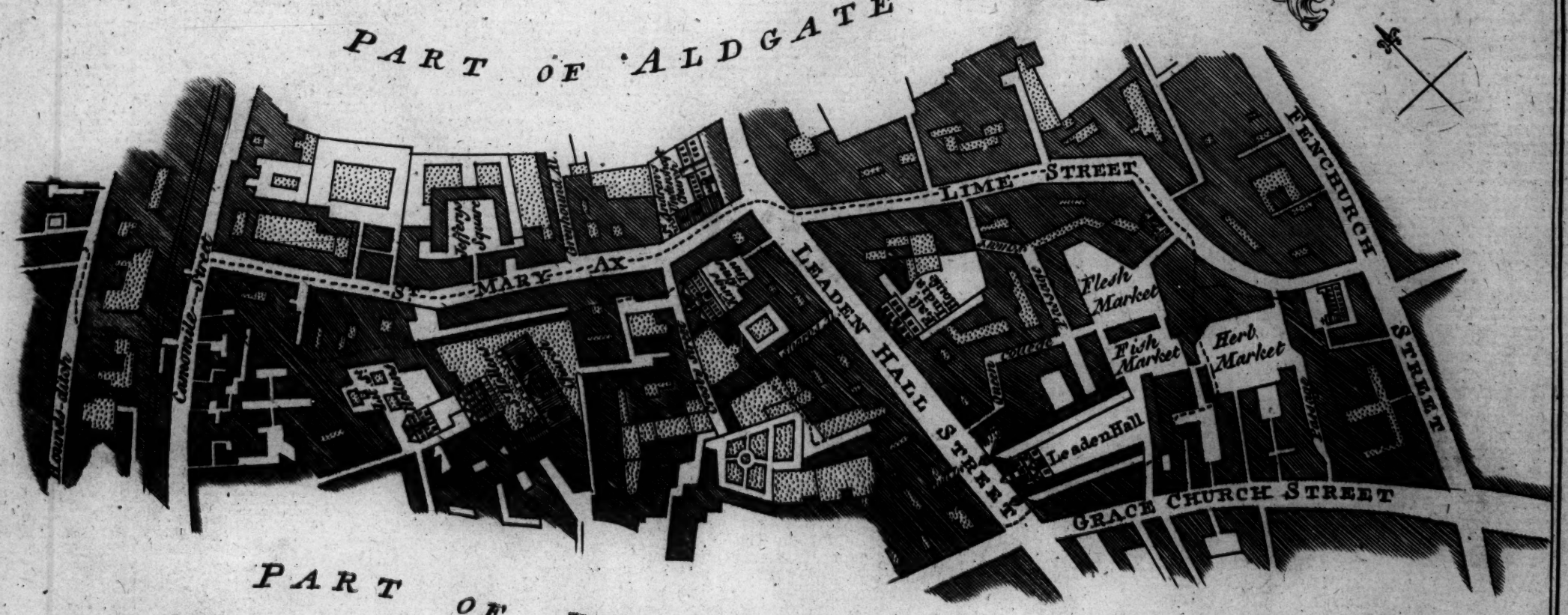
* In the preceding hiſtory, p. 90. Leadenhall is ſaid by miſtake to have been built in 1419, owing to an error in the 2d edit. of Stow, which was alſo adopted by Maitland. † *Vid.* Appx. No. XXXIII.



The Front of Leaden Hall.

The Arms of Sr. Robt. Kite Kt.

LIMESTREET WARD
Divided into
PARISHES
According to a late
SURVEY



BRITISH MUSEUM

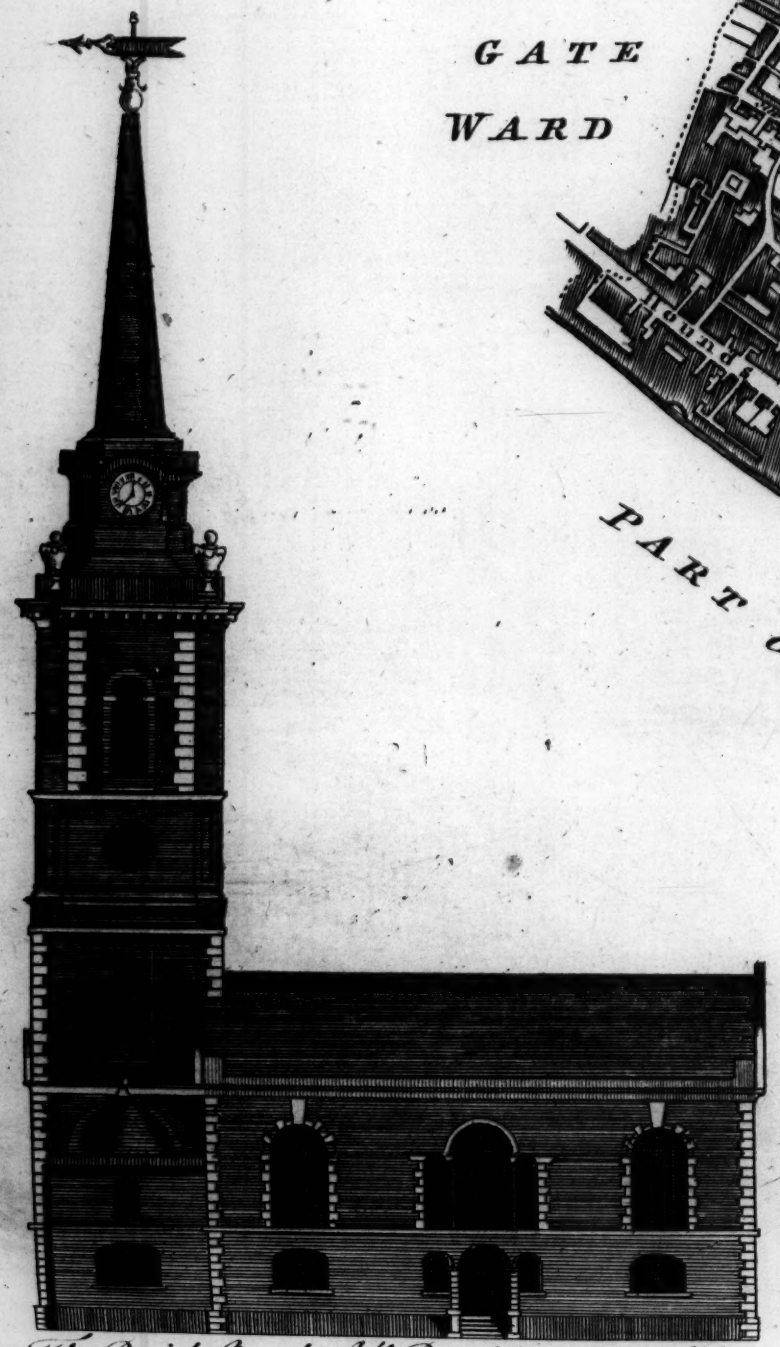
BRITISH MUSEUM

For Noorthouk's History of London 1773.

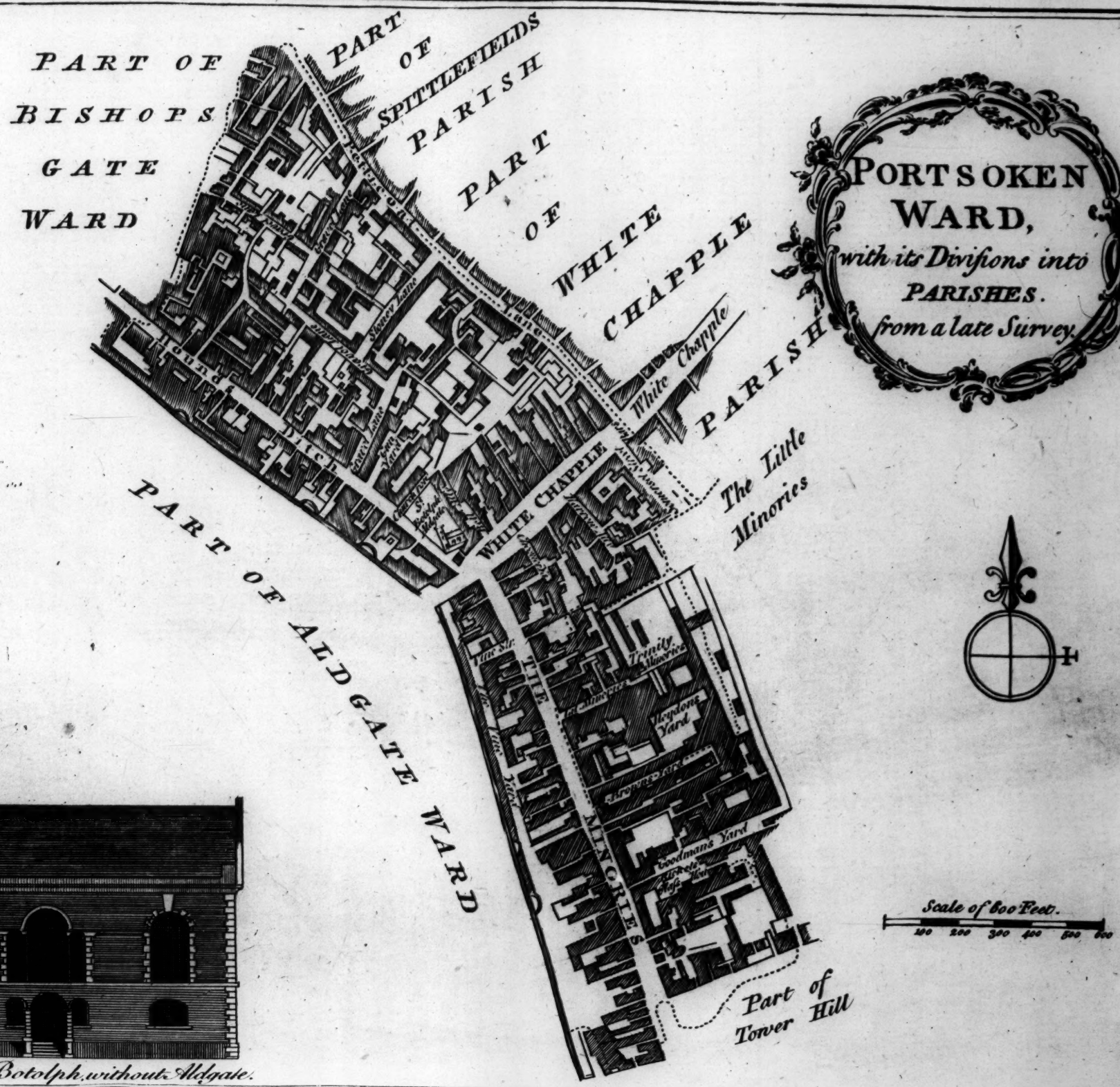
PORTSOKEN WARD,

with its Divisions into PARISHES.

from a late Survey.



The Parish Church of St. Botolph, without Aldgate.



meal warehouſe. The entrance into the ſquare from Leadenhall ſtreet is through a large gothic gate; and as there is but little meat ſold here except beef, this is called the beef market. On Tueſday this is a market for leather; on Thurſdays the waggons from Colcheſter, and other parts, come with baize, &c. and the fellmongers with wool *; on Fridays it is a market for raw hides, and on Saturdays for beef.

Behind this market are two others ſeparated by a range of buildings of a conſiderable length, with ſhops and rooms on each ſide. In theſe are principally ſold ſmall meat, as mutton, veal, lamb, and pork, and ſome of the ſhops ſell beef. In the eaſtermoſt of theſe is a market-houſe ſupported on pillars, with vaults underneath, rooms above, a clock and a bell tower; within are ſold various ſorts of proviſion. Beyond theſe is a ſpacious market for fowl. There is another called the Herb-market, which has an entrance into Leadenhall-ſtreet; and the paſſages into the above markets from Lime-ſtreet and Grace-church-ſtreet are filled with dealers in proviſions of various kinds.

Between Leadenhall and Lime-ſtreet ſtands the Eaſt India houſe, for conducting the public buſineſs of that company *. This edifice was built in the year 1726, on the ſpot where antiently ſtood the town houſe of the earls of Craven: the front, which is but narrow, is ſupported by ſix Doric pilaſters on a ruſtic baſement ſtory; there are two ſeries of plain windows in the intercolumniations, and the top is finiſhed with a baluſtrade. It has been remarked that the appearance of this building is nowiſe ſuited to the opulence of the company, whoſe ſervants exerciſe ſovereign authority in their Indian territories, and live there in princely ſtate. The houſe however, though ſmall in front, extends far backward, and is very ſpacious, having large rooms for the uſe of the directors, and offices for the clerks. It has a ſpacious hall and court yard for the reception of thoſe who have buſineſs, and who attend on the company on court days, which are every Wedneſday. There alſo belong to it a garden, with warehouſes in the back part toward Lime-ſtreet, to which there is a gate for the entrance of carts to bring in goods. Theſe warehouſes were rebuilt in a very handſome manner in the year 1725, and are now greatly enlarged. The company have likewiſe warehouſes in Leadenhall-ſtreet, Fenchurch-ſtreet, Seething-lane, and the Stillyard, beſide cellars for pepper under the Royal Exchange.

East India houſe.

CHAP. XXV.

Portſoken ward.

THIS ward is ſituated entirely without the wall of the city; and its ſituation is indeed indicated by its name, Portſoken, as Stow obſerves, implying a franchiſe at the gate. This ward is recorded to have been a guild granted by king Edgar,

Origin of the ward.

* For the act of common council to regulate the market for woollen goods, ſee Appx. No. LI.
† For the eſtabliſhment of this company, ſee p. 143, 285, 288.

Edgar, between 7 and 800 years ago, to 13 valiant knights; and was then named Knighten guild: which grant was afterward confirmed by a charter or deed of Edward the confeſſor. In the year 1115, the deſcendants of theſe knights came to the chapter houſe of the priory of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, and ſurrendered up all the lands and ſoke called Knighten guild to the brotherhood; offering their charters upon the altar: they entered themſelves among the fraternity; and from that time the prior of the Holy Trinity was admitted as one of the aldermen of London, until the ſurrendry of the priory in the year 1531: ſince when it has been governed by a temporal alderman elected by the citizens like the other wards in the city.

Boundaries. This ward is bounded on the eaſt, by the pariſhes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the eaſt; on the ſouth by Tower-hill; on the weſt by Aldgate ward, from which it is ſeparated by the city wall; and on the north by Biſhopſgate ward. The principal ſtreets within theſe limits are, Whitechapel as far as the bars; Houndſditch; and the Minories.

Whitechapel. Whitechapel is a fine wide ſtreet, and is the principal eaſtern entrance into London from the great Eſſex road. It took its name from the church of St. Mary, which was originally a chapel of eaſe to St. Dunſtan's Stepney, and which from its white outſide was called the White Chapel. The ſouth ſide of this ſtreet is uſed for a hay market three times a week; and is no leſs a market for meat, being crouded with the ſhops of carcaſe butchers on that ſide all the way to ſome diſtance beyond the bars. There are ſeveral conſiderable inns on the north ſide; and ſtage coaches to the neighbouring villages ply at all hours of the day about the bars.

Houndſditch. Houndſditch, which extends along the city wall on the outſide, from Aldgate to Biſhopſgate, was formerly part of the town ditch, and obtained its name from its filthy condition and the number of dead dogs caſt into it. But this ditch has long been filled up and built upon on both ſides; and has a great number of courts and alleys opening into it.

Minories. The Minories is a wide ſtreet extending from Aldgate-ſtreet oppoſite St. Botolph's church to Little Tower hill; between which and the city wall lay the town ditch, which like Houndſditch was at length filled up and converted to more profitable purpoſes. About the middle of the eaſt ſide of the Minories, is a place containing two or three courts called the Little Minories. Here formerly ſtood an abbey of nuns of the order of St. Clare, called Minorites, who have left their name to the neighbourhood.

Goodman's fields. The derivation of local names where they can be traced with certainty, or even with probability, prove very entertaining articles of information; ſuch little anecdotes therefore as the following, which Stow relates of his own knowledge, become intereſting when they are to be met with. "Near adjoining, "ſays he, to this abbey on the ſouth ſide thereof, was ſometime a farme belong- "ing to the ſaid nunrie, at the which farme I myſelfe in my youth have "fetched many a half-pennie worth of milke, and never had leſſe than three ale "pints for a half-pennie in the ſummer, nor leſſe than one ale quart for a

" half pennie in the winter, always hote from the kine as the ſame was milked " and ſtrained. One Trollop, and afterwardes Goodman, were the farmers " there, and had thirty or forty kine to the paile. Goodmans ſonne being " heyre to his fathers purchaſe, let out the ground firſt for grazing of horſe, " and then for garden plots, and lived like a gentleman thereby *." This ground, though now covered with ſtreets which are well inhabited, is ſtill known by the general name of Goodman's fields: and before the ſtatute for licencing plays and playhouſes †, there was a good theatre here.

Victualling office

At the ſouth end of the Minories, the ſtreet opens upon Eaſt-Smithfield and Tower-hill; and between both theſe plots of ground once ſtood a religious foundation called by the ſeveral names of the New Abbey, the Abbey of Grace, and Eaſtminſter. This houſe was founded by king Edward III. upon the ſcite of the peſt-ground, already mentioned, under the year 1348 ‡, and called the church-yard of the Holy Trinity: and upon the ſcite of that abbey is built the king's victualling-office, which ſtands on the upper part of Little Tower hill, near the end of King-ſtreet. This building contains houſes for the lodging of certain officers, ſeparate apartments for offices, ſtore-rooms, ſlaughter-houſes for oxen and hogs, a brewhouſe, a houſe for ſalting and barrelling, &c. proviſions: and is managed by ſeven commiſſioners, who have each 400l. *per annum*, and a ſeparate department; under whom are a ſecretary, accomptants, clerks, ſurveyors, and other officers and ſervants. This is the office in which all purſers, and others intruſted with the public ſtores of proviſions, or who contract for them, are to paſs their accounts.

St. Botolph's Aldgate.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of Houndſditch, fronting the Minories, ſtands the church of St. Botolph Aldgate; an ancient foundation, before the year 1115, when the rectory of this pariſh was appropriated to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity: at the diſſolution of that priory it was ſeized by the crown, and given by queen Elizabeth, for a term of years, to Robert Holliwell; and at the expiration of that term, king James I. granted the ſaid impropriation to Francis Morrice, from whom it has paſſed to other private hands.

This church, before the ſuppreſſion of the Trinity priory, was re-built by the prior and canons; and luckily eſcaping the fatal cataſtrophe of the year 1666, it ſtood till the year 1741, when it was taken down, and the preſent edifice finiſhed in 1744. It is built with brick, and is a plain, maſſy, and yet elegant ſtructure. It conſiſts of a body of a regular ſhape, and a lofty and well proportioned ſteeple, formed of a tower, and ſpire. But its greateſt ornament is the bold ruſtic at the corners.

Trinity Minories church.

On the ſpot where the Minorites convent ſtood in the Little Minories, a number of houſes were built; and a ſmall church was provided for the inhabitants, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a curacy of inconſiderable value in the gift of the crown; and the building has a neat turret but no tower.

* Ed. 1603, p. 127. † Stat. 10 Geo. II. c. 28. ‡ *Vid.* p. 70.

CHAP. XXVI.

Queenhithe ward.

Queenhithe.

HYTHE is the Saxon name for a ſmall harbour, and Queenhithe has long been a harbour for large boats, barges, and even ſhips, which anciently anchored at that place, as they do now at Billingſgate; the drawbridge of London bridge being drawn up for their paſſage through. Queenhithe was the principal key for lading and unlading in the heart of the city, and obtained that name in the reign of Henry III. from the cuſtoms collected there being enjoyed by the queens of England. Hither vaſt numbers of theſe veſſels came laden with corn, as the weſt country barges do now with malt and meal, this being the great meal market of the city. From this wharf the ward in which it lies is named; and it is bounded on the eaſt by Dowgate ward; on the north by Bread-ſtreet ward and Cordwainers ward; on the weſt by Baynard's Caſtle ward; and on the ſouth by the river Thames.

Boundaries of the ward.

This ward begins on the north eaſt, at the eaſt corner of the Swediſh church, which formerly was the church of Trinity the Leſs *; and running weſtward takes in the ſouth ſide of Great Trinity lane, and Old Fiſh-ſtreet, to Lambert-hill. From this which is the north boundary line, ſeveral lanes run ſouthward to Thames-ſtreet, which croſſes the ward from eaſt to weſt; and from Thames-ſtreet again ſeveral other lanes run down to the reſpective wharfs along the river ſide.

Painter Stainers hall.

On the weſt ſide of Little Trinity-lane ſtands the hall of the company of Painter Stainers, which is adorned with a handſome ſcreen, arches, pillars, &c. of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels of wainſcot, and the ceilings, are embelliſhed with great variety of hiſtorical and other paintings exquiſitely performed; amongſt which are the portraits of king Charles II. and his queen Catharine, by Houſeman: and in the court room are ſeveral fine pictures, chiefly of ſuch as have ſerved offices; and in the front of this room ſtands the buſt of Mr. Thomas Evans, a benefactor to the company.

Blackſmiths hall.

The company of Blackſmiths have a neat hall ſituated on Lambert hill.

St. Nicholas Cold-abbey.

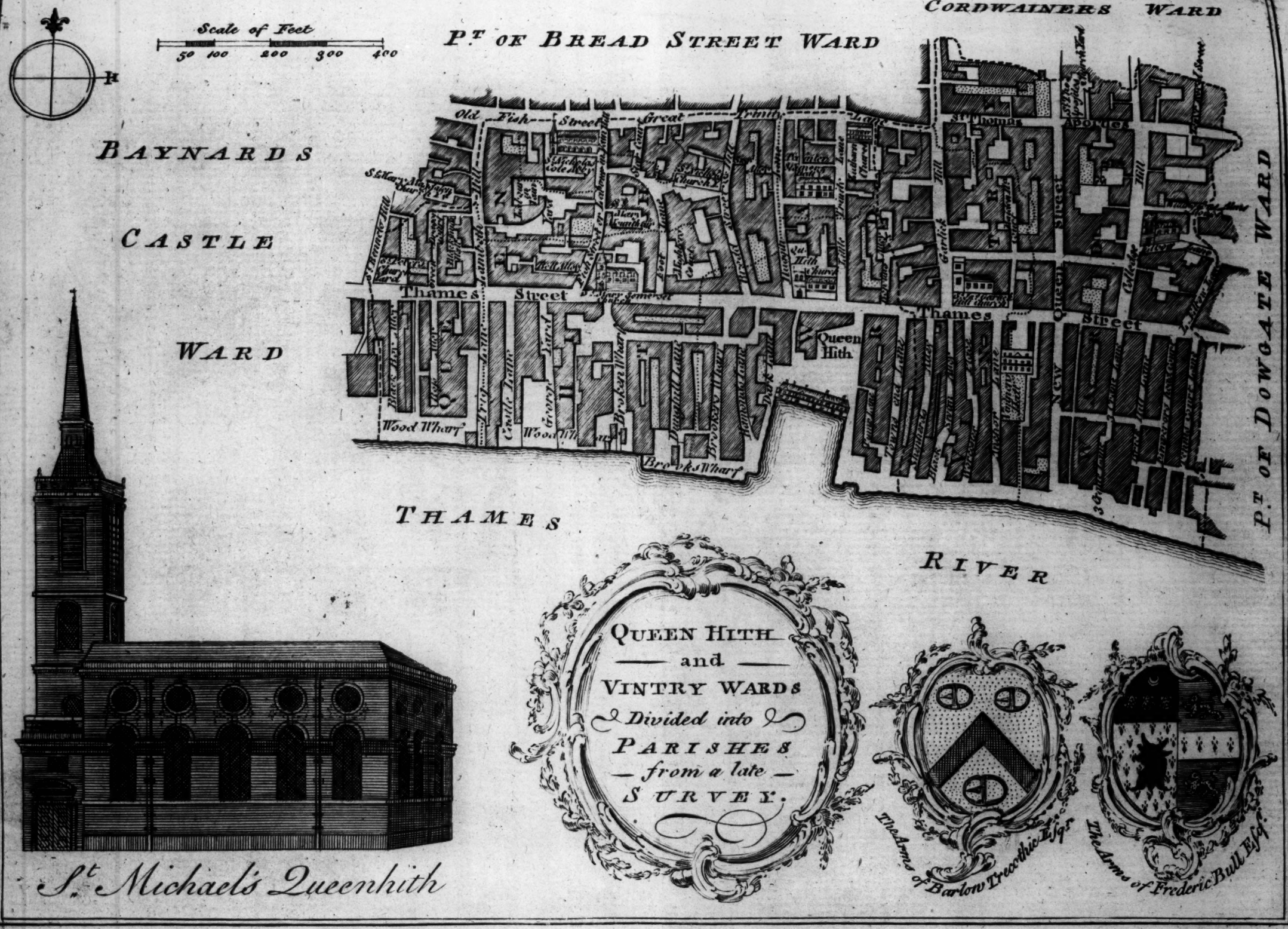
On the ſouth ſide of Old Fiſh-ſtreet, at the corner of Labour-in-vain hill, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey; the reaſon of which adjunct to the name of the ſaint it is dedicated to is not clear, unleſs, like the old palace of Cold Herbergh †, it is derived from its ſituation.

It is known that there was a church in the ſame place before the year 1383: but the laſt ſtructure being conſumed in the great conflagration in 1666, the preſent church was built in its place, and the pariſh of St. Nicholas Olave united to it. The advowſon of this rectory was antiently in the dean and chapter of St. Martin le Grand; but upon the grant of that collegiate church to

* So called to diſtinguiſh it from the priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate.

† *Vid.* p. 613.

For Noorthouck's History of London 1772

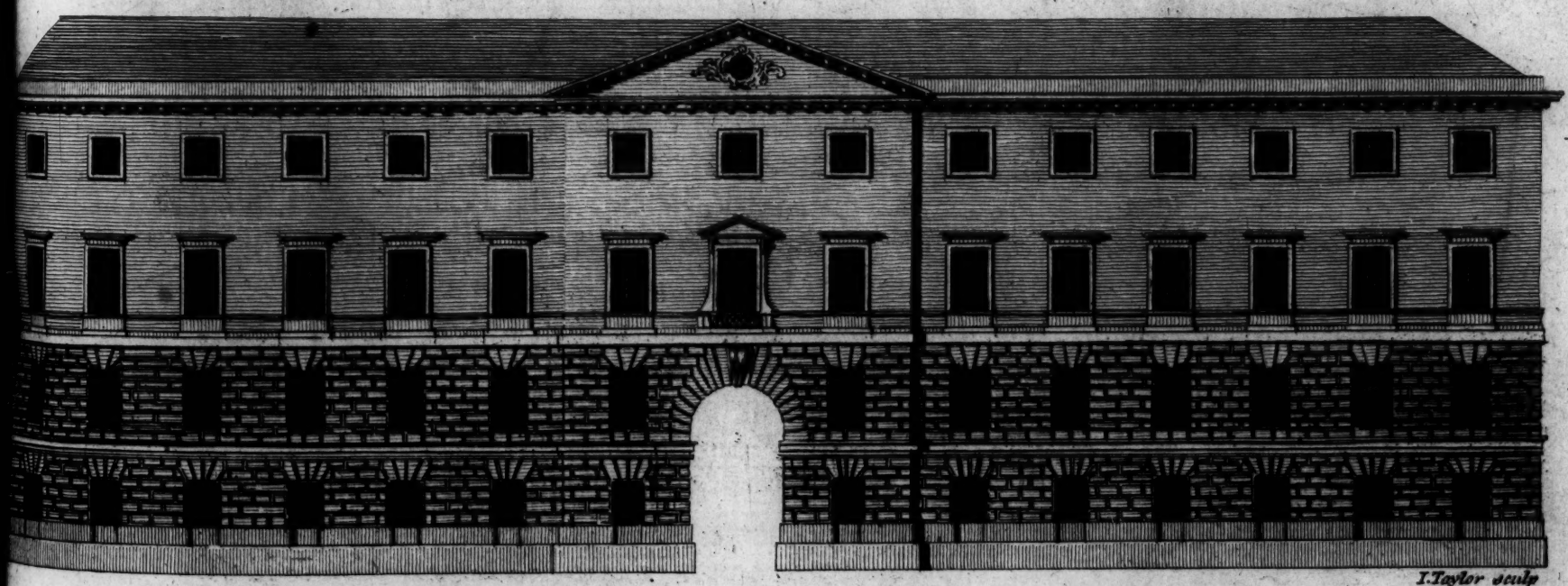


Thos. Bowen Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.

Custom House.



I. Taylor sculp

West Front of the Excise Office in London.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

to the abbot and canons of Weſtminſter, it devolved to that convent, in which it continued till the diſſolution of the monaſtery. Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560, granted the patronage thereof to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, who conveying it to others, it came at laſt to the family of the Hackers; one whereof was colonel Francis Hacker, who being executed as a regicide on the Reſtoration, the advowſon reverted back to the crown, where it ſtill continues. The patronage of St. Nicholas Olave being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, they preſent in turn with the lord chancellor to the united livings.

This edifice conſiſts of a plain body well enlightened by a ſingle range of windows decently ornamented. It is 63 feet long, 43 broad; 36 feet high to the roof, and 135 to the top of the ſpire. The tower is plain, but ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners; and the ſpire, which is of the maſſy kind, has a gallery and many openings.

On the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, facing Broken wharf, ſtands the pariſh-church of St. Mary Somerſet, or as Stow conjectures it, St. Mary Summers-hithe, from ſome ſmall port or wharf ſo called from the owner. This church was founded before the year 1335. The preſent ſtructure, built ſince the fire of London, is enlightened by a range of lofty arched windows; and the wall terminates with a baluſtrade. The tower is ſquare, well proportioned, and high; crowned with a vaſe at each corner, ſupported on a very ornamented pedeſtal. It is in the gift of a lay patron, and being united to St. Mary Mounthaw, which is in the gift of the biſhop of Hereford, they preſent alternately to the living. St. Mary Somerſet.

Over againſt Queenhithe, on the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, is ſituated the pariſh church of St. Michael Queenhithe. This church, about the year 1181, was denominated St. Michael de Cornhithe; which may lead us to another origin of the name by which we at preſent call that wharf, and this church from its ſituation near it. The quantities of corn brought thither down the Thames might occaſion the original name; and Queenhithe be an eaſy corruption from it, owing to the application of the cuſtoms collected there; as mentioned at the beginning of the chapter. St. Michael Queenhithe.

The old church being conſumed by the dreadful fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its room. It conſiſts of a well proportioned body, enlightened by two ſeries of windows, the firſt a range of tall arched ones, and over theſe a range of large port-hole windows, above which are cherubims heads, and underneath feſtoons, that adorn the lower part, and fall between the tops of the under ſeries. The tower is plain but well proportioned, and is terminated by a ſpire crowned with a vane in the form of a little ſhip.

This church has all along been in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and is ſubject to the archdeacon. On its being rebuilt, the pariſh of the Trinity was united to it, the patronage of which is in the dean and chapter of Canterbury. On the ſpot where the church of Trinity the Leſs ſtood, is now built a Lutheran chapel known by the name of the Swediſh church; founded by letters patent granted by king Charles II. Swediſh church.

CHAP. XXVII.

Tower-ſtreet ward.

TOWER-STREET, which gives name to this ward, is ſo called from the circumſtance of its leading in a direct line to the principal entrance of the Tower. The ward is bounded on the eaſt by Tower-hill and by Aldgate ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; on the weſt by Billingſgate ward; and on the ſouth by the river Thames. Within theſe boundaries are contained Tower-ſtreet, a part of Thames-ſtreet, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Hart-ſtreet, Idle-lane, St. Dunſtan's-hill, Harp-lane, Water-lane, Beer-lane, with many others, and a conſiderable number of courts and alleys.

Boundaries.

Cuſtom houſe.

The building of moſt conſideration in this ward, is the Cuſtom Houſe for the port of London. It is ſituated near the eaſt end of Thames-ſtreet, with its front open to the river. Formerly the buſineſs of the Cuſtoms was tranſacted in a more irregular manner at Billingſgate; where we have an account of cuſtoms impoſed on imports by king Ethelred in the year 979 *: but in the reign of queen Elizabeth a building was erected here for this purpoſe. In the year 1559, an act being paſſed that goods ſhould be no where landed, but in ſuch places as were appointed by the commiſſioners of the revenue †, this was the ſpot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London; and here a Cuſtom Houſe was ordered to be erected: it was however deſtroyed by fire with the reſt of the city in 1666, and was rebuilt with additions two years after by king Charles II. in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of 10,000l. but that edifice being alſo deſtroyed in the ſame manner in 1718, the ſtructure was erected in its place.

This edifice is ſubſtantially built with brick and ſtone, and has underneath and on each ſide, large warehouſes for the reception of goods on the public account. The ſide of the Thames, for a great extent, is filled with wharfs, keys, and cranes for landing them. The Cuſtom Houſe is 189 feet in length: the center is 27 feet deep, and the wings conſiderably more. The center ſtands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is judiciouſly and handſomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuſcan order, and the upper ſtory is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It conſiſts of two floors, in the uppermoſt of which is a magnificent room fifteen feet high, that runs almoſt the whole length of the building: this is called the Long Room, and here ſit the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, with their officers and clerks. The inner part is well diſpoſed, and ſufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are ſo well contrived, as to anſwer all the purpoſes of convenience ‡.

The buſineſs tranſacted here is under the management of nine commiſſioners, whoſe authority extends over all the ports of England; and whoſe ſalaries are 1000l.

* Anderſon's Hiſt. of Com. vol. I. p. 52. † Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 11. ‡ Engliſh Architecture p. 73.

TOWER STREET WARD

Divided into its PARISHES *According to a late* SURVEY.

The Arms of Samuel Turner Esq.

P.T OF LANGBOURN WARD

PART OF

P.T OF BILLINGS-GATE WARD

ALDGATE WARD

GREAT TOWER HILL

THAMES RIVER

Cloth Workers Hall

Crutched Friars

Hart Street

Seething Lane

Mark Lane

Mincing Lane

Navy Office

Dunstans Ct.

Bell Wharf Al.

Upper Lead St.

Old Navy

Bell Yard

Red Lion

St Margaret Pattens Ch. Yd.

L. Tower Street

Tower Street

Hill Street

Idol Lane

Dung Alley

St. Dunstans Hill

Hay Lane

Pope's Head Ct.

Brewers Ct.

Bear Yard

Car Yard

Arbour Court

Green Dragon Alley

Barking Alley

Thames Street

Billings Gate

Billings Gate Dock

Custom House

BRITISH MUSEUM.

1000l. *per annum* each. The cuſtoms impoſed on goods are of a very complicated nature, and depend upon a great number of acts of parliament, in which alterations are made every year more or leſs, as commercial circumſtances vary. Hence there are few who know how to clear goods at the Cuſtom Houſe, without employing one of thoſe brokers who regularly attend in the Long Room to tranſact buſineſs of this nature by commiſſion.

About the middle of Water-lane, on the weſt ſide, ſtands the Trinity houſe, belonging to the fraternity of the Holy Trinity in the pariſh of Deptford Strond. This ſociety was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knt. comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of ſeamen and the convenience of ſhips and mariners on our coaſts. They were incorporated by the abovementioned prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the company of Mariners of England, which had been incorporated before; but alſo their ſeveral poſſeſſions at Deptford. King James II. in the year 1685, confirmed all that his predeceſſors had done in favour of this ſociety, by the name of *The maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants of the guild or fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the pariſh of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent.* At preſent the corporation is governed by a maſter, 4 wardens, 8 aſſiſtants, and 18 elder brethren. The inferior members of this ſociety are called younger brethren; into which number any maſter or mate, ſkilled in navigation, may be admitted, until vacancies happen among the elder brethren. Trinity Houſe.

The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren, are inveſted, by act of parliament, with power to examine the mathematical children of Chriſt's-hoſpital *; to examine the maſters of his majeſty's ſhips of war; to appoint pilots in and out of the river Thames; to fine ſuch as act in thoſe capacities without their leave, to ſettle the rules of pilotage, to erect light-houſes and ſea-marks upon the coaſts of this kingdom for the ſecurity of navigation, and to receive one halfpenny a ton for every ſuch light and mark; to licence poor mariners (non-freemen) to ply on the Thames; to prevent aliens from ſerving in Engliſh ſhips; to puniſh ſeamen for deſertion or mutiny in the merchants ſervice; and to hear and determine the complaints of officers and ſeamen in the ſaid ſervice, ſubject to an appeal to the Lords of the admiralty. They are intruſted with the ballaſt-office for cleaning and deepening the river Thames, by taking ballaſt from thence to ſupply all ſhips that ſail out of the Thames, at the rate of 1s. a ton, brought to the ſhip's ſide. Their eſtates and incomes are ſo conſiderable, that they relieve about 3000 poor ſeamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expence of 6000l. and upward annually. They have four alms-houſes; two at Deptford, and two at Mile end.

This houſe has been twice burnt down; once at the fire of London, and the laſt time in the year 1718. Among the curioſities preſerved in the hall, is a flag taken from the Spaniards by Sir Francis Drake, whoſe picture is alſo there; a large

* *Vid.* p. 618.

a large and exact model of a ſhip entirely rigged; two large globes; and in the parlour are five drawings curiouſly performed by the pen, of ſeveral engagements at ſea in the reign of king Charles II.

Corn Exchange.

On the eaſt ſide of Mark-lane, near Tower-ſtreet, is the building erected ſome few years ſince for a Corn Exchange; the corn market having been before held at Bear key. From the ſtreet there is an aſcent of three ſteps to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, thoſe at the corners being coupled; between them are iron rails, and three iron gates. Theſe columns, with two others on the inſide, ſupport a plain building two ſtories high, which contains two coffee houſes, to which there are aſcents by a flight of handſome ſtone ſteps on each hand underneath the edifice. On entering the iron gates you paſs by theſe ſteps into a ſmall ſquare paved all over with broad ſtones: this is ſurrounded by a colonade, compoſed of ſix columns on each ſide, and four at the ends, reckoning the corners twice. Above the entablature is a handſome baluſtrade ſurrounding the whole ſquare, with an elegant vaſe placed over each column. The ſpace around within the colonade is very broad, with ſaſh windows on the top, to give the greater light to the cornfactors who ſit round the court below. Each has a kind of deſk before him, on which are ſeveral handfuls of corn, and from theſe ſmall ſamples are every market day ſold many thouſands of quarters.

Coal meters office.

In Church-alley St. Dunſtan's hill ſtands the Coal Meters office; where the upper coal meters enter all the ſhips that arrive in the port of London with coals, and the quantity meaſured or weighed: as well to aſcertain the duties to be paid, as to prevent impoſitions and frauds with reſpect to the ſubject.

Cloth-workers hall.

Near the north eaſt end of Mincing-lane is ſituated Clothworkers-hall, a neat brick building, with fluted columns crowned with Corinthian capitals of ſtone. The great hall is a lofty room, wainſcotted to the ceiling, where is curious fret-work. The ſkreen at the ſouth end is of oak, adorned with four pilaſters, their entablature and compaſs pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with their arms and palm branches. The weſt end is adorned with the figures of king James and king Charles I. richly carved, as big as life, in their robes, with *regalia*, all gilt and highly finiſhed; a ſpacious window of ſtained glaſs; and the king's arms; alſo thoſe of Sir John Robinſon, Bart. lieutenant of the Tower of London, lord-mayor of the city in the year 1663, and preſident of the artillery company.

Bakers hall.

In Hart-lane Tower-ſtreet, is Bakers-hall, a plain building, where formerly ſtood the houſe of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London.

St. Dunſtans in the Eaſt.

Between Idle-lane and St. Dunſtan's-hill ſtands the pariſh church of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, ſo diſtinguiſhed from St. Dunſtan's in Fleet-ſtreet, which is denominated in the weſt. The patronage of this church was antiently in the prior and canons of Canterbury, who in the year 1365 transferred it to their archbiſhop, in whoſe ſucceſſors it remains as one of their peculiars. The fire of London, in 1666, did not ſo far hurt this church as to prevent its being put into good repair, within 18 months, for divine ſervice. The ſteeple was delayed

ten

ten years longer. It is built in the modern gothic ſtyle, 87 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 33 in height to the roof; is well enlightened, and agreeably diſpoſed within. The ſteeple is 125 feet high, and well conſtructed in the gothic manner. The tower is light, ſupported by outworks at the angles, and divided into three ſtages, terminating at the corners by four handſome pinnacles. In the midſt riſes the ſpire, not from a ſolid baſe, but on the narrow crowns of four gothic arches; a bold attempt in architecture, and one proof, among many, of the great ſkill of the architect, Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It has however been juſtly cenſured as a capital fault to conſtruct this ſpire on a principle, the only effect of which is to excite an apprehenſion of its falling whenever the wind blows hard *.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of Seething-lane is the church of Allhallows Barking, which, having eſcaped the fire of London, carries the marks of that period, when architecture was not well underſtood in England. We may judge of its antiquity from a chapel which king Richard I. founded therein upward of 500 years ago. It was antiently a vicarage in the gift of the abbeſs and nuns of the convent at Barking in Eſſex; and after their diſſolution was granted by Henry VIII. to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in whoſe ſucceſſors it ſtill remains. This church is of conſiderable ſize, being 130 feet long, 67 broad, and 35 high: the ſteeple is a plain tower, with a well proportioned turret, about 80 feet high altogether. A battlement is carried all round the body of the church, which is well enlightened by two ranges of gothic windows †. Allhallows Barking.

In Hart-ſtreet, at the north weſt corner of Seething-lane, is ſituated the church of St. Olave Hart-ſtreet, dedicated to Olave or Olaus king of Norway; who took the part of the Engliſh againſt the Danes in ſupport of the Chriſtian religion. For this reaſon, and for his ſufferings on account of this religion in his own country, he was honoured with canonization. The patronage has always been in private hands. St. Olave Hart ſtreet.

The preſent ſtructure, which eſcaped burning in 1666, is of conſiderable antiquity; ſince that time it has had ſeveral repairs and additions, particularly the new portico. It is a mixed building, with reſpect to its materials, as well as its form, part being of ſquare ſtone, part of irregular ſtone, and part of brick. The body, which is ſquare, is 54 feet in length, and the ſame in breadth; the height of the roof is 30 feet, and that of the ſteeple 60. The windows are large and gothic, and every thing pla except the portico, which is formed of Corinthian pilaſters, with an arched pediment. The tower, which conſiſts of a ſingle ſtage above the roof, is alſo extremely plain, and the turret wherewith it is crowned is well proportioned.

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 47. † Idem, p. 42.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Vintry ward.

Boundaries.

THIS ward is denominated from the Vintry, ſituated where Vintners hall now ſtands, and where the antient Vintners or wine merchants, who lived on the banks of the Thames, landed their wines. It is bounded on the eaſt by Wallbrook and Dowgate wards; on the north by Cordwainers ward; on the weſt by Queenhithe ward; and on the ſouth by the Thames. The principal ſtreets are, part of Thames ſtreet, from Little Elbow-lane in the eaſt, to Townsend lane in the weſt; a part of Queen-ſtreet, Great St. Thomas Apoſtles, Garlick-hill, Great and Little Elbow-lane, &c. which compoſe nine precincts.

Three Cranes.

At the bottom of New Queen-ſtreet, the lower part of which only is in this ward, is the flight of ſteps or common landing place called the Three Cranes; not, as Stow obſerves, from a tavern ſign, but from three ſtrong cranes of timber on the Vintry wharf, uſed to crane up the wine caſks out of the veſſels in the river. At theſe ſtairs the lord-mayor goes on board the city barge on the day when he is ſworn into his office before the barons of the Exchequer.

Vintners hall.

On the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet, between New Queen-ſtreet and Anchor-lane, is Vintners-hall, which ſtands on the ground once occupied by the houſe of Sir John Stodie mayor of London in 1357, and called the place of Stodie, or, the manor of the Vintry. The preſent building encloſes a ſquare court, with a large handſome pair of iron gates in the front next the ſtreet, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, and having a Bacchus upon three tuns on each pillar. Behind the hall is a garden, with a paſſage to the Thames.

Cutlers hall.

In Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill, ſtands Cutlers-hall, a convenient neat building for the purpoſes of the company to which it belongs.

St. Michael's Royal.

On the eaſt ſide of College-hill ſtands the pariſh church of St. Michael's Royal, ſo called from its neighbourhood to the Tower Royal, a large fortified caſtle or tower belonging to the kings of England, formerly at the upper end of the ſtreet which ſtill bears the name. This was a pariſh church before the year 1285, when it was under the patronage of the prior and canons of Canterbury, in whom it continued till it was converted into a college by Sir Richard Whittington, mercer, four times lord-mayor, who rebuilt the church: but even then the monks of Canterbury ſo far continued its patrons, as to preſent a perſon nominated by the maſter and wardens of the Mercers company. It is now one of the peculiars of the ſee of Canterbury, and the church having been conſumed in the great fire of London, the pariſh of St. Martin Vintry was united to it when it was rebuilt; the patronage of which is in the gift of the biſhop of Worceſter.

This ſtructure is a plain, decent, and ſubſtantial ſtone building, enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large arched windows, placed ſo high that the doors open under them.

them. The tower conſiſts of three ſtages, and at the top is ſurrounded with carved open work inſtead of a baluſtrade: from hence riſes a light and elegant turret adorned with Ionic columns, which, ending in a fine diminution, ſupports the vane.

On the eaſt ſide of Garlick-hill ſtands the pariſh church of St. James Garlick-hill or hithe; ſo called from its dedication to St. James one of the apoſtles, and its vicinity to a garlic market anciently held in the neighbourhood. The patronage of this rectory appears to have been in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, till the ſuppreſſion of their monaſtery; when coming to the crown, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted it to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill continues. St. James Garlick hill.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent edifice was finiſhed in 1682. It is built of ſtone, 75 feet long, 45 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and the ſteeple 98 feet. The tower is divided into three ſtages, in the loweſt is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian order. In the ſecond is a large window, with the form of a circular one not opened over it. In the third ſtory is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this ſupports a range of open work in the place of battlements, or baluſtrade. From hence riſes the turret, which is compoſed of four ſtages, and decorated with columns, ſcrolls, and other ornaments.

CHAP. XXIX.

Wallbrook ward.

THIS ward is denominated from its principal ſtreet, which leads from the ſouth weſt corner of the Manſion-houſe toward the Thames. The ſtreet now called Wallbrook was originally the channel of a rivulet of that name, which entered the city through the wall between Biſhopſgate and Moorgate, and after many turnings flowed through this ſtreet and emptied itſelf into the the river at Dowgate. This water courſe has been vaulted over for a great number of years and built upon, ſo that its ſubterranean courſe is very little known. This ward is bounded on the eaſt by Langbourn ward; on the north by Cheap ward; on the weſt by Cordwainers ward; and on the ſouth by Dowgate ward. Its principal ſtreets and lanes are Wallbrook, Cannon-ſtreet on both ſides the way from Green Lettice court to Abchurch-lane; the eaſt end of Bucklerſbury; St. Swithin's lane, almoſt as far as Bearbinder-lane; a ſmall part of Lombard-ſtreet, and almoſt all Bearbinder-lane: all which are divided into ſeven precincts. Boundaries.

The moſt conſiderable building in this ward is the Manſion-houſe of the lord-mayor of London, which ſtands in that ſquare where Stocks market was formerly held. Manſion houſe.

When the workmen were digging a foundation for this edifice, the ground was found ſo full of ſprings, that it became neceſſary to drive a vaſt number of

piles close together, upon which the building was raised, like the Stadthouse at Amsterdam. The first stone was laid in 1739, as has been related under that year; it was finished in 1753, and Sir Crisp Gascoyne was the first mayor that resided in it.

This edifice is very substantially built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the same order being continued in pilasters both under the pediment, and on each side. The basement story is very massy and built in rustic. In the center of this story is the door which leads to the kitchen, cellars, and other offices; and on each side rises a flight of steps of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door opening to the apartments and offices where business is transacted. The stone balustrade of the stairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns, which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio, support a large angular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London, by Mr. Taylor.

In the center stands a very graceful woman crowned with turrets, representing the city, her left foot placed upon the figure of Envy, who lies on her back, and seems endeavouring to rise. Her left arm rests upon a large shield, which has the city arms, and in her right hand she holds a wand. This, being the principal figure, is done in alto relievo: she seems ready to step forward, her head and right arm, which are completely finished, project forward from the back ground, and her wand extends beyond the cornice of the pediment. Near her, on her right side, stands a Cupid holding the cap of Liberty over his shoulder at the end of a short staff, in the manner of a mace; and little farther, a river God, representing the Thames, lies reclined, pouring a stream of water from a large vase; and near him is an anchor fastened to its cable, with shells lying on the shore. On the left hand of London is Plenty, kneeling and holding out her hand in a supplicating posture, as if beseeching her to accept of the fruit she is pouring from her cornucopia; and behind her are two naked boys with bales of goods, as emblems of commerce. It is however obvious, that the principal figures in this pediment are two large, which obliges London to stand, and Plenty to kneel, in a less graceful manner than they might otherwise do; and, beside their extraordinary size, renders them too crouded. Beneath this portico are two series of windows, which extend along the whole front, and above these is an Attic story with square windows crowned with a balustrade.

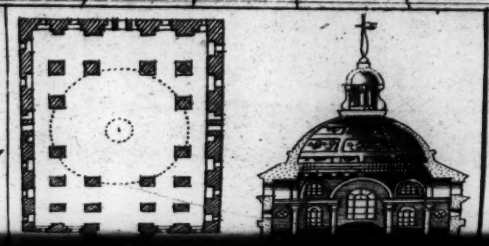
The building is much deeper than it is wide; it has an area in the middle, and the farthest end is an Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very high and designed for public entertainments. To make it regular in flank, the architect has raised a similar building on the front, which is the upper part of a dancing gallery. This rather hurts than adorns the face of the building. Near the ends at each side is a window of extraordinary height, placed between coupled Corinthian pilasters, and extending to the top of the Attic story.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London 1772.

White sculp.

A **VIEW** *of the Inside of the* **CHURCH** *of St.ⁿ Stephen's Walbrook*



Built after the Design of Sir Christopher Wren.

The apartments are extremely noble; but this edifice, like the generality of buildings in London, has the misfortune to be ſo crouded with houſes, eſpecially on the ſides, that the rooms are dark, and even in the front there is not a ſufficient area to enlighten the building: nor can it ever be viewed to advantage, unleſs in ſome future time the heavy loads at the top ſhould be taken off, and a broad ſtreet, as wide as the edifice itſelf, be opened before it *.

The whole expence of building the Manſion-houſe, (including the ſum of 3900l. paid for purchaſing houſes to be pulled down) amounted to 42,638l. 18s. 8d.

It has been the faſhion ever ſince the Manſion-houſe was erected to condemn and abuſe it as a miſerable performance †; but it by no means deſerves ſuch treatment: the truth is, that the architect has given the city an elegant deſign in the ſtile of that great maſter Palladio; and it is as true, that the circumſcribed area upon which he was obliged to build it, is the cauſe why it makes no better an appearance. The neceſſity impoſed on him of putting an Egyptian hall in an Engliſh houſe, is the reaſon why thoſe heavy loads of ſtone appear upon the roof; which, co-operating with the hole it ſtands in, ſeems to have preſſed the whole building into the earth ‡.

Salters-hall.

Behind St. Swithin's church, at the north weſt corner, is Salters-hall, which has its chief entrance out of Swithin's-lane. It is but a plain brick building; but capacious and commodious for the buſineſs to be done in it. The hall room is let out for a diſſenting meeting.

St Stephen's Wallbrook.

Behind the north eaſt corner of the Manſion-houſe ſtands the celebrated church of St. Stephen's Wallbrook. We read of a church near the ſame ſpot dedicated to the ſame patron ſo early as the year 1135; but it then ſtood on the other ſide of the ſtreet. However about the year 1428, Robert Chichely, mayor of London, purchaſed the ground of the preſent church and cemetry, of the Grocers company; and the new ſtructure was finiſhed in the year 1439. The preſent church was built by Sir Chriſtoper Wren, after the fire of London, which deſtroyed the old church: and it is not only ſaid to be Sir Chriſtopher's maſter-piece; but that Italy cannot produce a modern edifice equal to this in taſte, proportion, and beauty.

The ſteeple riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, and is then ſurrounded with a baluſtrade; within which riſes a very light and elegant tower in two ſtages, the firſt adorned with Corinthian, and the ſecond with Compoſite columns, and covered with a dome; from which riſes the vane. The outſide of this church is plain and void of ornament; but in the center of the roof is a large dome, which cannot however be ſeen to advantage, as it is hid by the Manſion-houſe.

The encomiums beſtowed on this church are for its interior beauties; where the dome is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into ſmall compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn: the roof,

* A ſcheme for this purpoſe by Mr. Dingley has been mentioned, p. 425.

† We are told of a gentleman in one of the northern counties, who every year took a journey to London with no other view but to enjoy the pleaſure of piſſing upon this building. *Groſley's Tour to London*, vol. II. p. 94.

‡ Gwynn's London and Weſtmin. Improved, p. 101.

alſo divided into compartments, is ſupported by very noble Corinthian columns, raiſed on their pedeſtals.

This church has three iſles and a croſs iſle; is 75 feet long, 36 feet broad, 34 feet high to the roof, and 58 feet to the lanthorn. On the ſides under the lower roofs are only circular windows: but thoſe which enlighten the upper roof are ſmall arched ones: and at the eaſt end are three very noble arched windows.

This is a rectory, dedicated to St. Stephen the martyr, in the gift of the Grocer's company, and is united with St. Bennet Sherehog, the gift of which is in the crown. The old adjunct to the name of this ſaint is thus accounted for; it is ſaid to have been originally dedicated to a St. Oſythe, but being either rebuilt, or endowed by Benedict Shorne, a ſtock fiſh-monger, in the reign of Edward II. the real patron took place of the nominal one; Benedict was converted to Bennet, and Shorne firſt became Shrog, and was afterward ſtill more corrupted into Shere-hog.

St. Swithin's church.

At the ſouth weſt angle of St. Swithin's-lane in Cannon-ſtreet ſtands the pariſh church dedicated to St. Swithin, who was biſhop of Wincheſter, chancellor to king Egbert, and who died in the year 806. We read of a church in the ſame place dedicated to the above ſaint before the year 1331, but how long it was ſtanding before that time is uncertain: however the old ſtructure was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent edifice aroſe in its ſtead.

It is a plain, ſolid, and ſtrong building of ſtone, 61 feet long, and 42 broad; the roof is 40 feet, and the ſteeple 150 feet high. The body is well enlightened, the windows are arched and well proportioned.

The advowſon of this church appears anciently to have been in the prior and convent of Tortington, in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, in whom it continued till the diſſolution of their monaſtery; when coming to the crown, Henry VIII. in the year 1540, granted it, together with a ſtately manſion on the north ſide, to John earl of Oxford. It afterward paſſed through ſeveral hands, and was at length purchaſed by the company of Salters, in whom the advowſon ſtill remains.

To this pariſh is united that of St. Mary Bothaw, whoſe church, before the fire of London, ſtood on the eaſt ſide, and about the middle of Turnwheel-lane, between London-ſtone and Wallbrook corner near Dowgate-hill, and took its additional name from its vicinity to a Boat-Haw, or boat builder's-yard, in that neighbourhood.

London ſtone.

Cloſe under the wall of St. Swithin's church is placed a ſtone, more remarkable by its name of London ſtone, than by its appearance. In Stowe's time this ſtone was, as he informs us, fixed upright in the ground on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet near the channel; and was ſo well faſtened with bars of iron as to ſecure it effectually from being damaged by carriages.

This ſtone, like thoſe of Stone henge on Saliſbury plain, is of unknown antiquity; and it is worthy of admiration that more care has been taken to preſerve the ſtone itſelf, than the hiſtory of it. The moſt reaſonable conjectures have

given this ſtone a Roman origin; for as the antient Roman colony extended from the river no higher than Cheapſide *, and Watling ſtreet was the principal ſtreet, or Prætorian way; it has been ſuppoſed with great probability that this ſtone was the center from which they began to compute their diſtances, to their ſeveral ſtations throughout England. Another ſuppoſition framed upon this, is, that from this ſtone public proclamations and notices might have been antiently given to the citizens: for in 1450 when Jack Cade, the Kentiſh rebel, came through Southwark into London, he marched to this ſtone amidſt a great confluence of people, and the lord-mayor among the reſt; and ſtriking his ſword upon it, ſaid, Now is Mortimer lord of this city.

* *Vid.* p. 6, *ante.*

A NEW

A NEW

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF

London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark.

BOOK III.

A SURVEY *of the* BOROUGH *of* SOUTHWARK; *including the adjoining pariſhes of* ROTHERHITHE, NEWINGTON, *and* LAMBETH.

CHAP. I.

SOUTHWARK.

THE borough of Southwark naturally comes under conſideration immediately after the city of London properly ſo called, though it is ſeparated from it by the river Thames, and though ſituated in another county; as being under the juriſdiction of the chief magiſtrate of London, and as being a ward of the city without the walls on the ſouth, as Portſoken is on the eaſt, and Farringdon Without on the weſt *. The neighbourhood of this borough to the city of London occaſioned a connection in their affairs that would not warrant a ſeparation of their hiſtory; and even there the occaſion for mentioning it has but ſeldom occurred.

Extent. The borough of Southwark comprehends the pariſhes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. George, St. Thomas, and Chriſt-church; which, together with the adjacent pariſhes, compoſe that part of the diſtrict within the bill of mortality, ſituate ſouth of the river Thames, in the hundreds of Kingſton and Brixton, and county of Surrey. The length of the borough in its largeſt extent, following the courſe of the river to which the direction of the principal ſtreets conform, from Vauxhall bridge to the eaſt end of Holding-ſtreet Rotherhithe, is, according

* *Vid.* B. II. Chap. 11. p. 566.

ing to Maitland, 6 miles, 23 poles, and 2 feet. Its breadth is too various to be computed; down the high ſtreet leading from London bridge is, as may well be ſuppoſed the broadeſt part. However as the river forms ſo great an elbow between London bridge and Weſtminſter bridge, that the direction of theſe two bridges is nearly at right angles with each other; that circumſtance, with the intermediate bridge at Blackfriars, will probably cauſe all the ground comprehended between the Circus, the river, and the two extream bridges, to be covered with buildings within a few years to come: when St. George's fields will no more reſemble fields than Goodman's-fields do at preſent *.

By virtue of the grant of Edward VI. formerly mentioned †, Southwark has ever ſince been ſubject to the lord-mayor, who has under him a ſteward and bailiff, the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's hill, for all debts, damages, and treſpaſſes, within his limits; and the lord-mayor proclaims Southwark fair on the 19th of September. Nevertheleſs though the inhabitants of this borough are by expreſs words placed under the ſame circumſtances as the citizens of London, yet the intention of this royal grant has not taken place, as will appear by the memorial in the note ‡.

The

* *Vd.* B. II. p. 664.

† *Vid.* B. I. p. 125, and Appendix No. XL.

‡ An abſtract of a memorial preſented to the right honourable the lord-mayor, and as a petition to the court of common-council, to deſire the aid of that court in ſupport of the ancient rights of the Borough of Southwark: by H Williams, one of the conſtables of the ſaid borough.

Southwark, 14 Feb. 1761.

To the right honourable the lord-mayor.

Your lordſhip being now entered on the high and important office, ſo honourably conferred on you by almoſt the unanimous ſuffrages of one of the fulleſt aſſemblies ever held on that occaſion, it need not be ſaid that it becomes your duty, as it is doubtleſs your intention, to be the guardian and protector of all thoſe ancient rights and privileges carefully handed down by their anceſtors to the citizens of London.

It is with concern obſerved, that there ſhould be ſo ſoon an occaſion to trouble your lordſhip with recent inſtances, in which it is apprehended, theſe ancient rights have been invaded in the proclamation of his preſent majeſty.

Firſt, in that ancient franchiſe granted to the city of London in the borough of Southwark, which, without enumerating former grants, was, by the great charter of confirmation, ſo lately as the 15th year of king Charles II. fully confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

By this grant, which has received a parliamentary ſanction, the ſaid corporation are inveſted with all manner of royal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of Southwark, in as full a manner, as if the ſame were in the king's hands. In particular, to have all manner of liberties, cuſtoms, treaſures, waifs, eſtrays, eſcheats, fines, and forfeitures, view of frankpledge, &c. Alſo to have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, &c. together with all manner of ſuits, perſonal actions, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their ſheriffs, and other officers. The ſerjeants at mace for the city to arreſt for debt in the Borough, in the ſame manner as they do in London.

The city magiſtrates to have the aſſay and aſſize of wine, bread, beer, victuals, and every thing ſet to ſale, together with the puniſhment and correction of all perſons dealing therein. Alſo to take and arreſt all thieves, felons, and other criminals, found in the borough, and to commit them to Newgate, until delivered by due courſe of law.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who are juſtices in London, are alſo conſtituted the juſtices for the borough, where they are to exerciſe the ſame juriſdiction as they do in London. And all and ſingular the inhabitants of the ſaid borough to be under the magiſtracy and government of the mayor and officers of London, in the ſame manner as the inhabitants of the ſaid city be. And, laſtly, the ſheriff of Surrey, and all other the king's officers and miniſters, are expreſsly prohibited from any ways intermeddling in the ſaid borough.

It is not intended to ſhew the impropriety, as well as inconvenience, that the conſtables and other inhabitants of this city franchiſe are under, by their being ſubject to two ſeparate unconnected juriſdictions, each of which may aſſume to command their attendance at different places at the ſame time; nor yet to expatiate on the hardſhips of their being ſummoned to attend out of their borough, the commands of ſuch, as they have at ſeveral quarter ſeſſions held by

your

Principal ſtreets.

The principal ſtreets in Southwark, are, the Borough, or High-ſtreet, Blackman-ſtreet, Long-lane, Kent-ſtreet, Tooley, or St. Olave's-ſtreet, and Bermondſey, corruptly Barnaby-ſtreet.

St. Margaret's hill.

The High-ſtreet which is frequently called the Borough, and which on the weſt ſide is chiefly occupied by butchers, leads from London bridge to St. Margaret's hill; where formerly ſtood a church dedicated to St. Margaret; on whoſe ſcite is now erected a court of juſtice, which court-houſe ſtands on a ſmall colonade that leads to a tavern, over which is the court-room where the ſteward for the

your predeceſſors, been informed had no ſort of authority over them.

The particular indignity offered to the city of London, now to be pointed out, is, that whereas, when the preſent conſtables were ſworn in, under the authority of the city of London, they had an aſſurance given them, that county officers had no juriſdiction over them; nevertheleſs they were all ſummoned, under large penalties, the firſt of this month, to attend the county ſheriff to proclaim the king through the boroughwick.

As there is a bailiff appointed by the city, under the lord-mayors, for the government of the borough (which officer, who is now living, it is known, proclaimed his late majeſty,) it is ſubmitted to your lordſhip's judgment whether ſuch officer was not the proper perſon to perform this duty, as well preſide at the elections for members of parliament, or execute the other duties appertaining to that important office? For by what legal power can an officer execute any part of his office in a place the law expreſsly declares he ſhall no ways intermeddle; or how can he aſſume an authority to ſummon, under great penalties, conſtables, or any inhabitants of ſuch a place, not only to attend in, but to follow him, to their great trouble and expence, to a conſiderable diſtance from their habitations, if he is expreſsly prohibited from exerciſing any kind of juriſdiction over them?

It has been ſaid, that ſuppoſing the city of London hath not hitherto exerciſed an excluſive juriſdiction in the borough, they cannot, for that reaſon, maintain ſuch a power; even although it ſhould appear, by the original grants, they are inveſted therewith. This objection, it is preſumed, is anſwered by that part of the city charter, which declares they ſhall loſe no privilege for *non uſe or even abuſe*. Lord Coke in his 4th inſtitute, ſays, "there is a moſt "beneficial ſtatute made for the preſervation of the "liberties and franchiſes of the city of London, that "they ſhall enjoy their whole liberties, with this "clauſe, *Licet non fuerent, vel abuſi fuerent*, and not-"withſtanding any ſtatute to the contrary." On this principle Black-friars precinct was lately reſtored to the city freedom, which had, time immemorial, claimed and maintained that exemption.

Therefore, as there are many citizens that are inhabitants in the borough, who particularly think themſelves injured by being ſubject to two ſeparate juriſdictions, may it not be ſaid, it becomes the city's duty, in ſupport of the citizens rights, to fulfil the intentions of their charters, which ſo expreſsly prohibits the county ſheriff from any ways intermeddling in this city franchiſe: more eſpecially if it be a fact, that this officer has, on a legal trial, been proved to have no right to exerciſe any juriſdiction therein.

The following are part of the encroachments on the city juriſdiction, and the privileges of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, *referred to in their petition.*

1ſt. The licencing public-houſes by the county magiſtrates.

2d. Their acting as magiſtrates of the borough, and holding ſeſſions in the town hall.

3d. Their interfering in the government of the borough fair, granted by royal charter to the city of London.

4th. Their exerciſing juriſdiction over the borough conſtables, and taking upon them to ſwear them into that office a ſecond time, and alſo ſwearing in conſtables by their own authority, upon deaths or removals.

5th. The ſheriff of Surry exerciſing juriſdiction in the ſaid borough, and ſummoning the conſtables and other inhabitants to attend (contrary to the royal charters) the reſpective ſeſſions held by the county magiſtrates, at different parts of the county.

6th. The ſheriff and marſhal court officers arreſting for debt in the borough.

7th. The compelling the inhabitants of the borough to contribute toward the county rate, to pay the county coroner, who is prohibited any juriſdiction in the borough, and to repair bridges, gaols, &c. all of which are upheld and repaired by the city of London.

8th. The quartering ſoldiers in the borough, which, as a franchiſe and one of the city wards, it is preſumed ought to be exempted from that burden.

9th. The king's miniſters and officers of the county of Surry, taking upon them the power of ordering and governing the borough militia, which, it is alſo preſumed, ought to be ſolely ſubject to the lord-mayor, as chief magiſtrate of this ancient city franchiſe.

P. S. As the city have already had a part of their rights abridged in the borough, if ſome methods are not ſpeedily taken to enforce their juriſdiction therein, or at leaſt, if every freſh attempt to invade

the city of London holds a court of record every Monday, for all debts, damages, and treſpaſſes within his limits. On the front of this edifice is the ſtatue of king Charles II. under which is the following inſcription:

Combuſtum anno 1670, *re-ædificatum anno* 1685, & 1686, Jacobo Smyth, *Mil.* & Roberto Geffery, *Mil. Prætoribus. Impenſis S. P. Q. L.*

There are alſo three court-leets held in the Borough: for it contains three liberties or manors, viz. the great liberty, the guildable, and the king's manor, in which are choſen conſtables, aleconners, &c. with other buſineſs peculiar to ſuch courts. Court-leets are likewiſe kept at Bermondſey, Rotherhithe, and Lambeth.

From this court houſe, directly ſouthward, runs a ſpacious, wide, and well inhabited ſtreet of ſubſtantial tradeſmen and inn-keepers, which, as far as the ſouth-weſt corner of St. George's church, is called St. Margaret's-hill. On the eaſt ſide of this ſtreet is the Marſhalſea priſon and court; in which are confined all perſons committed for crimes at ſea, as pirates, &c. and for debt by land. The judges of the court are, the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold; a ſteward of the court, who muſt be a barriſter at law; and a deputy ſteward. In all civil actions, tried in this court, both the plaintiff and the defendant muſt belong to his majeſty's houſhold. The perſons confined in this priſon for crimes at ſea are tried at the Old Bailey. In the ſame priſon is the Palace court, with a juriſdiction that extends 12 miles round the palace of Weſtminſter, the city of London excepted: and debtors within any part of Weſtminſter, and 12 miles round, may be arreſted and carried to this priſon for a debt of 40s. Actions for debt are tried in this court every Friday; and there are the ſame judges as in the Marſhalſea-court. But in this court neither plaintiff nor defendant muſt belong to his majeſty's houſhold. The buildings are run much to decay: but there is a ſpacious and convenient court room.

Marſhalſea-court and priſon.

From St. George's church the high ſtreet is called Blackman-ſtreet; and at the ſouth weſt end of this ſtreet, at the angle where the new road turns off to the Circus in St. George's fields, is ſituated the King's Bench priſon. This is a place of confinement for debtors; and for thoſe ſentenced by the court of King's Bench to ſuffer impriſonment for libels and other miſdemeanors; but thoſe who can purchaſe the liberties have the benefit of walking through a part of the Borough, and in St. George's-fields.

King's Bench priſon.

vade the city rights is not vigorouſly oppoſed, they may ſhortly be as totally loſt there, as they at preſent ſeem to be on Great Tower-hill. This appeared when Sir Daniel Lambert and Mr. Alderman Rawlinſon were ſworn in lord-mayors; for not only the Tower conſtables, and other Tower officers, had, on theſe occaſions, taken poſſeſſion of the whole hill; but when Sir Daniel Lambert entered thereon, it is ſaid a meſſage was ſent him, that as he was without the city liberties, the city drum muſt ceaſe beating, or he ſhould not be ſworn in mayor; but his lordſhip replying with becoming ſpirit, that rather than give up any of the city rights, he would return back without being ſworn; this extraordinary order was no longer inſiſted on. It is humbly apprehended, that the borough is the only place where conſtables, who are admitted and ſworn in under one juriſdiction, are ſummoned to attend another, eſpecially out of their own precincts.

This priſon is ſituated in a fine air; but all proſpect of the fields, even from the uppermoſt windows, is excluded by the height of the walls with which it is ſurrounded. It conſiſts of two rows of ſmall houſes, forming a ſtreet between them, where the priſoners open ſhops and follow their profeſſions. At one end of this range is a larger houſe called the State-houſe, where thoſe priſoners who can afford it are accommodated with more agreeable apartments than in the other parts of the priſon. Oppoſite the State-houſe is a neat chapel; and beyond them is a large open ſpot of ground which is converted into a public garden. It is a new erection within theſe laſt ten or twelve years; and the marſhal, who has the cuſtody of the priſon, has a handſome houſe at one end. Priſoners in other jails may remove hither by a Habeas Corpus.

St. Thomas's hoſpital.

About the middle of the Borough high ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide, ſtands the large noble charitable foundation called St. Thomas's hoſpital. This hoſpital is traced as far back as the year 1207, when the priory of St. Mary Overy's being deſtroyed by fire, the canons erected an hoſpital near the ſpot for the celebration of divine ſervice until their monaſtery could be rebuilt. In the year 1215, this hoſpital, by the conſent of Peter de la Roche biſhop of Wincheſter, was removed for the greater convenience of air and water, to a place, where Richard, prior of Bermondſey, but two years before, had built an almonry, or alms-houſe, for the reception of indigent children and neceſſitous proſelytes. The hoſpital was now dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle, and endowed with land to the amount of 343l. per annum; from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondſey, until the diſſolution of the religious houſes, when it fell into the hands of Henry VIII.

When the corporation of London purchaſed the manor of Southwark of king Edward VI. in 1551, this hoſpital was immediately repaired, and enlarged, and, in the November following receiving into it 250 ſick and helpleſs objects, ſtill retained its original name of St. Thomas. The king in 1553, by a charter dated June 6th 7 Edw. VI. incorporated the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, as governors of the four hoſpitals of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, Chriſt, and Bridewell. The Orders publiſhed in 1557, by the corporation, for the government of theſe hoſpitals, are inſerted in the Addenda, following the Appendix.

Though this hoſpital eſcaped the great fire in 1666, yet great part of its poſſeſſions were then deſtroyed; and two other fires, that afterward happened in Southwark, reduced it to great diſtreſs. The building grew old and wanted repairs, and the funds on which it depended for ſupport failed: however in 1699 the governors opened a ſubſcription for rebuilding it upon a more extenſive plan, which was executed at different times, and compleated in the year 1732.

The hoſpital now conſiſts of three quadrangles or ſquare courts. In the front next the ſtreet is a handſome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the ſame work on each ſide for the convenience of foot paſſengers. Theſe are faſtened on the ſides to ſtone piers, on each of which is a ſtatue repreſenting one of the patients. Theſe gates open into a very neat ſquare court, encompaſſed on three

ſides

ſides with a colonade, ſurrounded with benches next the wall, for people to ſit down. On the ſouth under an empty niche is the following inſcription.

" This building on the ſouth ſide of this court, containing three wards, was " erected at the charge of Thomas Frederick of London, Eſq; a worthy " governor and liberal benefactor to this hoſpital, Anno 1708."

Under the ſame kind of niche on the oppoſite ſide is this inſcription,

" This building on the north ſide of this court, containing three wards, " was erected at the charge of Thomas Guy, Eſq; citizen and Stationer " of London, a worthy governor and bountiful benefactor to this hoſpi- " tal, Anno 1707."

The center of the principal front, facing the ſtreet, is of ſtone: on the top is a clock under a ſmall circular pediment, and beneath that king Edward VI. holding a gilt ſcepter in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each ſide, is a man with a crutch, and a ſick woman; and under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a ſling. Over the niches are feſtoons, and between the laſt-mentioned figures the king's arms in relievo. Under which is this inſcription:

" King Edward the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, " founded and endowed this hoſpital of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, together " with the hoſpitals of Chriſt and Bridewell in London."

Underneath is a paſſage into the ſecond quadrangle, which is built with colonades, except on the north ſide, where the front of the chapel is adorned with lofty pilaſters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedeſtals: on the top is a pediment, as well as in the center of the eaſt and weſt ſides, and above the piazzas the fronts of the wards are ornamented with handſome Ionic pilaſters. In the center of this court ſtands the ſtatue of king Edward VI. upon a lofty ſtone pedeſtal, upon which is the following inſcription in capitals:

This ſtatue
Of King EDWARD the Sixth,
A moſt excellent Prince,
Of exemplary Piety and Wiſdom
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,
and moſt munificent founder
Of this hoſpital,
Was erected at the expence
Of CHARLES JOYCE, Eſquire,
in the year MDCCXXXVII.

On the oppoſite face of the pedeſtal is the ſame inſcription in Latin. This ſtatue is ſurrounded with iron rails.

In the middle of the eaſt ſide of this court is a ſpacious paſſage into the next, the ſtructure above being ſupported by rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely ſurrounded with a colonade, above which they are adorned with a kind of long ſlender Ionic pilaſters, with very ſmall capitals. In the center is a ſtone ſtatue of Sir Robert Clayton, dreſſed in his robes as lord-mayor, ſurrounded with iron rails: upon the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal are his arms in relievo, and on the ſouth ſide the following inſcription:

"To Sir Robert Clayton, knight, born in Northamptonſhire, citizen and "lord mayor of London, preſident of this hoſpital, and vice preſident of the "new workhouſe, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a juſt magiſtrate, and "brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (beſides "many other inſtances of his charity to the poor) built the girls ward in "Chriſt's hoſpital, gave firſt toward the rebuilding of this houſe 600l. and "left by his laſt will 2300l. to the poor of it. This ſtatue was erected in "his life time by the governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of "their eſteem of ſo much worth; and to preſerve his memory after death, "was by them beautified Anno Dom. MDCCXIV."

By this noble charity many hundred thouſands of the poor have ſince its foundation received relief, and been cured of the various diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and though the eſtates at firſt belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the liberal munificence of the citizens ſince that time, the annual diſburſements have of late amounted to near 8000l. The houſe contains 19 wards, and 474 beds, which are conſtantly occupied; beſide theſe they have a conſiderable number of out patients.

Guy's hoſpital.

Near St. Thomas's hoſpital, on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, ſtands Guy's hoſpital for the cure of ſick and lame perſons; a foundation noble in itſelf, and rendered much more ſo, from the circumſtance of its being built and endowed by one perſon. Mr. Thomas Guy was a citizen and bookſeller of London, who from a ſmall beginning amaſſed an immenſe fortune, by induſtry and frugality; but more particularly by purchaſing ſeamen's tickets in the reign of Queen Anne; and by buying and ſelling South Sea ſtock in the year 1720. He was never married, and had no near relations: therefore toward the cloſe of his life, he reſolved to be the founder of the moſt extenſive charity ever eſtabliſhed by one man. He was 76 years of age when he formed this reſolution, and having no time to loſe, immediately took of the preſident and governors of St. Thomas's hoſpital in Southwark, a leaſe of a piece of ground oppoſite to that hoſpital, for the term of 999 years, at a ground-rent of 30l. a year. As this ſpot was covered with ſmall, old, and ill tenanted houſes, he pulled down the buildings in the year 1721, and, proceeding with great expedition, cauſed the foundation of the intended hoſpital to be laid the following ſpring; and this vaſt fabric was roofed before the death of the founder, which happened on the twenty-ſeventh of December 1724.

The motive that induced Mr. Guy to erect this hoſpital in ſo low and cloſe a ſituation, was his deſign of putting it under the management of the governors of that of St. Thomas. By the advice of his friends he altered his reſolution; but it was then too late to think of chuſing another ſituation, for the building was raiſed to the ſecond ſtory: however he rendered the place as agreeable as poſſible by its elevation above the neighbouring ſtreets.

The charge of erecting and furniſhing this hoſpital amounted to the ſum of 18,793l. 16s. great part of which he expended in his life-time; and he left 219,499l. to endow it; both together amounting to 238,292l. 16s. a much larger ſum than was ever before left in this kingdom by one ſingle perſon to charitable uſes.

The building conſiſts of two quadrangles beſide the two wings extending to the ſtreet, from one to the other of which extend neat iron rails upon a dwarf wall; in the middle of which are noble iron gates with ſtone piers. Theſe gates open into a ſquare, in the middle of which is a brazen ſtatue of the founder, by Mr. Scheemakers, dreſſed in his livery gown, very well executed.

In the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

THOMAS GUY SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE TIME.
A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is repreſented in baſſo relievo, the parable of the good Samaritan; on the ſouth ſide are Mr. Guy's arms; and on that ſide of the pedeſtal facing the eaſt, is our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The ſuperſtructure of this hoſpital has three floors beſide garrets, and the ſame conſtruction runs through the whole building, which is ſo extenſive as to contain twelve wards, in which are 435 beds: in ſhort the whole has a plainneſs that becomes the nature of the inſtitution, and at the ſame time a regularity that does honour to the builder; being diſpoſed for the mutual accommodation of the ſick, and of thoſe who attend them.

On Mr. Guy's death, his executors, in conformity to his laſt will, applied to parliament and obtained an act to incorporate themſelves and 51 other gentlemen nominated by the teſtator, as governors of the new hoſpital *. The charity has ever ſince been conducted ſo as to anſwer the benevolent intentions of the founder.

At the ſouth eaſt end of Kent-ſtreet is a hoſpital antiently uſed for the reception and cure of lepers, and, as Stow informs us, was called the Lock; but at preſent belonging to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in London: this is ſtill called the Lock hoſpital, and is, with another hoſpital of the ſame nature at Kingſland in Iſlington pariſh, allotted for the reception of venereal patients. It is a ſmall edifice lately rebuilt; with an old chapel at the ſouth end, and a garden behind. Lock-hoſpital.

At the angle where the new road from Weſtminſter bridge parts into two, one branch toward Kennington common, and the other to the Circus in St. George's fields; is a large building firſt erected for an inn, but now occupied by a public Aſylum.

4

* Stat. 11. Geo. I. c. 12.

a public charity, and known by the name of the Aſylum. In the year 1758 two excellent charitable inſtitutions were formed, the one a houſe of reformation for penitent proſtitutes, called the Magdalen houſe; and the other a houſe of refuge for the maintenance and education of deſtitute or orphan young girls within the bills of mortality, called the Aſylum *. Girls are admitted into this houſe from eight to twelve years of age, on producing certificates ſigned by two ſubſtantial houſekeepers of the pariſh where they reſide, repreſenting their age and neceſſity. They are regularly and alternately employed in reading, knitting, ſewing, and in the buſineſs of the kitchen, to which latter employment four are appointed weekly, to be with the cook, to aſſiſt her, and to receive from her the neceſſary inſtructions in plain cookery, curing proviſions, and other employments of the kitchen. They likewiſe make the beds, clean the rooms, aſſiſt in waſhing and ironing the linen, and in other houſhold buſineſs, according to their reſpective ages and abilities, at the diſcretion of the matron. The chaplain preaches on Sundays, and performs the other parts of divine ſervice, and catechiſes the children. On the other days of the week prayers are read by the matron or teacher; and ſome portion of ſcripture is read by thoſe of the children who are beſt able.

Magdalen houſe.

On the weſt ſide of the road from Blackfriars bridge to the Circus in St. George's fields is the building lately finiſhed for a Magdalen houſe, inſtead of that temporary one in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's fields. This building has already been mentioned on its firſt erection †, it remains therefore only to make ſome brief mention of the general purpoſe and œconomy of the charity.

The unhappy women, for whoſe benefit this inſtitution was formed, are received by petition; and there is a diſtinction in the wards according to the education or behaviour of the perſons admitted: the inferior wards conſiſting of meaner perſons, and of thoſe degraded for miſbehaviour, Each perſon is employed in work or buſineſs according to her ability, and has ſuch part of the benefit ariſing from her labour and ingenuity as the committee judge ſhe deſerves; which ſum may be increaſed by the bounty of the houſe, as favourable opportunities offer, for eſtabliſhing them in the world. The articles of their employment are, making their own cloaths both linen and woollen; knitting, ſpinning, making bone lace, black lace, artificial flowers, childrens toys, winding ſilk, drawing patterns, making women and childrens ſhoes, mantuas, ſtays, coats, &c. but no part of their labour is to be ſold in the houſe, but at ſome other place appointed by the committee. In their work, as in every other circumſtance, the utmoſt humanity and tenderneſs are obſerved, that this eſtabliſhment may not be thought a houſe of correction, or even of hard labour, but a ſafe retreat from their diſtreſsful circumſtances.

After the continuance of any woman in the houſe three years, upon the modeſt and virtuous demeanor and induſtrious conduct of ſuch woman, or upon application of her parents or friends, or any houſekeeper of ſufficient credit, if ſuch friends declare they will forgive her paſt offences, and will provide for her;

* *Vid.* p. 392 † p. 466.

or if ſuch houſekeeper will receive ſuch woman as a ſervant; in either of theſe caſes the governors diſcharge them with a diſcretionary bounty.

Every woman placed in a ſervice from this houſe, and who continues one whole year in ſuch ſervice, to the entire approbation of her maſter or miſtreſs, upon its being made appear to the ſatisfaction of the committee, they give the woman a gratuity as a reward for her good behaviour.

Bridge houſe.

On the ſouth bank of the Thames, near St. Olave's church, is ſituated the Bridge houſe; by which we are to underſtand ſeveral large buildings, erected as ſtore houſes for timber, ſtone, and other materials for repairing London bridge. It ſeems to have had its foundation with the bridge itſelf, and had formerly ſeveral granaries, for the ſervice of the city in a time of ſcarcity; and alſo ten ovens for baking bread, for the relief of the poor citizens: but theſe granaries are now applied to the uſe of the cornfactors, who here lay in conſiderable quantities of corn. The bridge houſe is under the management of the bridge-maſters, whoſe office is to look after the reparation of the bridge.

St. Olave's church.

Near London bridge, on the north ſide of Tooley-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Olave Southwark. Though the time when a church was firſt erected in this place cannot be diſcovered, yet it is mentioned ſo early as the year 1281. However, part of the old church falling down in 1736, and the reſt being in a ruinous condition, the pariſhioners applied to parliament for a power to rebuild it, which being granted *, the church was taken down in the ſummer of the year 1737, and the preſent ſtructure finiſhed in 1739.

It conſiſts of a plain body ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins; the door is well proportioned without ornament, and the windows are placed in three ſeries; the loweſt upright, but conſiderably broad; thoſe above them circular, and others on the roof large and ſemicircular. The tower conſiſts of three ſtages; the uppermoſt of which is much diminiſhed; in this is the clock, and in the ſtages below are large windows. The top of the tower is ſurrounded by a ſubſtantial baluſtrade; and there is a plain uniform ſimplicity through the whole building. The living is a rectory in the gift of the crown.

St. John Horſley down.

The great increaſe of the pariſh of St. Olave, abovementioned, particularly that part now called Horſley-down, and which being written Horſe-down by Stow, was moſt probably then a large field for the grazing of cattle; occaſioned Horſley-down to be erected into a pariſh by the name of St. John the Evangeliſt, to whom the church is dedicated. This is one of the 50 new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament †; and an act was paſſed for making a proviſion for the miniſter ‡. The pariſh being taken out of that of St. Olave, is alſo in the gift of the crown.

The body of the church is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a Venetian one in the center. The tower riſes ſquare, with a baluſtrade on the top: from whence riſes a ſpire, which is well wrought and would have appeared properly diminiſhed, had not the architect abſurdly endeavoured to give it the reſemblance of an Ionic fluted column.

A little

* Stat. 10 Geo. II. c. 18. † Stat. 9 Ann. c. 22, &c. ‡ 6. Geo. II. c. 11.

St. Saviour's, or St. Mary Overy's.

A little to the weſt of the ſouth end of London bridge ſtands a church of great antiquity well known by the name of St. Mary Overy's, though called St. Saviour's in the ſtatute book. On the ſpot where it is built, it is ſaid there was antiently a priory of nuns founded by one Mary, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London bridge: hence we are furniſhed with the obvious derivation of the preſent name, which appears to have been originally, St. Mary of the Ferry, or St. Mary of Ferry's, and at length as we now find it, St. Mary Overy's. Some time after, the priory was converted into a college of prieſts; but that eſtabliſhment, as well as the former, proving of no long duration, it was in the year 1106 founded by two Norman knights, and the biſhop of Wincheſter, for canons regular. This edifice was deſtroyed by fire about the year 1207; but it being ſoon after rebuilt, Peter de la Roche, biſhop of Wincheſter, added to it a ſpacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and this being afterward appointed for the uſe of the inhabitants, it at laſt became their pariſh church.

On the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, the pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Margaret, purchaſed the conventual church of king Henry; and were the next year united by act of parliament, and the church being then repaired, was called by the new name of St. Saviour's. The rectory is in the gift of the pariſh.

Both the conſtruction and extent of this Gothic ſtructure reſemble a cathedral more than a pariſh church. The length is 260 feet, and that of the croſs iſle 109: the breadth of the body is 54 feet, and the height of the tower, including the pinnacles, is 150 feet. The conſtruction of the windows, entrances, and every other part, is purely in the Gothic ſtyle, except a modern door, which is neither Gothic, nor agreeable to the rules of any other architecture. The tower, which is ſquare, and well proportioned, is ſupported by maſſy pillars over the meeting of the middle and croſs iſles; it is crowned with battlements, and has a tall ſlender pinnacle at each corner. This church is noted for having a fine peal of bells.

Near this church, in the place now called Bankſide from its ſituation, were formerly the ſtews or public bawdy houſes, licenced and regulated by the biſhops of Wincheſter: the conſtitutions for the government of which were confirmed by parliament in the 8 Henry II. *.

Theſe ſtews, or bawdy-houſes, in the year 1381, were plundered by Wat Tyler; at which time it appears they were kept by Flemiſh bawds. In the year 1506,

* Among theſe regulations were the following articles, as preſerved by Stow.

"That no ſtewholder ſhall moleſt, or obſtruct "any ſingle woman from having acceſs to, and liberty to withdraw from, his houſe at pleaſure.—That "no ſtew-keeper permit any woman to board in his "houſe.—To take no more for a woman's apartment, "than fourteen pence per week.—Not to keep open "his doors on holidays.—Not to detain any ſingle "woman that is willing to reform.—Not to receive "any woman that is devoted to religion, nor any "man's wife.—No woman to take money for lying "with a man, unleſs it be for a whole night.—No "man to be artfully deluded into a ſtew.—That the "ſeveral ſtews be ſearched weekly, by the bailiff, "conſtables, &c.—That no ſtewholder entertain any "woman that has the perilous infirmity of burning, "nor to ſell bread, ale, fleſh, fiſh, wood, coal, or "any victuals, &c."

1506, they were, by order of Henry VII. ſhut up; but, being re-opened ſoon after, their number was reduced from eighteen to twelve: in the year 1546 they were, by proclamation of Henry VIII. entirely ſuppreſſed.

A priſon denominated the Clink was erected for the puniſhment of offences committed in that diſtrict. This priſon is ſtill in being, and the biſhop of Wincheſter's ſteward tries pleas of debt, damage or treſpaſs in the liberty, for any ſum.

St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey.

Near the ſouth eaſt corner of Bermondſey-ſtreet, vulgarly called Barnaby-ſtreet, ſtands the church of St. Mary Magdalen. The village of Bermondſey was antiently a royal manor; and it appears from the Conqueror's ſurvey that a church of the ſame name was ſituated in this place in the time of the Saxons. Adjoining to where this church now ſtands was founded in 1082 a priory, or abbey, by Alwine Child, a citizen of London; which priory being an alien and a cell to one in France, was among other foreign foundations, ſequeſtered by Edward III. anno 1371, who conſtituted Richard Denton, an Engliſhman, prior thereof; in conſideration of which, and the ſum of two hundred marks, Richard II. demiſed it in 1380; and in the year 1399, the priory being converted into an abbey, pope Boniface appointed John Attelborough the firſt abbot thereof.

At the diſſolution of this abbey of St. Saviour, Henry VIII. ſold the convent with all the appurtenances, lands, fiſheries, mill, and dock, now corruptly called St. Savory's mill and dock, to Sir Thomas Pope; who built a large houſe upon the ground on which the convent ſtood. This houſe afterward became the reſidence of the earls of Suſſex, who were obliged to build a place for public worſhip; which was done on or near the place where the church now ſtands. The preſent edifice was built in 1680, at the charge of the pariſh; and is a plain ſtructure, 76 feet long, 61 feet broad, 30 feet high to the roof, and 87 feet to the top of the ſteeple. The walls are brick, covered with ſtucco, and the door caſes and arched windows are caſed with ſtone; the tower which riſes ſquare is covered with a dome, on which ſtands a turret ſupporting a ball and vane. The advowſon of this church is in lay hands.

St. George's church.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of the ſtreet called St. Margaret's-hill is the pariſh church of St. George; the antiquity of which is recorded as early as the year 1122, when Thomas Arderne gave it to the abbot and monks of Bermondſey. The benefice is a rectory in the gift of the crown.

The preſent church was built in 1734 in conſequence of an act of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe *. The aſcent to the great door is by a flight of ſteps, defended by plain iron rails. The door caſe, which is Ionic, has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubims in clouds; and on each ſide of this pediment, which reaches to the height of the roof, the front is adorned with a baluſtrade and vaſes. From this part the tower riſes plain, ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins, as is the body of the building, and on the corners of the tower are again placed vaſes. From hence are raiſed a ſeries of Ionic columns ſupporting the

* Stat. 6. Geo. II. c. 8.

baſe of the ſpire, which has ribs on the angles, and openings in all the faces. The top is crowned with a ball, from which riſes the vane.

Mint. Oppoſite to St. George's church there ſtood formerly a magnificent houſe belonging to the duke of Suffolk; which coming into the hands of king Henry VIII. he converted it into a mint, the name of which ſtill remains to the neighbourhood. For many years this mint continued a noted aſylum for inſolvent debtors, and for fraudulent perſons, who, taking refuge there with their effects, ſet their creditors at defiance; until the pretended privilege of the place was annulled by the legiſlature *.

St. Thomas's church. On the north ſide of St. Thomas's-ſtreet, and contiguous to the hoſpital of the ſame name, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Thomas, originally erected for the uſe of the hoſpital; but the number of inhabitants having greatly increaſed in the precinct of that hoſpital, it was judged neceſſary to make the church parochial for their uſe, and to erect a chapel in the hoſpital for the uſe of the patients. This church is therefore neither a rectory, vicarage, nor donative, but a ſort of impropriation in the gift of the hoſpital.

The church is a plain brick building, enlightened by one ſeries of large windows, and the corners ſtrengthened and adorned with ruſtic, as are the corners of the tower. The principal door has a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls with a circular pediment; and the tower, inſtead of a baluſtrade, is crowned with a blocking courſe of the Attic kind.

Chriſt's church. On the weſt ſide of the road leading from Black-friars bridge to the Circus in St. George's fields is ſituated Chriſt's church, founded by Mr. John Marſhal, of the Borough, Gent. in 1627, who endowed it with 60l. *per annum* toward the maintenance of a miniſter. In 1670 it was made a diſtinct pariſh from St. Saviour's, and a rectory. The preſent church was built in or about the year 1737, at the expence of the pariſh †, and is a regular well conſtructed building with a ſquare tower and turret. The patronage at preſent is in thirteen truſtees.

CHAP. II.

The villages of Rotherhithe, Newington Butts, and Lambeth.

THESE though contiguous to the borough of Southwark, ſo as to form one large ſtraggling town, yet being villages diſtinct from the borough they require diſtinction in the order of their being mentioned.

Rotherhithe. Rotherhithe, vulgarly called Rederiff, and which is deduced from Red-roſe-hithe, becauſe there was the ſign of the Red Roſe there ‡, though Maitland, perhaps on better grounds, ſuppoſed the name to have a Saxon origin; is a village now joined to Southwark, and extends down the ſouth bank of the Thames toward Dept-

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* *Vid.* p. 284, 322, *ante*. † By Stat. 11 Geo. II. c. 21. ‡ Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 243.

Deptford. This village is principally inhabited by maſters of ſhips, ſea-faring men, with artificers and tradeſmen depending upon navigation. The ſtreets are in general narrow, which occaſions fires to make great ravages when they happen among the combuſtibles in which the inhabitants in general deal. But theſe diſaſters prove the means of more ſubſtantial improved buildings being erected in the ſtead of thoſe deſtroyed.

St. Mary Rotherhithe church.

The church of St. Mary Rotherhithe is ſituated near the bank of the river, about 300 yards to the eaſt of Prince's ſtreet. In 1736 the church, then above 200 years old, was taken down, and a new one built by parliamentary authority *, which was finiſhed in 1739, of brick ornamented with ſtone.

This is a neat church, conſiſting of a plain body and a well proportioned tower. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners, both in the tower and body, are ſtrengthened with a handſome ruſtic. The tower conſiſts of two ſtages; in the lower are a door and window, in the upper a window and dial, and the whole is terminated by a baluſtrade, from which riſes a circular baſe that ſupports a kind of lanthorn, very elegantly conſtructed with corinthian columns; over theſe are urns with flames; and from the roof of this lanthorn riſes a well-conſtructed ſpire ending with a ball and vane.

This church is a rectory in the gift of a lay patron.

Newington Butts.

Newington Butts is a village extending from the ſouth end of Blackman-ſtreet toward Kennington-common; and is thought to receive the addition of Butts from the exerciſe of ſhooting at butts formerly practiſed here, and in other parts of the kingdom, to train men to archery: though another derivation is aſſigned from the family of Butts of Norfolk having had an eſtate here. The peaches now termed Newington peaches are ſaid to have obtained that diſtinction from their having been firſt planted at this place. The company of Fiſhmongers have an elegant ſett of alms-houſes here; but thoſe charities have not hitherto been ſpecified, as a table will be formed of them at the end of the work.

St. Mary Newington Butts.

On the weſt ſide of the town ſtands the pariſh church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the antiquity of which is traced to about the year 1530, but whether the church then built was a new foundation or not is not known. It is an extremely plain, though very decent and convenient church; but if there is no attempt at ornament in its conſtruction, there is nothing bad in it. It is a peculiar of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's, in the gift of the biſhop of Wincheſter,

Lambe

Lambeth, antiently Lambhythe, is a village ſituated along the Thames, between Southwark and Batterſea, extending ſouthward from the eaſt end of Weſtminſter bridge; and chiefly inhabited by glaſs blowers, potters, fiſhermen, and watermen. The pariſh is divided into 4 liberties, and theſe again are ſubdivided into 8 precincts, which are thus diſtinguiſhed. 1. The biſhop's, 2. The prince's, 3. Vauxhall, 4. Kennington, 5. Marſh, 6. Wall, 7. Stockwell,

* Stat. 11 Geo. II. c. 13.

7. Stockwell, 8. The Dean's: the whole circumference of which amounts to about 16¼ miles *. The only building of any conſideration in this village is the palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury.

Lambeth Palace.

In the year 1188, Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, had formed an intention of building a college at Hackington near Canterbury; but the monks of Chriſt's church procured the pope's mandate to prohibit the undertaking. Baldwin upon this diſappointment removed the materials to a piece of ground at Lambeth, which he purchaſed of the biſhop and convent of Rocheſter; and there built his collegiate church, with apartments for his canons. Whether an archiepiſcopal palace was built at that time is not known; but it muſt have been built before the year 1250, when Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had incenſed the citizens of London, retired thither for the ſafety of his perſon. The ſtately gate of this palace was erected by cardinal Reginald Pole, about the year 1557; the great hall by archbiſhop Juxon, about the year 1662, and the handſome building between the hall and gate, by the archbiſhops Sancroft and Tillotſon. The cloiſter is thought to have been added by archbiſhop Herbert. The Lollard's tower, which was ſo named from a room in it prepared for the impriſonment of the followers of Wickliff, the firſt Britiſh reformer, who were called Lollards, was finiſhed by Chichely, and remains a laſting memorial of his antichriſtian ſpirit. This is a ſmall room, twelve feet broad and nine long, planked with elm; and there ſtill remain eight rings and ſtaples, which were uſed to confine the bodies of ſuch refractory chriſtians as had dared to ſet their minds at liberty from the ſhackles of ſuperſtition.

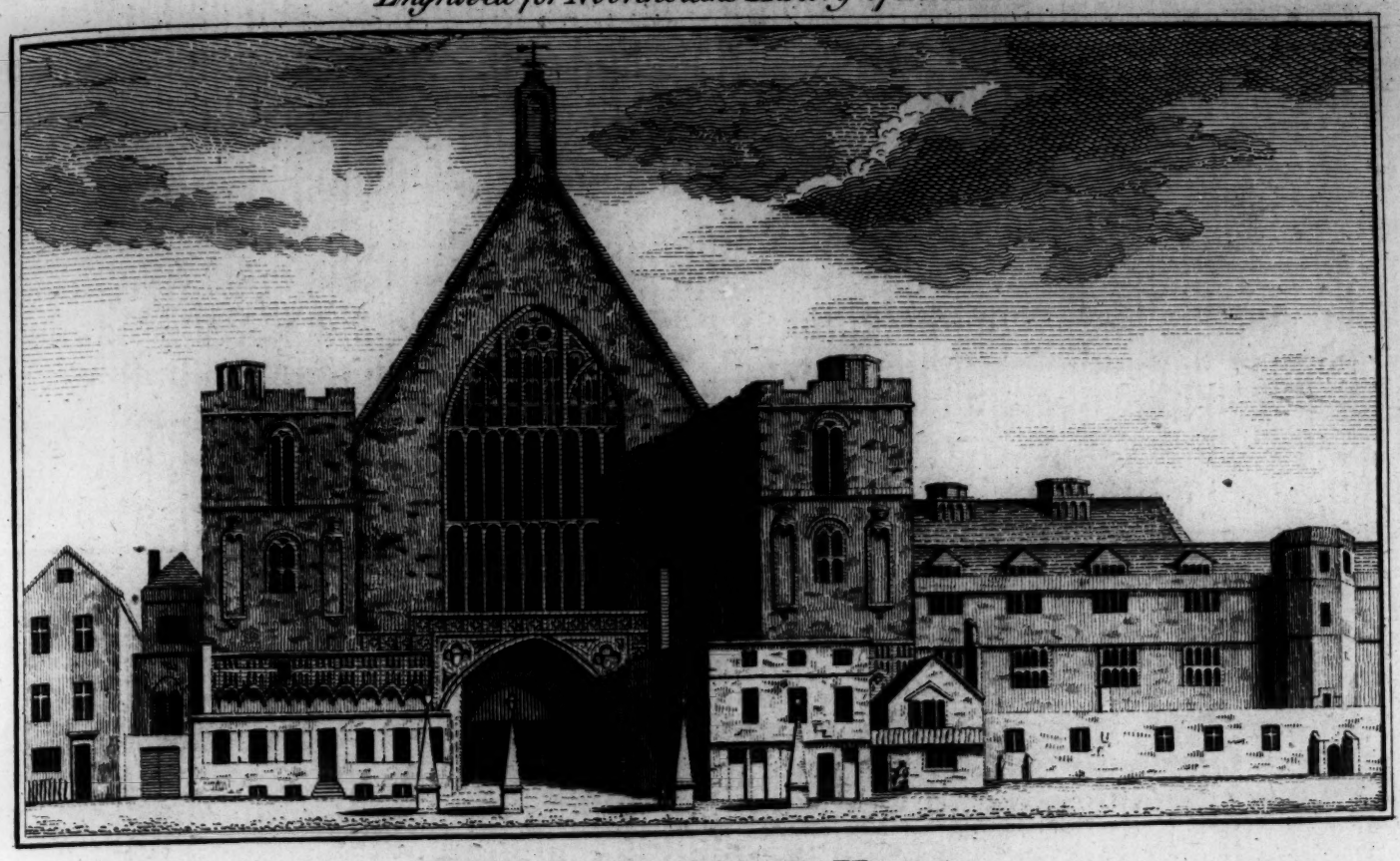
In a building of ſucceſſive growth, the ſeveral parts of which were erected by different archbiſhops, uniformity is not to be expected. This palace, though old, is in moſt parts ſtrong; the corners are faced with ruſtic, and the top ſurrounded with battlements: but the principal apartments are well proportioned, and well enlightened. Some of the inner rooms are indeed too cloſe and confined; but there are many others open and pleaſant in themſelves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable proſpects †. This palace contains a very fine library founded in the year 1610, by archbiſhop Sancroft, who left by will all his books, for the uſe of his ſucceſſors in the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury. This has been greatly increaſed by the benefactions of the archbiſhops Abbot, Sheldon, and Tenniſon, and conſiſts of 617 volumes in manuſcript, and above 14,500 printed books.

Lambeth palace, with the rows of trees before it, and the pariſh church adjoining, look very agreeable in proſpect from the river, and from the oppoſite ſhore of Weſtminſter and Millbank.

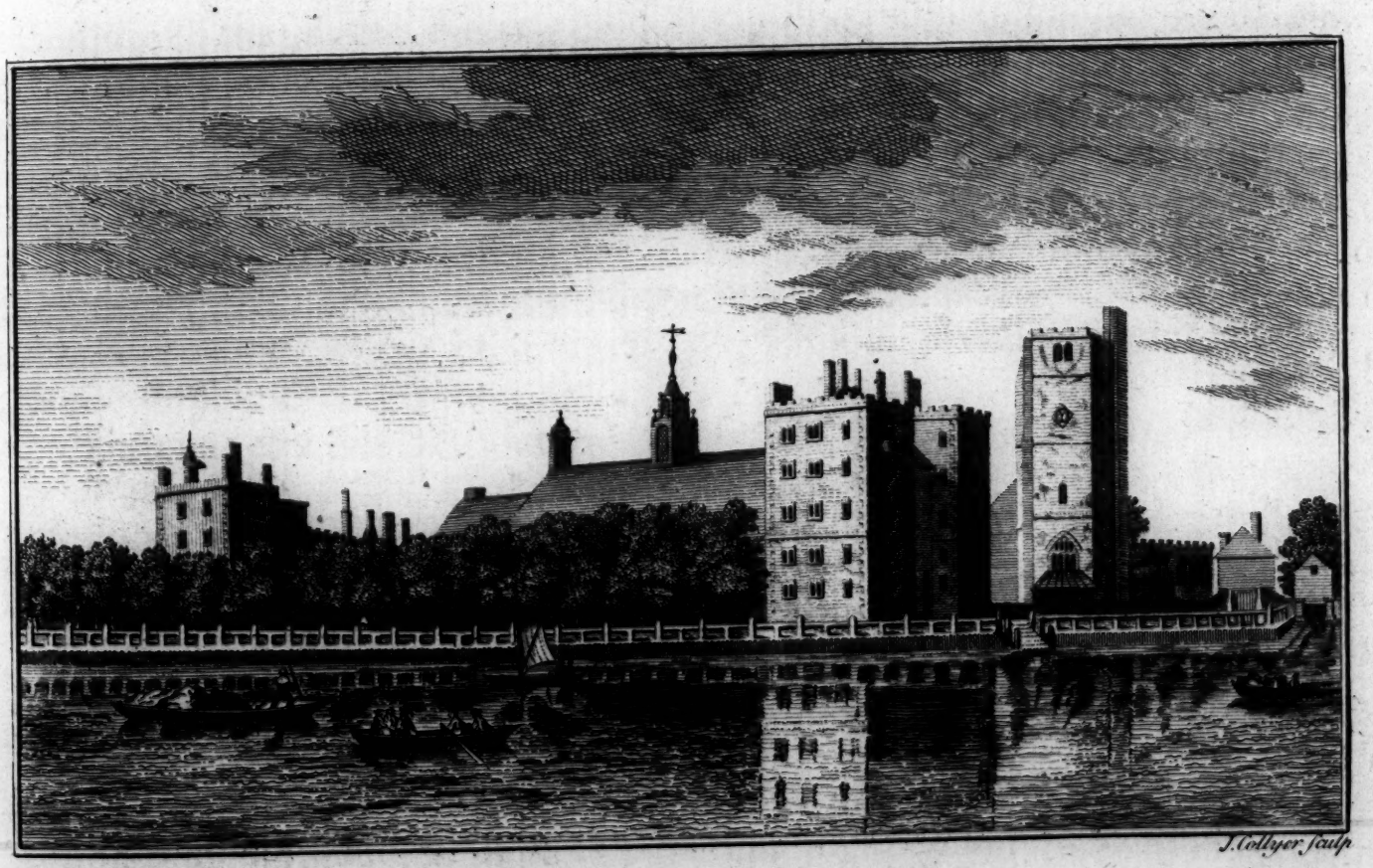
At the ſouth eaſt angle of the archbiſhop's palace ſtands the pariſh church of St. Mary Lambeth, which is probably as ancient as the palace. The tower is ſquare, and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. The advowſon of the living is in the biſhop of Wincheſter. In the ſouth-

* Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 236. † Engliſh Architure, p. 61.

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.



WESTMINSTER HALL.



J. Collyer sculp.

LAMBETH PALACE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

ſouth-eaſt window of the middle iſle there is a picture of a pedlar and his dog painted on glaſs, in memory of a pedlar, who gave to this pariſh a piece of ground at Lambeth-wall meaſuring an acre and 19 poles, and called to this day Pedlar's-acre.

Vauxhall garden.

About three quarters of a mile ſouthward of Lambeth palace, in the hamlet of Vauxhall, is that famous public garden ſo much frequented as a place of genteel evening amuſement by the inhabitants of the metropolis during the ſummer ſeaſon. Decent company are admitted into this garden on paying a ſhilling each perſon, and may afterward procure whatever refreſhments of liquors or ſuppers they chuſe. The principal gravel walk in this garden is planted on each ſide with very lofty trees, which form a fine viſta; it leads from the great gate, and is terminated by a landſcape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obeliſk. On the right hand of this walk, a little after entering the garden, is a ſquare; which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the Grove: in the middle of it is a magnificent orcheſtra of Gothic conſtruction, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is ſurmounted with a plume of feathers, the creſt of the prince of Wales. At the back part of this orcheſtra, a very fine organ is erected, and at the foot of it are ſeats and deſks for the muſicians, placed in a ſemi-circular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with inſtrumental muſic, at ſix o'clock, and ſeveral ſongs are performed, with ſonatas, or concertos between each, till the cloſe of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock. As a proviſion againſt rainy weather there is a rotunda and a ball room furniſhed with an orcheſtra; ſo that a wet evening does not prevent the cuſtomary entertainments of the place: the walls are decorated with deſcriptive and emblematical paintings by Hayman, the ſubjects of which are the victories gained by the Britiſh arms in the laſt war.

Some of the walks terminate in views of ruins, others in a proſpect of the adjacent country; and ſome are adorned with painted repreſentation of triumphal arches. There are here alſo ſeveral ſtatues, and in particular a good one in marble by Mr. Roubiliac of the late Mr. Handel playing on a lyre in the character of Orpheus.

In moſt of the boxes are pictures painted from the deſigns of Mr. Hayman, on ſubjects admirably adapted to the place. But there are in the grand pavilion four pictures of his own hand from the hiſtorical plays of Shakeſpear that are univerſally admired.

When it grows dark the garden near the orcheſtra is illuminated, almoſt in an inſtant, with about 1500 glaſs lamps, which glitter among the trees, and render it exceeding light and brilliant. The decorations and entertainments are varied, if not improved, almoſt every ſeaſon; of late years a pleaſing piece of machinery has been exhibited when the evening grows dark, on the inſide of one of the hedges near the entrance into the viſtas. By removing

removing a curtain, is ſhewn a very fine landſcape, illuminated by concealed lights, in which the principal objects are a caſcade or waterfall, and a miller's-houſe. The water is ſeen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill; and the livelineſs of the repreſentation, with the imitation of the noiſe of the water, have a very pleaſing effect on the ſpectator.

A NEW

A NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark.

BOOK IV.

A SURVEY *of the* CITY *and* LIBERTIES *of* WESTMINSTER.

CHAP. I.

General view, hiſtorical particulars, and civil government, of the city of Weſtminſter.

AS this city had its origin from the abbey or minſter dedicated to St. Peter, founded on Thorney iſland *, a ſwampy piece of ground ſurrounded by water, which was ſituated weſtward from the city of London; ſo it derived its name from this relative ſituation of the monaſtery, and was called *Weſtmonaſterium*, Weſtminſter. It long continued an inſignificant, mean, unhealthy place, remarkable for nothing but the abbey, which was very unfavourably placed in a marſhy ſpot, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames, and on the others by what was called Longditch. This was a branch of the river which began near the eaſt end of where Mancheſter court is now built; from whence, croſſing King-ſtreet, it ran down the ſtreet ſtill called Longditch, and paſſing Tothill-ſtreet, a little weſt of the Gatehouſe, continued its courſe along the ſouth wall of the abbey garden to the Thames; where there is now a common ſewer built over it. In proceſs of time a few houſes collected round the monaſtery, which at length became a town: and this was the origin of the preſent city of Weſtminſter.

For

* *Vid.* Book I. p. 12, 14.

For many ages Weſtminſter continued a diſtinct town from London; and the Strand was a road to paſs from the one to the other along the river ſide, as its name implies. By an ordinance of king Edward III. in 1353, certain duties were impoſed on wool, leather *, and other commodities, carried either by land or water to the ſtaple of Weſtminſter, for repairing the highway leading from Temple Bar to the gate of the abbey at Weſtminſter; the road, by the frequent paſſing of carts and horſes, being then ſo deep and miry as to be dangerous both to men and carriages. It was added, that, as the proprietors of houſes near and leading to that ſtaple, had, by means of the ſaid ſtaple, greatly raiſed their rents, the way before the houſes ſhould be paved at their charge; and that part of the ſaid way, where no houſes were, ſhould be paved a-new out of thoſe duties: that the remainder of thoſe duties ſhould be applied toward erecting a bridge near the royal palace of Weſtminſter, for the conveniency of the ſaid ſtaple †. By this bridge in all probability no more was meant than a raiſed landing place carried out into the river on piles, like that at preſent at New Palace yard, and which was called Weſtminſter bridge before the ſtone bridge acroſs the river exiſted.

By having a large monaſtery, a royal palace, and by having been made a ſtaple for wool and other commodities; Weſtminſter became at length a place of ſome conſideration: but it was from Henry VIII. that this town received the greateſt honours. On the diſſolution of the monaſtery he converted it into a biſhopric in the year 1541, with a dean and twelve prebendaries; and aſſigned the whole county of Middleſex, Fulham excepted, for the dioceſe. By this diſtinction, Weſtminſter became a city; for though lawyers are not agreed in the preciſe definition of what conſtitutes a city, yet according to Sir Edward Coke, and Cowel, a town corporate that hath a biſhop and a cathedral church is a city ‡. It did not indeed long enjoy this pretenſion to the name of a city; for it never had but one biſhop, Thomas Thirlby, who being tranſlated to the ſee of Norwich in 1550 by Edward VI. the new biſhopric was diſſolved; but Weſtminſter is nevertheleſs ſtill conſidered as a city, and is ſo ſtiled in our ſtatutes. It had long been the ſeat of the royal palace; the high court of parliament, and the courts of law were held there: moſt of our kings had been crowned and had their ſepulchres in the abbey church; and the antient palace having been almoſt deſtroyed by fire, Henry VIII. had here his palace of Whitehall, which he purchaſed in 1530, of cardinal Wolſey. He alſo built the palace of St. James, after the ſuppreſſion of an hoſpital which ſtood there dedicated to the ſame ſaint; and incloſed a fine ſpot of ground between the two palaces, which he converted into a park for the accommodation of both. This was no ſooner finiſhed than he erected the elegant gate near the Banqueting-houſe, which has been but lately taken down; and added a magnificent gallery for the royal family to ſit in to view the juſts and tournaments in the Tilt yard: contiguous to

* Weſtminſter was made a ſtaple for theſe and other articles by the ſtatute 27 Edw. III. ſt. 2. c. 1.
† Anderſon's Hiſt. of Comm. vol. I. p. 184. ‡ Jacob *in voce*.

to Whitehall gate he erected a tennis court, cock-pit, and places for playing at bowls.

The city of Weſtminſter, properly ſo called, conſiſts but of two pariſhes, St. Margaret's and St. John's the Evangeliſt; but the liberties contain ſeven pariſhes, which are as follow: St. Martin's in the Fields, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Clement's Danes, and St. George's Hanover-ſquare: to which muſt be added the precinct of the Savoy. Each of the above pariſhes is of ſo great an extent, conſidering the number of houſes they contain, that it would be impoſſible for all the inhabitants to attend divine worſhip in one church at the ſame time; there are therefore many chapels of eaſe for the convenience of thoſe who could not be ſo well accommodated in their pariſh churches,

Government. When the biſhopric was diſſolved, the government of Weſtminſter fell under the dean and chapter of St. Peter's in civil as well as eccleſiaſtical affairs; whoſe juriſdiction extends over the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand in London, and ſome towns in Eſſex; all which are exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London and of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. But the management of the civil power has been, ever ſince the reformation, in lay hands, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The principal of thoſe magiſtrates is the high-ſteward, who is uſually ſome principal nobleman choſen by the dean and chapter; at whoſe election the dean ſits as high-ſteward. The next magiſtrate is the deputy-ſteward, choſen or appointed by the high-ſteward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer is in the nature of a ſheriff; for he keeps the court-leet with the other magiſtrates, and is chairman at the quarter-ſeſſions. The high bailiff, who is the next in rank, is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high ſteward. He likewiſe holds his office for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Weſtminſter, and all the other bailiffs are ſubordinate to him. He ſummons juries, and in the court-leet ſits next to the deputy ſteward. To him all fines, forfeitures, and ſtrays belong, which render his place very beneficial; but it is commonly executed by a deputy well verſed in the laws. There are alſo ſixteen burgeſſes and their aſſiſtants, whoſe office in all reſpects reſembles that of the aldermens deputies of the city of London, each having a proper diviſion under his juriſdiction: out of theſe are elected two head burgeſſes, one for the city; and the other for the liberties; who take place in the court-leet next to the high bailiff. Beſide theſe there is a high conſtable who is choſen by the court-leet, and has the ſuperintendance over the other conſtables.

There are no other courts held in Weſtminſter, but the leet, the ſeſſions, and the court of conſcience for the recovery of ſmall debts; the inhabitants have no excluſive corporation privileges; nor are there any trading companies within the juriſdiction: the two members who repreſent them in parliament are therefore choſen by the houſeholders at large like a common country borough.

CHAP. II.

A ſurvey of the city of Weſtminſter; or of the pariſhes of St. Margaret, and St. John the Evangeliſt.

St Margaret's church.

WHEN king Edward the Confeſſor reſolved to rebuild the conventual church of St. Peter in a more magnificent ſtile than it was in before, he thought that it would be a diſhonour to have the neighbouring people aſſemble in it as uſual, for the performance of religious worſhip; as well as prove troubleſome and inconvenient to the monks: therefore about the year 1064, he cauſed a church to be erected on the north ſide of St. Peter's, for the uſe of the neighbouring inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret, the virgin and martyr of Antioch.

St. Margaret's church, which ſtands on the north ſide of Weſtminſter abbey, at the diſtance of only 30 feet, was rebuilt in the reign of king Edward I. by the pariſhioners and merchants of the ſtaple, except the chancel, which was erected at the expence of the abbot of Weſtminſter. At length, in the year 1735, this church was not only beautifully repaired, but the tower caſed, and moſtly rebuilt, at the expence of 3500l. granted by parliament, on account of its being in ſome meaſure a national church, for the uſe of the houſe of commons.

It is a plain, neat, gothic ſtructure, well enlightened by a ſeries of large windows: it has two handſome galleries of conſiderable length adorned in the front with carved work; theſe are ſupported by ſlender pillars which riſe to the roof, and have four ſmall black pillars running round each of them, adorned with gilded capitals both at the galleries and at the top, where the flat roof is ornamented with ſtucco. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower, crowned with a turret at each corner, and a ſmall lanthorn, much ornamented with carved work in the center, from whence riſes a flag ſtaff. In 1758 this church underwent a thorough repair, on the inſide a new vault was built through the whole body of the edifice; and the whole ornamented with new gilding and painting.

The patronage of this church, which was antiently in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, is now veſted in the dean and chapter.

Extent of the pariſh.

The pariſh, taking in part of Privy Garden, extends through Channel Row, properly Cannon Row, to New Palace-yard, with all the courts in that row; the Wool-ſtaple, part of Old Palace-yard, St. Margaret's-lane, part of Dirty-lane, part of College-ſtreet, the ſouth ſide of Stable-yard; the ſouth ſide of Orchard-ſtreet, the weſt ſide of New Pye-ſtreet, part of Old Pye-ſtreet, the north ſide of Peer-ſtreet, the north ſide of the Artillery-ground, Stretton-ground, the Broad way; from thence to College-lane, including that lane with all the ſtreets, lanes, courts, &c. within that compaſs. In King-ſtreet it takes in both ſides, with all the ſtreets and avenues to St. James's-park; Union-ſtreet, Thieving-lane, the Broad and Little Sanctuary, Dean's-yard, Tothill-ſtreet, Long-

Longditch, St. John-ſtreet, Dartmouth-ſtreet, Cartaret-ſtreet, Queen's-ſquare, Petty France, Jane's-ſtreet, part of Knight's-bridge, ſome part of Chelſea, St. James's-park from Stafford houſe along the canal to the Horſe-guards *.

Great part of theſe ſtreets were remarkably narrow ill-built dirty places before the building of Weſtminſter-bridge; many alterations have however ſince taken place about that ſpot, particularly by laying out a fine open ſtreet from Whitehall to Old Palace-yard, and croſſing it by another from the bridge foot ſtrait to St. James's-park, at that part formerly known by the name of Storey's-gate †.

Weſtminſter-hall.

Between Old and New Palace-yards, is ſituated that fine old hall ſo well known by the name of Weſtminſter-hall; wherein are held the great courts of juſtice, and adjoining to which are the houſes of Lords and Commons. This hall was originally built by William Rufus as an addition to the palace of Weſtminſter; and was uſed during ſeveral reigns for royal entertainments whenever our kings feaſted their nobility and clergy. Of this many inſtances occur in hiſtory, but the moſt uncommon of theſe treats was when Henry III. on New Year's day 1236, gave a public entertainment to 6000 poor men, women, and children, in this hall and the other rooms of the palace. The building growing ruinous it was rebuilt by Richard II. in the year 1397, as it at preſent appears, together with the buildings on the eaſt and weſt ſides; and it was no ſooner finiſhed than it received the appellation of the new palace, to diſtinguiſh it from the old palace, where the houſe of Lords and Commons at preſent aſſemble. It is ſtill uſed for our coronation feaſts, and for the three great courts of juſtice, the Chancery, King's bench, and Common pleas, beſide the court of exchequer which adjoins to it.

The building is of ſtone in the Gothic ſtyle; the front is narrow, with a tower on each ſide the entrance, adorned with abundance of carved work. The hall within is eſteemed the largeſt room in Europe unſupported by pillars; being 270 feet in length, and 74 in breadth: the conſtruction of the roof is greatly admired. The courts of Chancery and the King's-bench are aſcended by a flight of ſteps at the upper end of the hall; as the courts of Common-pleas and Exchequer are on the weſt ſide: and as the law courts and ſeſſions of parliament draw a continual flux of the people to the hall, there are ſeveral pamphlet ſhops kept within on the eaſt ſide.

The antient palace to which the hall appertained not having been uſed as a royal reſidence ſince the 23d of Henry VIII. in 1532, the ſeveral apartments have been converted to other uſes: two of which are for holding the great national aſſemblies of lords and commons in parliament. Other rooms uſed to be occupied by the courts of Star-chamber, Requeſts, Wards, and Liveries, while thoſe courts exiſted; but the courts of Exchequer and of the dutchy of Lancaſter are ſtill held in their reſpective chambers.

Antiently the parliaments uſed to be held in Weſtminſter-hall; but king Richard II. having occaſion to call one in the year 1397, when that building

* Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 276. † *Vid.* p. 337, 370. *ante.*

was in a very ruinous condition, he erected an houſe on purpoſe in the middle of the palace court, at a ſmall diſtance from the gate of the old hall. This was a plain and mean ſtructure, open to the common people, that all might hear what paſſed; while the king's perſon, and thoſe aſſembled there for the ſervice of the nation, were ſecured by a guard of archers maintained at the public expence. Two years after, Weſtminſter-hall being rebuilt and ſufficiently accommodated for the meeting of this great aſſembly, they met there again: but at length a taſte for regularity and magnificence increaſing with our improvements in arts, a noble room was appropriated for the meeting of the national ſenate.

Houſe of Lords.

This room is ſpacious, lofty, and every thing within it is diſpoſed with great regularity. It is hung with a ſet of tapeſtry, preſented to queen Elizabeth by the Dutch ſtates, repreſenting the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, which is ſhewn in various deſigns; as the firſt appearance of the Spaniſh fleet; the ſeveral forms in which it lay at different times on our coaſts, and before the comparatively handful of Engliſh which purſued it; the place and diſpoſition of the fleets when engaged; and, in fine, its departure. Theſe deſigns are certainly well adapted to the place, as they perpetually preſent to view the importance of our navy, on which our principal ſtrength depends.

At the upper end of the room is the throne, upon which the king is ſeated on ſolemn occaſions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the enſigns of majeſty. On the right hand of the throne is a ſeat for the prince of Wales, and on the left, for the next perſon of the royal family. Behind the throne are places for the young peers who have no votes in the houſe. At a ſmall diſtance below, on the king's right hand, are the ſeats of the two archbiſhops, and a little below them the bench of biſhops. On the oppoſite ſide of the houſe, ſit thoſe peers who rank above barons; the preſident of the king's council, with the lord privy ſeal, if they are barons, ſit above all dukes, marquiſes and earls: the marſhal, lord-ſteward, and lord chamberlain, ſit above all others of the ſame degree of nobility with themſelves. Juſt before the throne are the woolpacks acroſs the room, on which are ſeated the dignitaries of the law. The lord high chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal, ſits on that neareſt the throne, with his great ſeal and mace by him; he being by his office ſpeaker of the houſe of lords. On the other two woolpacks which are placed parallel to this, ſit the lord chief juſtice, the maſter of the rolls, and the other judges. Theſe have no votes in the houſe, but attend to be adviſed with in points of law, on all occaſions wherein they come in queſtion. The reaſon why all theſe ſages are placed on woolpacks, may probably be to remind them of the great importance of the woollen manufactory to this nation. The clerk of the crown, who is concerned in all writs of parliament, and the clerk of the parliament, who records every thing done there, ſit on a form behind a table. Without the bar ſits the king's firſt gentleman uſher, called the Black Rod, from a black wand he carries in his hand. Under him is a yeoman uſher, who waits

waits at the inſide of the door, a crier without, and a ſerjeant at mace, who always attends the Lord Chancellor.

When the king is preſent with the crown on his head, the lords ſit uncovered, and the judges ſtand till his majeſty gives them leave to ſit. In the king's abſence the lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the throne, as is done by all who enter the preſence chamber. The judges then may ſit, but may not be covered, till the Lord Chancellor or keeper ſignifies to them, that the lords give them leave to be ſo. The king's council and maſters in chancery alſo ſit; but may on no account be covered.

When the king goes in ſtate to the houſe, either at the opening or breaking up of the ſeſſions, the Park guns are diſcharged; and his majeſty arriving at the houſe of lords, enters a room adjoining to it, called the Prince's Chamber, where he puts on his robes and crown, and from thence is conducted into the houſe by the Lord Chamberlain, where all the lords are dreſſed in their ſcarlet robes: being ſeated on the throne, he ſends for the commons by the gentleman uſher of the Black Rod. On their appearing, his majeſty's ſpeech is read by the Lord Chancellor to this grand united aſſembly; after which his majeſty returns in the ſame manner as he came, in his ſtate coach drawn by eight fine horſes, attended by his guards, and the guns firing. A ſtranger cannot any way form a more juſt notion of the dignity of the Engliſh nation, than by attending this noble and auguſt aſſembly, when the king is preſent, with the crown upon his head, and not only his majeſty, but all the lords are in their robes, and the commons attending without the bar.

This houſe, in conjunction with the king and commons, has the power not only of making and repealing laws, but of conſtituting the ſupreme judicature of the kingdom: the lords here aſſembled take cognizance of treaſons and high crimes committed by their peers, and others; try all who are impeached by the commons; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying the right hand upon their breaſts, and ſaying *guilty*, or *not guilty*, *upon my honour*. They receive appeals from all other courts, and even ſometimes reverſe the decrees of chancery: but the deciſions of this higheſt tribunal are final.

All the lords ſpiritual and temporal have the privilege of appointing proxies to vote in their ſtead, when, from ſickneſs or any other cauſe, they cannot conveniently appear: but ſuch as would make proxies are obliged, at the beginning of every parliament, to enter them in perſon.

The lords give their ſuffrages or votes, beginning at the puiſne, or loweſt baron, and then proceeding in a regular ſeries, every one anſwering apart, *Content*, or *Not content*. If the affirmatives and negatives are equal, it paſſes in the negative, the ſpeaker not being allowed a voice, unleſs he be a peer of the realm.

The Houſe of Commons joins to the ſouth eaſt angle of Weſtminſter-hall. King Stephen firſt founded the chapel here, and dedicated it to St. Stephen the Protomartyr: but Edward III. rebuilding it in the year 1347, in a very magnificent manner, converted it into a collegiate church, the revenues of which at its ſuppreſſion

Houſe of Commons.

ſuppreſſion amounted to 1085l. 10s. 5d. *per annum*. Edward VI. aſſigned it for the reception of the repreſentatives of the commons of England, who have ever ſince continued to meet there except when they were ſummoned by the king's writs to Oxford. It is a ſpacious room wainſcotted up to the ceiling, accommodated with galleries, ſupported by ſlender iron pillars adorned with corinthian capitals and ſconces; from the middle of the ceiling hangs a handſome branch or luſtre. At the upper end, the ſpeaker is placed upon a raiſed ſeat, ornamented behind with corinthian columns, and the king's arms carved and placed on a pediment. Before him is a table, at which the clerk and his aſſiſtant ſit near him on each hand, juſt below the chair; and on each ſide, as well below as in the galleries, the members ſeat themſelves promiſcuouſly. The ſpeaker and clerks always wear gowns in the houſe, as the profeſſors of the law do in term time; but no robes are worn by the members.

This houſe has an equal ſhare with the lords in making laws, and none can be made without the conſent of the commons, who are the guardians of the liberties of the people; and as they are the grand inqueſt of the nation, they have a power to impeach the greateſt lords in the kingdom, both ſpiritual and temporal.

Parliamentary forms.

On the day prefixed by the king in the writ of ſummons, for the meeting of a new parliament, his majeſty goes in perſon to the houſe of lords, where being ſeated with the crown on his head, and cloathed in his royal robes, he ſends for the commons by the gentleman uſher of the Black Rod, who coming to the bar of the houſe, bows, and advancing a few ſteps, repeats this mark of reſpect a ſecond and a third time, ſaying, "Gentlemen of the houſe of commons, "the king commands this honourable houſe to attend him immediately in the "houſe of peers." The commons then immediately attend his majeſty in the houſe of lords, where the Lord Chancellor or keeper commands them in the king's name to chuſe a ſpeaker, upon which they return to their own houſe. One of the members then propoſes a perſon to take the chair, and his motion being ſeconded by ſome other member, if no conteſt happens, they lead the perſon choſen from his ſeat to the bar of the houſe, from whence they conduct him bowing thrice up to the chair. Being placed, he ſtands up, and returns thanks to the houſe for the honour done him, and, with an exceſs of modeſty acknowledging his inability to diſcharge ſo great a truſt, deſires they would make choice of a more able perſon; but this being diſapproved of courſe, he ſubmits to their pleaſure; and after receiving the directions of the houſe, on the uſual requeſts to be made on his appearing before his majeſty, adjourns to the day appointed for that purpoſe.

But before the commons can enter upon any buſineſs, or even the choice of a ſpeaker, all the members enter the court of wards, where they take the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, with thoſe appointed by the act of the 1ſt of William and Mary, in the preſence of an officer appointed by his majeſty, who is uſually the lord ſteward of the houſhold. After they have choſen the ſpeaker, they take the ſame oaths again in the houſe, at the table, and ſubſcribe their

opinions

opinions againſt the doctrines of tranſubſtantiation, the invocation and adoration of ſaints, and the ſacrifice of the maſs: before they can give any vote in the houſe, except for the choice of a ſpeaker, they are obliged alſo to abjure the pretender.

On the day appointed, the uſher of the Black Rod is again ſent for the commons, when he alters his ſtile, and addreſſes himſelf to the ſpeaker. The members, obeying this ſummons, return to the houſe of lords, and preſent their ſpeaker to the king: having obtained his approbation, the ſpeaker deſires, that the commons, during their ſitting, "may have free acceſs to his majeſty, "liberty of ſpeech in their own houſe, and freedom from arreſts." After which the king makes his ſpeech to both houſes, the whole houſe of Commons being ſuppoſed to be at the bar of the houſe of lords.

Any member of parliament is at liberty to move for a bill to be brought into the houſe; which being agreed to, the perſon who made the motion, with ſome of thoſe who ſeconded it, are ordered to prepare, and bring it in. When the bill is ready, ſome of the members, who were ordered to prepare it, deſire leave to bring the bill to the table; and upon the queſtion being agreed to, it has a firſt reading by the clerk at the table; and then the ſpeaker, taking the bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate or abſtract of it: which done, after the debate upon the bill, if any happens, he puts the queſtion, whether it ſhall have a ſecond reading; and ſometimes, upon a motion being made, appoints a day for it.

When the bill has been read a ſecond time, the queſtion is put, whether it ſhall be committed, which is either to a committee of the whole houſe, if the bill be of importance; or to a private committee. Their names being read by the clerk at the table, they are ordered to meet in the ſpeaker's chamber, and report their opinion to the houſe. Accordingly meeting there, they chuſe a chairman, and proceed upon the bill; the chairman reads it paragraph by paragraph, and puts every clauſe to the queſtion, fills up the blanks, and makes amendments according to the opinion of the majority of the committee. When they have gone through the whole bill, the chairman makes his report at the ſide bar of the houſe, reading all the alterations made by the committee. The ſpeaker then puts the queſtion, whether they ſhall be read a ſecond time, and if this be ageed to, he reads them himſelf, and particularly as many of them as the houſe agrees to. After which the queſtion is put, whether the bill ſo amended ſhall be ingroſſed, that is, written fair on parchment, and read the third time ſome other day. It being at length read the third time, the ſpeaker holds the bill in his hand, and puts the queſtion, whether the bill ſhall paſs, and if the major part be for it, the clerk writes on the bill *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, i. e. Be it delivered to the lords.

Petitions are offered like bills at the bar of the houſe, and brought up and delivered at the table, by the member who preſents them.

When a member ſpeaks to a bill, he ſtands up uncovered, and addreſſes himſelf only to the ſpeaker; but if he be anſwered by another, he is not allowed

to reply the ſame day, unleſs perſonally reflected on: for nobody is to ſpeak to a bill above once in a day, unleſs the whole houſe be turned into a committee, and then every member may reply as often as the chairman thinks proper. But if a bill be rejected, it cannot be any more propoſed during the ſame ſeſſions.

Meſſengers from the lords, and all perſons appearing at the bar of the houſe, are introduced by the ſerjeant attending the houſe, with the mace upon his ſhoulder.

While the ſpeaker is in the chair, the mace lies upon the table, except when the members reſolve themſelves into a committee of the whole houſe: the mace being then laid under the table, and the chairman to that committee takes the chair where the clerk of the houſe uſually ſits. Forty members are neceſſary to make a houſe, and eight a committee. But the ſpeaker is not allowed to vote, except the houſe be equally divided: nor is he to perſuade or diſſuade in paſſing a bill; but only to make a ſhort and plain narrative.

The members of the houſe of commons vote by Yeas and Noes; but if it appear doubtful which is the greater number, the houſe divides: if the queſtion relates to any thing already in the houſe, the Noes go out; but if it be to bring any thing in, as a bill, petition, &c. the Ayes go out. Where the houſe divides, the ſpeaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion, who, after they have told thoſe within, place themſelves in the paſſage between the bar and the door, and tell the others who went out; which done, the two tellers who have the majority take the right hand, and placing themſelves within the bar, all four advance bowing three times; and being come up to the table deliver the number: the ſpeaker then declares the majority. In a committee of the whole houſe, they divide by changing ſides, the Ayes taking the right hand the chair, and the Noes the left; and then there are only two tellers.

If when a bill is paſſed in one houſe, and ſent to the other, they demur upon it, a conference is then demanded in the painted chamber, where certain members deputed from each houſe meet, and debate the affair; the lords ſitting covered at a table, and the commons ſtanding without their hats. If they diſagree, the affair is dropped; but if they come to an agreement, it is at length brought, with all the other bills that have paſſed both houſes, to receive the royal aſſent. The king being ſeated in the chair of ſtate, the clerk of the crown reads the title of each bill; and as he reads, the clerk of the parliament, according to the inſtructions he hath received from his majeſty, pronounces the royal aſſent; if it be a public bill by ſaying, *Le Roy le veut*, *i. e.* The king will have it ſo: if a private bill, *Soit fait comme il eſt deſiré*; *i. e.* Be it done as deſired. But if his majeſty does not approve the bill, the anſwer is, *Le Roy s'aviſera*: that is, the king will conſider of it.

Money bills always begin in the houſe of commons; becauſe the greateſt part of the ſupplies are raiſed by the people, and for this reaſon the commons will not allow the lords to alter them; and on the preſenting theſe bills to his majeſty, the anſwer is, *Le Roy remercie ſes loyaux ſujets, accepte leur benevolence, &*

auſſi le

auſſi le veut: that is, the king thanks his loyal ſubjects, accepts of their benevolence, and therefore grants his conſent.

A bill for a general pardon has but one reading in each houſe; becauſe they muſt take it as the king will pleaſe to give it: and when this bill is paſſed, the anſwer is, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce parlement aſſemblez, au nom de tous vos autres ſujets, remercient très humblement vôtre Majeſté, & prient Dieu vous donner en ſanté bonne vie & longue*: that is, the Biſhops, Lords, and Commons in this parliament aſſembled, in the name of all your other ſubjects, moſt humbly thank your majeſty, and beſeech God to grant you a long and healthful life.

The king, without his perſonal preſence, may, by a commiſſion granted to ſome of his nobles, give his royal aſſent to any bill that requires haſte.

When his majeſty prorogues or diſſolves the parliament, he generally comes in perſon, and being ſeated with the crown on his head, ſends the black rod for all the houſe of commons to come to the bar of the houſe of lords; and then the ſpeech being read by the lord chancellor, he, by the king's ſpecial command, pronounces the parliament prorogued or diſſolved *.

The parliament was formerly diſſolved at the death of the king; but to prevent tumults and confuſion, it is now provided, that a parliament ſitting, or in being at the king's demiſe, ſhall continue for ſix months; and if not ſitting ſhall meet expreſſly †.

The next edifice in point of conſideration in this city is the fine abbey church dedicated to St. Peter. The firſt building is ſaid to have been erected by Sebert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, who died in 616 ‡. This church and its monaſtery were repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia, but being deſtroyed by the pagan Danes, they were rebuilt by king Edgar, who endowed them, and in the year 969 granted them many ample privileges. But having again ſuffered by the ravages of the Danes, Edward the Confeſſor pulled down the old church, and erected a moſt magnificent one for that age in its room, in the form of a croſs, which became a pattern for that kind of building. The work being finiſhed in the year 1065, he cauſed it to be conſecrated with the greateſt pomp and ſolemnity, and by ſeveral charters not only confirmed all its ancient rights and privileges, but endowed it with many rich manors, and additional immunities: and the church, by a bull of Pope Nicholas I. was conſtituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. In ſhort, he gave it a charter of ſanctuary, in which he declared that any perſon whatſoever, let his crimes be ever ſo great, who took ſanctuary in that holy place, ſhould be aſſured of life, liberty, and limbs, and that none of his miniſters, nor thoſe of his ſucceſſors, ſhould ſeize any of his goods, lands or poſſeſſions, under pain of everlaſting damnation: and that whoever preſumed to act contrary to this grant ſhould loſe his name, worſhip, dignity, and power, and with the traitor Judas be in the everlaſting fire of hell. From this charter, Weſtminſter Abbey became an aſylum for the moſt abandoned miſcreants, who lived there in open defiance of

Weſtminſter abbey

* London and its Environs, *voc.* Lords, and Commons. † Stat. 7 & 9 W. III. c. 15. 4 Ann. c. 8., 6 Ann. c. 7. § 4. ‡ *Vid.* Book I. p. 12.

the laws. Theſe great privileges drew people thither from all parts, ſo that in a ſhort time there was not ſufficient room in the Abbey church for the accommodation of the numerous inhabitants, without incommoding the monks; he therefore cauſed a church to be erected on the north ſide of the monaſtery, for the uſe of the inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret; as has already been related.

William the Conqueror, to ſhew his regard to the memory of his late friend king Edward, no ſooner arrived in London, than he repaired to this church, and offered a ſumptuous pall, as a covering for his tomb; he alſo gave fifty marks of ſilver, together with a very rich altar cloth, and two caſkets of gold; and the Chriſtmas following was ſolemnly crowned there, his being the firſt coronation performed in that place.

Henry III. in the year 1200 began to erect a new chapel to the Bleſſed Virgin here; but about twenty years after, finding the walls and ſteeple of the old ſtructure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a deſign to enlarge, and rebuild them in a more regular manner; but he did not live to accompliſh this great work, which was not compleated till 1285, about fourteen years after his deceaſe: and this is the date of the building as it now ſtands.

About the year 1502, king Henry VII. began that magnificent ſtructure which is now generally called by his name: for this purpoſe, he pulled down the chapel of Henry III. already mentioned, and an adjoining houſe called the White Roſe Tavern. This chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin, and deſigning it for a burial place for himſelf and his poſterity, he carefully ordered in his will, that none but thoſe of royal blood ſhould be permitted to lie there.

At length, on the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, the Abbey was ſurrendered to Henry VIII. by William Benſon, the abbot, and ſeventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted to 3977l. 6s. 4d. ¾ *per annum*, a ſum at leaſt equal to 20,000l. a year of preſent money. Beſide its furniture, which was of ineſtimable value, it had in different parts of the kingdom, no leſs than 216 manors, 17 hamlets, with 97 towns and villages: and though the Abbey was only the ſecond in rank, yet in all other reſpects it was the chief in the kingdom; and its abbots had a ſeat in the houſe of lords.

The Abbey thus diſſolved, that prince erected it firſt into a college of ſecular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he choſe to confer on the laſt abbot. This eſtabliſhment, however, was of no long duration, for two years after he converted it into a biſhopric, which was diſſolved nine years after by Edward VI. who reſtored the government by a dean, which continued till Mary's acceſſion to the crown. She, in 1557, reſtored it to its ancient conventual ſtate; but queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and in 1560 erected Weſtminſter Abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve ſecular canons or prebendaries. She alſo founded a ſchool for forty ſcholars, denominated the queen's, to be educated in the liberal ſciences preparatory to the univerſity, and to have all the neceſſaries of life, except cloathing, of which they

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.

Ben. Green delin & sculp

The ABBEY CHURCH of St PETER's WESTMINSTER.

they were to have only a gown every year. To this abbey belong choriſters, ſinging-men, an organiſt, twelve alms-men, &c.

The abbey church, which was ſtripped of many of its decorations by Henry VIII. and was much damaged both within and without during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of moſt of the religious houſes in this kingdom; had continued from the death of Henry VII. almoſt to the preſent time, without any other conſiderable repairs, and was gradually falling to ruin, when the parliament interpoſed, and ordered a thorough reparation at the national expence *.

This venerable fabric has been accordingly new coated on the outſide, except that part called Henry the Seventh's chapel, which is indeed a ſeparate building: the weſt end has been adorned with two new ſtately towers, that have been thought equal in point of workmanſhip to any part of the original building. But though ſuch pains have been taken in the coating, to preſerve the ancient Gothic grandeur, that this church in its diſtant proſpect has all the venerable majeſty of its former ſtate, yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned is irretrievably loſt; the buttreſſes, once capped with turrets, are now made in plain pyramidical forms, and topped with free ſtone; and the ſtatues of our ancient kings that formerly ſtood in niches, near the tops of thoſe buttreſſes, are for the moſt part removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry the Seventh's chapel. Four of theſe ſtatues are ſtill ſtanding next the towers on the north ſide, and indeed that is the only ſide where you can take a view of the Abbey, the other ſides being ſo incumbered with buildings, that even its ſituation cannot be diſtinguiſhed.

What next to the new towers principally engages the attention on the outſide is the Gothic portico which leads into the north croſs, which by ſome has been ſtiled *the Beautiful*, or *Solomon's Gate*. This was probably built by Richard II. as his arms carved in ſtone were formerly over the gate. It has been lately beautified, and over it is a new window admirably well executed. But the principal beauties of this pile are to be found within.

The extent of the building is very conſiderable; for it is 360 feet long within the walls, at the nave it is 72 feet broad, and at the croſs 195. The Gothic arches and ſide iſles are ſupported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each compoſed of cluſters of ſlender ones, and covered with ornaments. On entering the weſt door, the whole body of the church opens itſelf at once to view, the pillars dividing the nave from the ſide iſles being ſo formed as not to obſtruct the ſide openings; nor is the ſight terminated to the eaſt but by the fine painted window over Edward the Confeſſor's chapel, which anciently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful ſhrine of that pretended ſaint, muſt have afforded one of the fineſt proſpects that can be imagined.

The pillars are terminated to the eaſt by a ſweep, incloſing the chapel of Edward the Confeſſor, in a kind of ſemicircle: and it is worthy of obſervation,

* Stat. 8 & 9 W. III. c. 14. 9 Ann. c. 22. § 2. 10 Ann. c. 11. § 32. 6 Geo. 2. c. 25. § 20.

that as far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filletted with braſs, but all beyond with ſtone. Anſwering to the middle ranges of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they riſe, ſpring into ſemi arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their oppoſites, which in the roof are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns fifteen feet wide, covering the ſide iſles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows, and by theſe together with the four capital windows, facing the north, eaſt, ſouth and weſt, the whole fabric is admirably enlightened. In the great weſt window is a curious painting of Edward III. to the left of which in a ſmaller window is a painting of one of our kings, ſuppoſed to be Richard II. but the colours being of a water blue the features of the face cannot be diſtinguiſhed. On the other ſide the great window is a lively repreſentation of Edward the Confeſſor in his robes, and under his feet are painted his arms. At the bottom of the walls between the pillars are ſhallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, and over them are their titles, &c. but theſe are almoſt all concealed by the monuments of the dead placed before them, many of which are extremely noble.

After viewing the open part of the church, the next thing to be ſeen is the choir. The grand entrance is by a pair of fine iron gates; and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The ancient ſtalls are covered with Gothic acute arches, ſupported by ſmall iron pillars, and are painted purple; but what is moſt worthy of obſervation is an ancient portrait, near the pulpit, of Richard II. ſitting in a gilt chair, dreſſed in a green veſt flowered with gold, with gold ſhoes powdered with pearls. This piece is ſix feet eleven inches in length, and three feet ſeven inches in breadth; but the lower part is much defaced.

The next thing worthy of obſervation is the fine altar encloſed with a curious baluſtrade, within which is a pavement of moſaic work, laid at the expence of Abbot Ware, in the year 1272, and is ſaid to be one of the moſt beautiful of its kind in the world. The ſtones of which it is compoſed are porphyry, jaſper, lydian and ſerpentine. The altar is a beautiful piece of marble, removed from Whitehall, by queen Anne. On each ſide of the altar are doors, opening into St. Edward's chapel.

Beſide the chapel of Henry VII. which, as a ſeparate building, will therefore be mentioned by itſelf; there are ten chapels round that of St. Edward the Confeſſor, which ſtands as it were in the center, and, as has been ſaid, is incloſed in the body of the church, at the eaſt end of the choir, behind the altar. Theſe, beginning from the north croſs, and paſſing round to the ſouth croſs, are in the following order: St. Andrew's, St. Michael's, St. John the Evangeliſt's, Iſlip's chapel, St. John the Baptiſt's, St. Paul's, Henry the Fifth's, St. Nicholas's, St. Edmund's, and St. Benedict's.

In the chapel of St. Edward, the firſt curioſity that fixes our attention, is the ancient ſhrine erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of Edward king of England, the laſt of the Saxon race: a prince who owed the title of Confeſſor

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and Saint more to the vaſt ſums he beſtowed on the church, and the ſolicitations of the monks, than to his own perſonal merit; circumſtances which will not by inference heighten our veneration for ſaints in general. He was a bad ſon, a bad huſband, and ſo bad a king, that he favoured the Normans in preference to his own people; and thus by his folly prepared the way for the conqueſt. He died in the year 1066, and was canonized by Pope Alexander III. in 1269. This ſhrine, which was once eſteemed the glory of England, is now much defaced and neglected. It was compoſed of ſtones of various colours, beautifully enriched with all the coſt that art could deviſe. No ſooner was it erected, than the wealth of the kingdom flowed to it from all quarters; a lamp was kept continually burning before it; on one ſide ſtood a ſilver image of the bleſſed Virgin, which with two jewels of immenſe value, were preſented by queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry III. on the other ſide ſtood another image of the Virgin Mary, wrought in ivory, preſented by Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury. Here alſo Edward I. offered the Scots regalia and chair, in which the kings of Scotland uſed to be crowned; which are ſtill preſerved and ſhewn to all ſtrangers. About the year 1280, Alphonſo, third ſon to the laſt mentioned king, offered here the golden coronet of Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and other jewels: it is now ſo ſtripped as to afford no ſatisfaction, except to the curious; however ſome of the ſtone-work with which it was adorned is ſtill to be ſeen. This ſtone-work is hollow within, and now encloſes a large cheſt, which Mr. Keep, ſoon after the coronation of James II. found to contain the remains of St. Edward; for it being broken by accident, he diſcovered a number of bones, and turning them up, found a crucifix, richly ornamented and enamelled, with a gold chain of twenty inches long, both which he preſented to the king, who ordered the bones to be re-placed in the old coffin, and encloſed in a new one made very ſtrong, and clamped with iron. On the ſouth ſide of this ſhrine lies Editha, daughter to Goodwyn, earl of Kent, and queen to St. Edward, with whom ſhe lived eighteen years, and though the moſt accompliſhed woman of that age, confeſſed on her death-bed, that he ſuffered her to live and die a virgin.

There are in this chapel ſeveral other tombs of the following royal perſonages:

Queen Maud, ſurnamed the good, daughter of Malcolm Conmair, king of Scotland, and wife of Henry I. of England.

Henry III. the pannels of whoſe tomb are of poliſhed porphyry, with a moſaic work round of gold and ſcarlet.

Edward I. who lies in a rough unpoliſhed coffin of grey marble, compoſed of ſeven ſtones.

Edward III. and his queen Philippa, daughter to William earl of Hainault: though they lie in one grave their tombs are diſtinct. Round her tomb were placed the brazen ſtatues of no leſs than thirty princes and noble perſonages her relations. That of Edward is covered with a Gothic canopy; his effigy lies on a tomb of grey marble, and at his head are placed the ſword and ſhield borne

before

before him in France: this tomb like the former was ſurrounded with ſtatues, particularly thoſe of his children.

Richard II. and his queen; over which is a wooden canopy remarkable for a painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, ſtill viſible.

The chapel of Henry V. is parted from that of Edward the Confeſſor only by an iron ſcreen; on each ſide of which are ſtatues as big as the life. Henry's monument is of black marble, on which lies his effigy without a head; which has, by ſome accident, been broke off and loſt. Over this tomb are ſtill to be ſeen, in a chauntry chapel, the armour and capariſons of that king. Near this tomb lie the remains of Catharine his conſort, in a wooden cheſt.

The remaining chapels ſurrounding the choir, as well as the walls all round the open part of the church, are crouded with monuments of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages in Engliſh hiſtory, ſtateſmen, heroes, and men of learning and genius; many of which are celebrated for the deſigns and ſculpture: but as the limits of this work render it impoſſible to enter into the detail, we ſhall proceed to that moſt ſplendid appendage to the cathedral, the chapel of king Henry VII.

Henry VII's chapel.

This chapel, which was founded by Henry VII. in the year 1502, is ſtiled by Leland the wonder of the world. It is ſituated to the eaſt of the abbey, to which it is ſo neatly joined, that on a ſuperficial view it appears to belong to the ſame building. It is ſupported without by fourteen Gothic buttreſſes, all beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles; and is enlightened by a double range of windows that throw the light into ſuch a happy diſpoſition as at once to pleaſe the eye, and afford a kind of ſolemn gloom. Theſe buttreſſes extend up to the roof, and are made to ſtrengthen it by their being crowned with Gothic arches. In theſe buttreſſes are niches, in which formerly ſtood a number of ſtatues; but theſe, being greatly decayed, have been long taken down.

This chapel is one of the moſt expenſive remains of the ancient Engliſh taſte and magnificence; there is no looking upon it without admiration: yet, perhaps, its beauty conſiſts much more eminently in the workmanſhip than the contrivance. It gives ſome idea of the fine ſtile of Gothic architecture in that age, which ſeems to have been its meridian; but it ſoon fell into a bad taſte in the time of queen Elizabeth, as may be ſeen in the tomb of this queen and her predeceſſor in the ſide iſles of this chapel.

This may be ſufficient for the outſide of this edifice, the entrance to which is from the eaſt end of the abbey, by a flight of ſteps of black marble, under a very noble arch, that leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel: for, like a cathedral, it is divided into a nave and ſide iſles, to which you may enter by a door on each hand. The gates at the entrance of the nave are of braſs frame work curiouſly wrought, and have in every other open pannel a roſe and portcullis alternately.

Being entered, the eye is naturally directed to the lofty ceiling, wrought in the moſt admirable manner with an aſtoniſhing variety of figures, impoſ-

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ſible to be deſcribed. The ſtalls on each ſide are of oak, with Gothic canopies, moſt beautifully carved, as are alſo the ſeats; and the pavement is of black and white marble, laid at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once Prebendary of this abbey. The eaſt view from the entrance preſents you with the braſs chapel and tomb of the founder, which will be hereafter deſcribed; and round it, where the eaſt end forms a ſemicircle, are the chapels of the dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. At that end the ſide iſles open to the nave. It muſt not be omitted, that the walls both of the nave and the ſide iſles are adorned with the moſt curious imagery imaginable, and contain an hundred and twenty ſtatues of patriarchs, ſaints, martyrs, and confeſſors; under which are angels ſupporting imperial crowns, beſide innumerable ſmall ones, all of them eſteemed ſo curious, that the beſt maſters are ſaid to travel from abroad to copy them. The roof of the ſide iſles is flattiſh, and ſupported on arches between the nave and ſide iſles, turning upon twelve ſtately Gothic pillars, curiouſly adorned with figures, fruitage and foliage. The windows, beſide a ſpacious one at the eaſt end, are thirteen on each ſide above, and as many below; and were formerly painted, having in each pane a white roſe, the badge of the houſe of Lancaſter; an H the initial letter of the founder's name, or portculliſes crowned, the badge of the Beauforts family; of which there are ſome ſtill remaining.

This chapel was originally deſigned as a ſepulchre ſolely for the uſe of thoſe of royal blood; and ſo far has the will of the founder been obſerved, that none have been yet interred there, but thoſe of high quality, whoſe deſcent may generally be traced from ſome of our ancient kings.

In the middle of the eaſt end of the nave is ſituated the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. encloſed with a ſcreen of caſt braſs, moſt admirably deſigned and executed; this ſcreen is nineteen feet in length, eleven in breadth, and the ſame in height. It was ornamented with ſtatues, of which thoſe only of St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. George, and St. Edward, are now remaining: and alſo adorned with other devices alluding to the family of king Henry VII; as portculliſes, ſignifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's ſide; roſes twiſted and crowned, in memory of the union of the two houſes of Lancaſter and York, by his marriage; and at each end a crown in a buſh, alluding to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn buſh, near Boſworth field, where the famous battle was fought in which Richard loſt his life. Within the rails are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of ſtate, on a tomb of black marble, the head whereof is ſupported by a red dragon the enſign of Cadwalladar, from whom king Henry VII. was fond of tracing his deſcent, and the foot by an angel. At the head of this tomb lie the remains of Edward VI. grandſon to Henry VII. who died in the ſixteenth year of his age, and the ſeventh of his reign. A fine monument was erected to his memory by queen Mary, his ſiſter and ſucceſſor; it was adorned with curious ſculpture repreſenting the paſſion and reſurrection of our Saviour; with two angels on the top kneeling; and the whole elegantly finiſhed: but it was afterward demoliſhed as a relict of Popiſh ſuperſtition.

On

On one ſide of Henry's tomb is a ſmall chapel, in which is the monument of Lewis Stuart duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife; whoſe ſtatues in caſt braſs are repreſented lying on a marble table under a canopy of braſs curiouſly wrought, and ſupported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence: on the top is a figure of Fame taking her flight, and reſting only on her toe. On the north ſide of Henry's tomb is a monument decorated with ſeveral emblematical figures in braſs gilt; the principal is Neptune in a penſive poſture with his trident reverſed, and Mars, with his head reclined; theſe ſupport the tomb on which lie the effigies of George Villars Duke of Buckingham, who fell a ſacrifice to the national reſentment by the hand of Felton: together with thoſe of his lady. The Latin inſcription, after recounting his noble qualities, and high titles, alludes to the manner of his death.

Of a later date, and ſuperior in deſign and workmanſhip, is a noble monument erected to the memory of John Sheffield duke of Buckingham, where his Grace's ſtatue, in a Roman habit, reclines on an altar of fine marble: his ducheſs is repreſented ſitting at his feet weeping. On each ſide are military trophies; and over all an admirable figure of Time holding ſeveral medallions repreſenting the heads of their Graces children. This monument is very juſtly admired. It has been obſerved, that the duke himſelf appears the principal figure in the group; and though he lies in a recumbent poſture, and his lady is in the moſt beautiful manner placed at his feet, yet her figure is ſo characterized, as to be only a guide to his, and both reflect back a beauty on each other. The inſcription ſets forth the duke of Buckingham's poſts, with his qualifications; and over his ſtatue is a Latin inſcription to the following purpoſe; at which ſome of the rigidly orthodox part of mankind have taken needleſs umbrage.

I lived doubtful, not diſſolute;
I die unreſolved, not unreſigned;
Ignorance and error are incident to human nature:
I truſt in an almighty and all-good God,
Thou king of kings have mercy upon me.

In this iſle is a lofty pyramid ſupported by two griffins of gilt braſs, on a pedeſtal of curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles Montague marquis of Halifax, ſon to George Montague of Horton.

Againſt the eaſt wall at the end of the north iſle is a monument in the form of a beautiful altar, raiſed by king Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother Richard; on which is an inſcription in Latin relating the ſtory of their murder, the finding their bones in the Tower, and their removal to this place.

At the eaſt end of the ſame iſle is a vault in which are depoſited the bodies of king James I. and Anne his queen, daughter to Frederic II. king of Denmark. Over this vault is a ſmall tomb adorned with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary the third daughter of James I. who was born at Greenwich in 1605, and died at two years old. There is alſo another monument on which is the repreſentation of a child in a cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia,

Sophia, the fourth daughter of the ſame king, who was born at Greenwich in 1606, and died three days after. In the ſame iſle is a lofty monument with a fantaſtical canopy over it, erected to the memory of queen Elizabeth by king James I. her ſucceſſor: the inſcription repreſents her character, high deſcent, and the memorable acts of her reign.

In the ſouth iſle is a lofty and pompous tomb, in the ſame incorrect ſtile, erected to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots, the mother of king James I: who, after being beheaded on a ſcaffold erected in the hall of Fotheringhay caſtle, in Northamptonſhire, was pompouſly interred by order of queen Elizabeth, in the cathedral church of Peterborough: but upon the acceſſion of her ſon to the throne of England, he ordered her remains to be removed from thence, and placed near this monument. Near the laſt monument is a tomb encloſed with iron rails, on which lies a lady alſo finely robed, the effigies of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret Queen of Scots by the earl of Angus. Her ſon the lord Darnley, father to king James I. is repreſented foremoſt on the tomb kneeling, with the crown over his head, and there are ſeven others of her children repreſented round the tomb. This great lady, though ſhe herſelf never ſat on the throne, had, according to the Engliſh inſcription, king Edward IV. for her great grandfather; Henry VII. for her grandfather; Henry VIII. for her uncle, Edward VI. for her couſin german; James V. of Scotland for her brother; Henry king of Scotland for her ſon; and James VI. for her grandſon. Having for her great grandmother and grandmother two queens, both named Elizabeth; for her mother, Margaret queen of Scots; for her aunt, Mary the French queen; for her couſins german, Mary and Elizabeth queens of England; and for her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scots. This great lady died March 10, 1577. Here is alſo the monument of Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. by her firſt huſband Henry Tudor.

At the eaſt end of this iſle is the royal vault of king Charles II. king William III. queen Mary his conſort, queen Anne, and prince George. Over theſe royal perſonages are their effigies (except that of prince George) in wainſcot preſſes; they are of wax work reſembling life, and dreſſed in their coronation robes. Another wainſcot preſs is placed at the corner of the great eaſt window, in which is the effigy of the lady Mary Ducheſs of Richmond, daughter to James Duke of Richmond and Lenox, dreſſed in the very robes her grace wore at the coronation of queen Anne.

On leaving this iſle you will be ſhewn in another wainſcot preſs a coarſe image of Monk, duke of Albemarle, who had ſo great a ſhare in the reſtoration of Charles II. and was interred in a vault appropriated to him and his family. This image is dreſſed in Monk's real ſuit of armour; and his ducal cap is made uſe of by the guide who ſhews theſe tombs to petition for the voluntary bounty of the ſpectators *; the three pence demanded of each perſon for the privilege of viewing the ſeveral chapels in the abbey, being claimed, and diſpoſed of, by the reverend dean and chapter.

* London and its Environs, *vol.* Abbey.

Underneath the body of this chapel is the vault prepared in 1737 on the death of queen Caroline, for the reception of the preſent royal family. On deſcending the ſtairs it is found to conſiſt of a double range of arched chambers, three on each ſide, open to the middle walk between them. This middle walk terminates with the principal vault in front, where in a large marble ſarcophagus lie the two coffins of the late king George II. and his queen Caroline: the coffins of Frederic prince of Wales, his princeſs, the duke of Cumberland, the duke of York, and others of the family, lie in the vaults on either ſide.

An ingenious critic on this venerable repoſitory of mortality, has made ſome reflections on it, which the judicious reader will not think impertinently introduced in this place. "It is certain, ſays he, there is not a nobler amuſement, "than a walk in Weſtminſter-abbey, among the tombs of heroes, patriots, "poets, and philoſophers; you are ſurrounded with the ſhades of your great "forefathers; you feel the influence of their venerable ſociety, and grow fond "of fame and virtue in the contemplation: it is the fineſt ſchool of morality, "and the moſt beautiful flatterer of imagination in nature. I appeal to any "man's mind that has any taſte for what is ſublime and noble, for a witneſs to "the pleaſure he experiences on this occaſion; and I dare believe he will acknow-"ledge, that there is no entertainment ſo various, or ſo inſtructive. For my "own part, I have ſpent many an hour of pleaſing melancholy in its venerable "walks; and have been more delighted with the ſolemn converſation of the "dead, than the moſt ſprightly fallies of the living. I have examined the "characters that were inſcribed before me, and diſtinguiſhed every particular "virtue. The monuments of real fame, I have viewed with real reſpect; "but the piles that wanted a character to excuſe them, I conſidered as the mo-"numents of folly. I have wandered with pleaſure into the moſt gloomy "receſſes of this laſt reſort of grandeur, to contemplate human life, and trace "mankind through all the wilderneſs of their frailties and misfortunes, from "their cradles to their grave. I have reflected on the ſhortneſs of our duration "here, and that I was but one of the millions who had been employed in the "ſame manner, in ruminating on the trophies of mortality before me; that I "muſt moulder to duſt in the ſame manner, and quit the ſcene to a new genera-"tion, without leaving the ſhadow of my exiſtence behind me: that this "huge fabric, this ſacred repoſitory of fame and grandeur, would only be the "ſtage for the ſame performances; would receive new acceſſions of noble duſt; "would be adorned with other ſepulchres of coſt and magnificence; would be "crouded with ſucceſſive admirers; and at laſt, by the unavoidable decays of "time, bury the whole collection of antiquities in general obſcurity, and be the "monument of its own ruin *."

Weſtminſter ſchool.

On the ſouth ſide of the abbey in Dean's yard is Weſtminſter ſchool, or Queen's college; founded in the year 1590 by queen Elizabeth, for the claſſical education of 40 boys, who are ſtill called the queen's or king's ſcholars, as the caſe

* Ralph's Critical Review of the Public Buildings of London and Weſtminſter, 2d edit. p. 65, 66.

caſe happens to be. Beſide this eſtabliſhment, a great number of the ſons of the nobility and gentry are educated there, which has rendered it one of the greateſt ſchools in the kingdom: ſo that inſtead of one maſter, and an uſher, as at firſt; there are now an upper and under maſter, and five uſhers. There are ſeveral boarding houſes kept in the neighbourhood for the accommodation of theſe young gentlemen.

Gate-houſe.

Fronting the two towers at the weſt end of the abbey is an old gate, which by its ſituation appears to have been originally a gate belonging to the abbey cloſe; this gate is made uſe of as a priſon for debtors and criminals by the magiſtrates of Weſtminſter.

Tothill fields Bridewell

By Tothill-fields is a houſe of correction for looſe and diſorderly perſons; which, like all other priſons of the like nature, is called a Bridewell, after the London-houſe of correction in the antient palace of that name.

Weſtminſter bridge.

At the north eaſt corner of New Palace-yard ſtands over the Thames to the county of Surrey, that noble bridge ſo well known by the name of Weſtminſter-bridge *. This bridge conſiſts of 13 ſemicircular arches, beſide a very ſmall one at each end: the dimenſions are as under.

	feet.
The whole length of the bridge - - - - - - -	1223
Width of the central arch - - - - - -	76
The reſt decreaſe regularly 4 feet in width on each ſide	
The two ſmall arches at the abutments are about 20 feet wide each.	
Width of the carriage way over - - - - - -	30
Width of the raiſed foot ways on each ſide - - - -	7
Heigth of the baluſtrade within, 6 feet, 9 inches.	

The aſcent of this bridge is very eaſy; and there is a ſemi-octangular receſs over every pier, with benches in them, which have this advantage over thoſe on Black-friars-bridge, that the backs of them being caied round with ſtone, inſtead of having the open baluſtrade carried round them, the paſſenger may ſit to reſt himſelf in them in any weather without injury to his health from the wind at his back. Twelve of them are covered over head with ſemi-domes; viz. the two middle and two extream ones on each ſide. The two laſt, oppoſite to each other at the ends, are incloſed as watch-houſes. Theſe receſſes are ſupported by ſolid buttreſſes riſing from the foundations, which form the angular extremities of the piers below. Over the central arch are pedeſtals in the baluſtrades, intended for groups of ornamental figures, which however were not carried into execution. This bridge was built by Mr. Labelye, a Swiſs architect.

As this bridge was built before that at Blackfriars, and as the foundations of the piers of both were laid in the bed of the river in the ſame manner; ſome account of the contrivance will not be diſagreeable. A ſtrong floor of timber, two feet in thickneſs well cramped together, was formed for each pier; to this were fitted four ſides, higher than high water mark, which being made water

* For the erection of this bridge *vid.* p. 337, 370.

proof, compoſed a caſe called a caiſſoon, and in this the men could work below the level of the water as conveniently as on dry land. This vaſt trough being floated to the ſpot prepared by ſcooping for receiving the pier, and fixed to piles, ſunk to the bottom as the weight of ſtone increaſed; and when the work was raiſed above water, the ſides being taken aſunder, left the pier ſtanding in the river on the wooden frame as a foundation.

Though the greateſt care was taken in laying the foundation deep in the gravel, and uſing every probable method to prevent the ſinking of the piers afterward; yet all this was in ſome degree ineffectual, for one of them ſunk ſo conſiderably when the work was nearly compleated, as to retard the finiſhing it a conſiderable time. This gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to thoſe who had oppoſed the work; but the commiſſioners immediately ordered the arch on the ſide where it had ſunk, to be taken down, and then cauſed the baſe of the pier to be loaded with an incredible weight of iron cannon, till all the ſettlement that could be forced was made. After this the arch was rebuilt, and has ever ſince remained ſecure.

The ſoffit of every arch is turned and built quite through, the ſame as the fronts, with large Portland blocks, over which is built, bounded in by the Portland, another arch of Purbeck ſtone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; ſo calculated and built, that by the help of this ſecondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio: thus each arch can ſtand ſingly, without affecting or being affected, by any of the other arches. Moreover, between every two arches a drain is managed to carry off the water and filth, which in time might penetrate, and accumulate in thoſe places, to the great detriment of the building. Some bridges have been ruined for want of this precaution, which ſhould be obſerved in all conſiderable ſtone or brick bridges; and yet has been generally omitted.

At the ſides of each abutment, there are large flights of ſteps down to the river for the embarking and landing of goods and paſſengers.

St. John the Evangeliſts church.

The pariſh of St. Margaret, being greatly increaſed in the number of houſes and inhabitants, it was judged neceſſary to erect one of the fifty new churches therein, for the better accommodation of the numerous inhabitants; which was no ſooner done, and a diſtrict for a pariſh marked out, than the inhabitants applied to parliament to have it erected into a pariſh, which was done accordingly, and a proviſion made for the rector *. The advowſon is in the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter.

This church was erected in an area on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, Millbank, and was finiſhed in 1728; but the low ſwampy nature of the ſoil it was founded on cauſed it to ſink while it was building, and produced an alteration in the plan. On the north and ſouth ſides are magnificent Doric porticos, ſupported by vaſt ſtone pillars, as is alſo the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful ſtone tower and pinnacle: theſe additions were erected, that

* Stat. 1 Geo. II. c. 15.

that the whole might ſink equally, and owe their magnitude to the ſame cauſe. The parts of this building are held together by vaſt iron bars, which croſs even the iſles. The chief aim of the architect was to give an uncommon, yet elegant outline, and to ſhew the orders in their greateſt dignity and perfection; and indeed the outline is ſo variouſly broken, that there reſults a diverſity of light and ſhadow, which is very uncommon, and very elegant. The principal objections againſt the ſtructure are, that it is ſo much decorated that it appears encumbered with ornament; and that the compaſs being too ſmall for the deſign, it appears too heavy.

On a Sunday morning, during divine ſervice in the year 1742, this church took fire by ſome accident in the veſtry, which conſumed all the wood-work of the building. The church was however again compleated ſoon after, as it now appears.

The bounds of the pariſh are theſe: beginning at the parliament ſtairs in Old Palace yard, they extend along the eaſt ſide of Lindſey-lane or Dirty-lane to College-ſtreet, and thence ſouthward to Stable-yard, including the north ſide of that yard; alſo half of the ſouth ſide of Orchard-ſtreet, thence to the eaſt ſide of New Pye-ſtreet, and the ſouth ſide of Old Pye-ſtreet: thence along the ſouth ſide of Pear-ſtreet, and the ſoutherly ſide of the Artillery ground up the Artillery wall, and the back-ſide of Rocheſter-row in Tothill fields; all thoſe fields, and through the eaſt ſide thereof to the great ſluice; thence to the Horſe-ferry bank, and northward to the Parliament ſtairs: including all the ſtreets, lanes, courts, &c. within this compaſs *. Boundaries.

Theſe ſoutherly extremities, being in general the pooreſt and worſt built parts of Weſtminſter, furniſh nothing worthy particular notice.

CHAP. III.

The ſeveral pariſhes that compoſe the liberties of Weſtminſter.

THE firſt pariſh which demands attention in the liberty of Weſtminſter, for the extent and the important buildings it contains, is that of St. Martin's in the Fields. The church ſtands on the eaſt ſide of St. Martin's-lane near the ſouth end; and that there was a church there in very early times appears from a diſpute in the year 1222, between William abbot of Weſtminſter and Euſtace biſhop of London, concerning the dependence or exemption of St. Martin's in the Fields from the juriſdiction of the latter; which was decided by Stephen archbiſhop of Canterbury in favour of its exemption. It is thought to have been a chapel for the monks of Weſtminſter, when they viſited their convent garden, which then extended to it. However, the endowments of this church fell with the monks who poſſeſſed it, and in Henry the VIIIth's reign a ſmall church was built there. at the king's expence; but this ſtructure being not St. Martin's in the Fields.

* Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 270.

not capacious enough to accommodate the pariſhioners, it was greatly enlarged in 1607. At length after many expenſive repairs, that building was taken down in 1721, and ſoon after the firſt ſtone of the preſent edifice was laid.

St. Martin's in the Fields is an elegant edifice built with ſtone. In the weſt front is an aſcent by a long flight of ſteps to a very noble portico of Corinthian columns, which ſupport a pediment in which are the royal arms in bas relief. The ſame order is continued round in pilaſters, and in the intercolumniations are two ſeries of windows ſurrounded with ruſtic. On each ſide the doors, on the ſides which are near the corners, are lofty Corinthian columns; the roof is concealed by a handſome baluſtrade, and the ſpire is ſtately and elegant. The decorations on the inſide are extremely fine; the roof is richly adorned with fret-work; ſlender Corinthian columns raiſed on high pedeſtals, riſing in the front of the galleries, ſerve to ſupport both them and the roof, which on the ſides reſts upon them in a very ornamental arch work. The eaſt end is richly adorned with fret-work and gilding, and over the altar is a large window finely painted.

Reſpecting this church, which has no more area before it than the width of the lane it ſtands in, it would be a great advantage to lay the front open to the Mews The portico is at once elegant and auguſt, and if the ſteps ariſing from the ſtreet to the front could have been made regular, and on a line from end to end, it would have given it a very conſiderable grace; but as the ſituation of the ground would not allow it, this is to be eſteemed a misfortune rather than a fault. The round columns at each angle of the church are very well contrived, and have a very fine effect in the profile of the building; the eaſt end is remarkably elegant, and very juſtly challenges particular applauſe *.

This church is denominated from its dedication to Martin, an Hungarian ſaint; and the epithet in the Fields, from its ſituation when it was taken into the bills of mortality, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from other churches of the ſame appellation in the city of London. It is now an impropriation in the gift of the king †.

St. James's palace.

At the ſouth weſt end of Pall-mall ſtands the royal palace of St. James, where as has already been mentioned ‡ ſtood an hoſpital of the ſame name. In this edifice our kings have reſided ever ſince Whitehall was conſumed by fire in 1697, and his majeſty uſually remains here during the winter ſeaſon: but though it is pleaſantly ſituated along the north ſide of the Park, and has very convenient, and not inelegant apartments, it is an irregular brick building, without one ſingle beauty on the outſide to recommend it; being at once the contempt of foreign nations, and the diſgrace of our own. It may however be hinted that the oſtentatious palaces of the potentates on the continent form a melancholy contraſt with the miſery of their ſubjects; and if a king of Great Britain reſides with leſs pomp than his arbitrary neighbours, he may derive a noble ſatisfaction from the reflection that his ſubjects in general live more comfortably; and ſtill more if he makes it his ſtudy to promote their welfare. Indeed there is not much

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* Ralph's Critical Review, 2d. edit. p. 22. † Pariſh Clerks Remarks, p. 280. ‡ *Vid.* p. 696, *ante.*

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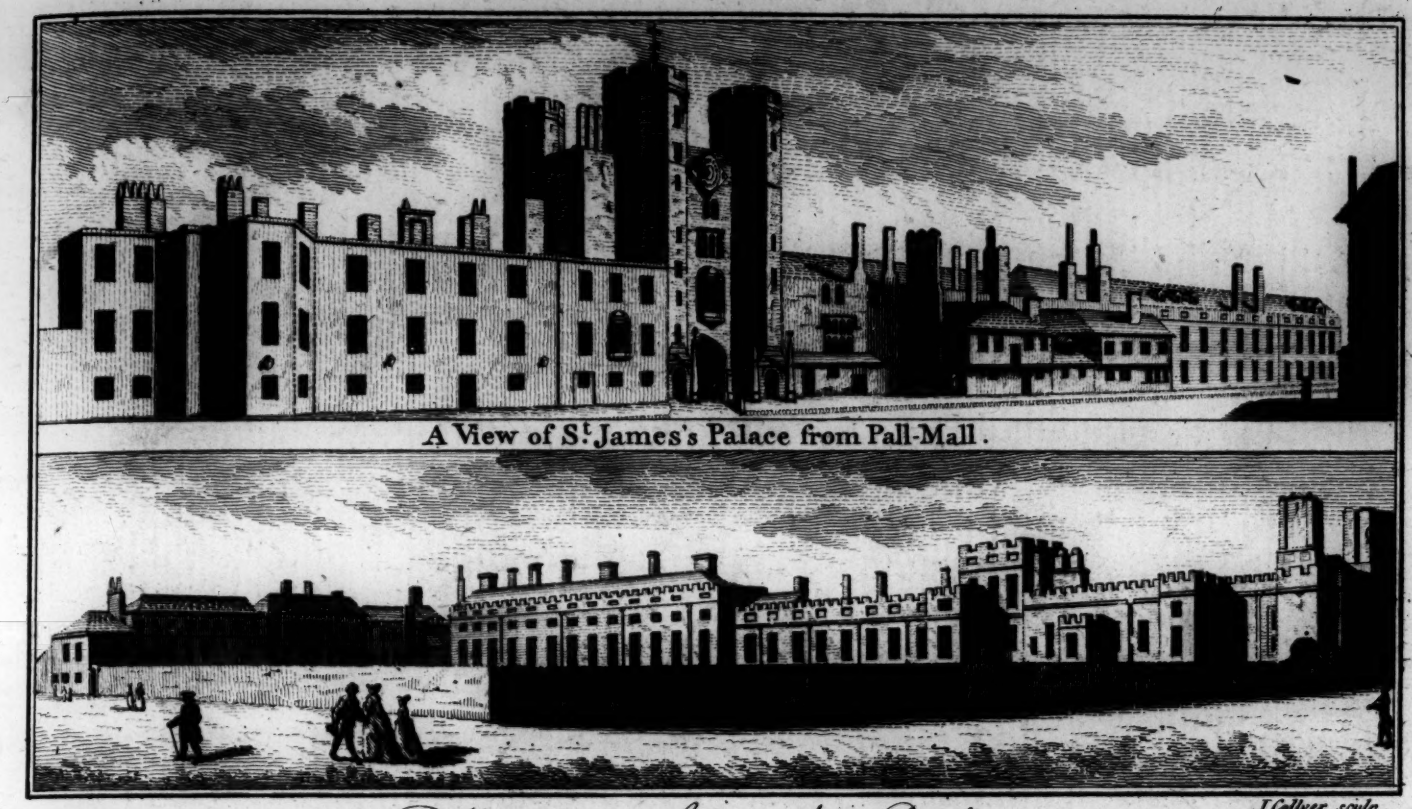
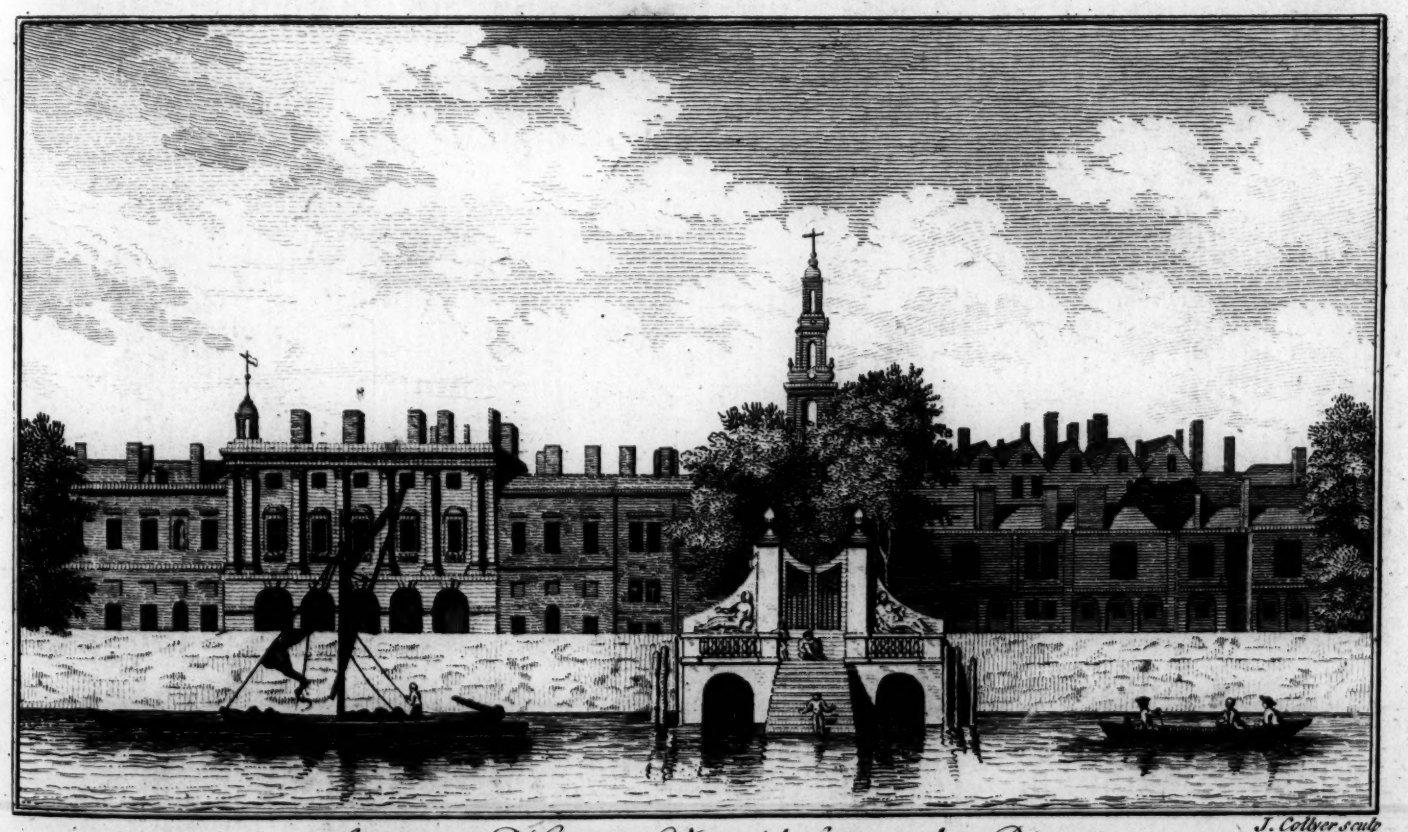


A View of S.t James's Palace from Pall-Mall.

J. Collyer sculp.

The same from the Park.



J. Collyer sculp

Somerset House View'd from the River.

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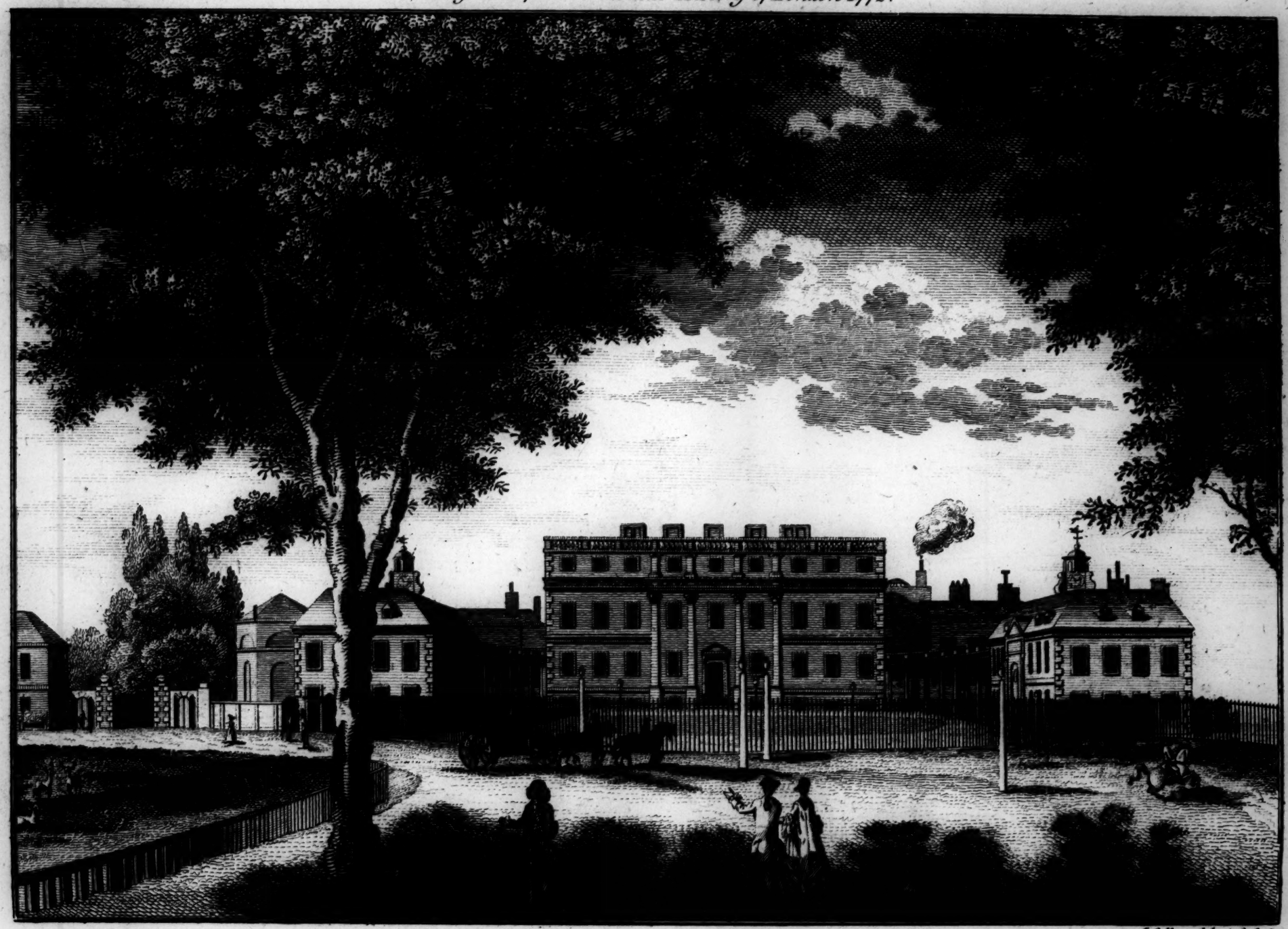

J Colbyer del et sculp.

A Perspective View of the Queen's Palace, formerly Buckingham House in St. James's Park

much to be ſaid in commendation of this palace; in the front next St. James's-ſtreet there appears little more than an old gatehouſe; and on paſſing through the gate we enter a little ſquare court, with a piazza on the weſt ſide of it leading to the grand ſtair caſe; the buildings are low, plain, and mean; and there are two other courts beyond, which have not much of the air of a palace. The windows however look into a pleaſant garden, and command a view of St. James's Park, which ſeem to be the only advantages this edifice can boaſt.

St. James's park.

Behind this palace lies St. James's-park, which, in the time of Henry VIII. was quite a marſh: but that prince, on his building St. James's palace, incloſed it, laid it out in walks, and collecting the waters together, gave to the new incloſed ground and building the name of St. James's. It was afterward much improved by Charles II. who added to it ſeveral fields, planted it with rows of lime trees, laid out the Mall, which is a viſta half a mile in length, at that time formed into a hollow ſmooth walk ſkirted round with a wooden border, and with an iron hoop at the farther end, for the purpoſe of playing a game with a ball, called Mall. He formed the canal, which is an hundred feet broad, and two thouſand eight hundred feet long, with a decoy, and other ponds for water fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking in it, and king William III. in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a paſſage into it out of Spring Garden. It is certain that the park enjoys a fine ſituation, and is laid out with a very agreeable air of negligence. It affords many pleaſant walks, diverſified by new ſcenes, varied by different rural proſpects, and the view of diſtant ſtructures on the weſt ſide.

Queen's palace.

At the weſt end of the park, fronting the end of the Mall, ſtands the fine houſe originally known by the name of Arlington-houſe; but being purchaſed by the duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it in 1703, with brick and ſtone, it was called Buckingham-houſe till the year 1762, when his preſent majeſty bought it; and it has obtained the name of the Queen's palace from the particular pleaſure her majeſty has expreſſed in the retirement of it. In the front it is incloſed with a ſemicircular ſweep of iron rails, which are altered very unhappily from the rails which incloſed it before it became the royal reſidence. Formerly an elegant pair of gates opened in the middle, but now though a foot pavement leads up to where an opening is naturally expected in front, all entrance is forbidden, by the rails being oddly continued acroſs without affording an avenue through! Whoever therefore ſeeks to enter, muſt walk round either to the right or left; and in the corners he may perhaps gain admittance.

This edifice is a mixture of brick and ſtone; a broad flight of ſteps lead up to the door, which is between four tall Corinthian pilaſters, that are fluted and reach to the top of the ſecond ſtory. Within this compaſs are two ſeries of very large and lofty windows, overy which is the entablature; and in the middle was this inſcription in large gold characters; which has lately been taken away.

SIC SITI LÆTANTUR LARES.

The houſhold Gods delight in ſuch a ſituation.

Over

Over this is an attic ſtory with ſquare windows and Tuſcan pilaſters, above which was an Acroteria of figures repreſenting Mercury, Secrecy, Equity, Liberty, &c. but theſe figures were taken away ſoon after the death of the late Duke of Buckingham. On each ſide of the building are bending colonades with columns of the Ionic order, crowned with a baluſtrade and vaſes. Theſe colonades join the offices at the extremity of the wings to the main building, and each of theſe offices is crowned with a turret, ſupporting a dome, from which riſes a weathercock. Behind the houſe is a garden and terrace, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the adjacent country, which gave occaſion to the following inſcription on that ſide of the houſe, RUS IN URBE: intimating that it has the advantage of both town and country; above which were figures repreſenting the four ſeaſons.

Originally this building had an air of elegant uniformity; but though the front view is not yet damaged, ſo many irregular additions have been made on each ſide, as to inſpire the ſpectator with the idea of a country parſonage houſe, to which every incumbent has added ſomething; one a waſh-houſe, another a ſtable, another a henrooſt, &c. till the whole is made a meer jumble of patch-work.

Green park. On the north weſt ſide of the queen's-palace lies the Green-park, which extends between St. James's-park and Hyde-park. The road up it, as a fine walk, is called Conſtitution-hill. This park adds greatly to the pleaſantneſs of both palaces, as well as of the ſurrounding houſes that are ſituated ſo as to overlook it; among which the moſt conſpicuous is that lately built by lord Spencer. Altogether it appears very noble, but conſidering it as a front, we are diſappointed in not ſeeing any entrance, which ſurely ſhould have been made conſpicuous. The irregularity of the other ſide or principal front which is in St. James's place is excuſable, as the adjoining houſes cannot yet be purchaſed; but the flatneſs of it will always make it ſubordinate to the ſide that fronts the park.

Marlborough-houſe. Next to St. James's palace on the north eaſt ſide, behind the houſes in Pall-mall, ſtands Marlborough-houſe; a large brick edifice, ornamented with ſtone. The front is extenſive, and on each ſide, the wings are decorated at the corners with a ſtone ruſtic: formerly the top was finiſhed with a baluſtrade, but lately an attic ſtory has been raiſed over the cornice that crowns the firſt ſtory. On the ſides of the area next the wings a ſmall colonade extends on each ſide, and the ſide oppoſite to the abovementioned area is taken up with the offices. The late ducheſs of Marlborough, when this ſtructure was finiſhed, intended to have opened a way to it from Pallmall, directly in the front, but Sir Robert Walpole having purchaſed the houſe before it, and being upon no good terms with the ducheſs, ſhe was prevented in her deſign. The front toward the park reſembles the other, only inſtead of the two middle windows in the wings, there are niches for ſtatues, and inſtead of the area in front, you deſcend by a flight of ſteps into the garden, along the park wall. The apartments are noble, well diſpoſed, and the furniture is rich. In the veſtibule at the entrance, is painted the

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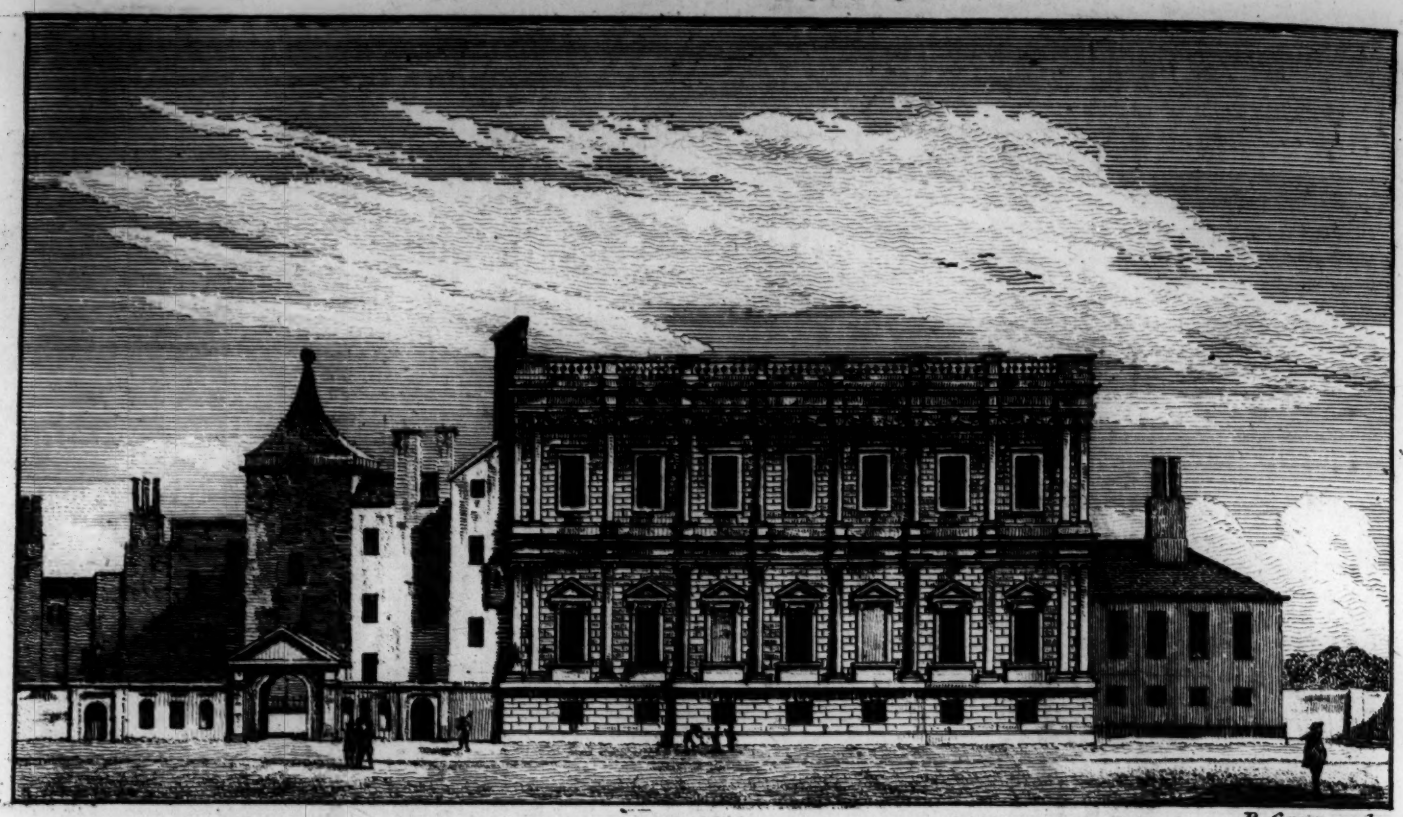

B. Green sculp.

BANQUETTING HOUSE WHITE-HALL.

B. Green delin & sculp.

THE TREASURY in St. JAMES's PARK.

the battle of Hochſtet, in which the moſt remarkable ſcene is the taking Marſhal Tallard, the French general, and ſeveral other French officers of diſtinction priſoners. The figures of the duke of Marlborough, of prince Eugene of Savoy, and General Cadogan, are finely executed.

Cumberland houſe.

To the north eaſt of Marlborough-houſe, in Pallmall, fronting the weſt opening into St. James's ſquare, is the houſe built for the late duke of York; a large regular lofty building ſtanding back from the ſtreet, but with no exterior pretenſions to ornament. It is now the town reſidence of his brother the duke of Cumberland; and is pleaſant becauſe the back front over-looks the park.

Carlton-houſe.

Beyond this houſe, toward the eaſt end of Pallmall on the ſame ſide, is Carlton-houſe, the favourite reſidence of the late princeſs dowager of Wales: little can be ſaid in praiſe of this as a building, it having been enlarged and opened, as opportunities offered for taking in or pulling down the adjoining houſes. There is however a pretty piece of garden ground behind, extending along the wall of St. James's park; over a gate into which is built an agreeable ſummer-houſe.

Treaſury.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of St. James's-park, fronting the parade, ſtands the Treaſury, an elegant ſtone building, though the regularity of the deſign is diſputed by architects. The whole front is ruſtic; it conſiſts of three ſtories, of which the lowermoſt is of the baſement kind, with ſmall windows, though they are contained in large arches: this ſtory has the Tuſcan proportion, and the ſecond the Doric, with arched windows of a good ſize; but what is very ſingular, the upper part of this ſtory is adorned with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric freeze, though this range of ornament is ſupported by neither columns nor pilaſters. Over this ſtory is a range of Ionic columns in the center, ſupporting a pediment. Upon the whole the treaſury muſt be allowed to be a building compoſed of very beautiful parts, but it were to be wiſhed they were fewer and larger, as there is a ſufficient diſtance to view it.

This edifice has on the inſide a court ſurrounded with buildings, and here is not only the treaſury, but the office of trade and plantations.

The treaſury is under the government of five lords commiſſioners, one of whom is called firſt lord of the treaſury, and has a ſalary of 4000l. *per annum*, and the reſt have 1600l. a year each.

Horſe-Guards.

A little to the north of the Treaſury, and oppoſite to the Banqueting-houſe at Whitehall, is the grand entrance into St. James's-park, through the building called the Horſe-guards. This building conſiſts of a center and two wings, and has an air of ſolidity perfectly agreeable to the uſe for which it was conſtructed. It receives its name from the horſe-guards, who, while the king is at St. James's, are here on duty, two at a time being conſtantly mounted and completely armed, under two handſome porches detached from the building toward the ſtreet, and erected to ſhelter them from the weather. This ſtructure is equally calculated for the uſe of the foot as well as the horſe on duty.

In the center of this edifice is an arched paſſage into St. James's-park, and the building over this has a pediment, in which are the king's arms in baſs relief.

But this arch, as it is the paſſage of his majeſty to and from the houſe of Peers, ſhould have been more lofty and noble. At each extreme of this center is a pavilion. The middle face of the cupola preſents a dial; and the aperture in the lower part of this, and on the ſeveral ſtages of the other, are well calculated to break the plainneſs, without weakening the building, either in reality or appearance. The wings are plainer than the center. They each conſiſt of a fore front, projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal ſtory, and a plain one in the ſides. Each has its pediment, with a circular window in the center: and the whole has a proper air of ſtrength and plainneſs. The view given in the annexed plate is the back front in the park; as the ſtreet front on account of the projecting wings, and the porches, would not have appeared to equal advantage.

Admiralty.

On the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, a little to the northward of the Horſe-guards and facing Scotland-yard *, ſtands the Admiralty-office, a ſtrong building of brick and ſtone. This edifice has two deep wings, and is entered by a lofty portico ſupported by four very large ſtone columns of the Ionic order, to which there is an aſcent by a few ſteps. The importance of this building is what recommends it to notice. The portico, which was intended as an ornament, rather diſguſts than pleaſes, by the immoderate height and ſize of the columns. The new wall before the court is built in an elegant ſtile, a piazza of neat columns extends along the front, with a ſtone arched gateway in the center; over the arch runs a baluſtrade between two pedeſtals on which are two ſea horſes cut in ſtone. It is to be lamented that there was not room to place this ornamental frontiſpiece at a due diſtance from the building; but as there was not, the wall ought to have been in a more ſimple ſtile.

The office of high admiral is now put in commiſſion and is held by ſix commiſſioners who reſide in the houſes which compoſe the wings of this building, three in each wing. The ſalary of the firſt lord commiſſioner is 3000l. *per annum*, the others 1000l. *per annum*, each. In this office are tranſacted all maritime affairs belonging to the juriſdiction of the admiralty board; who here regulate the affairs of the navy, nominate admirals, captains, and other officers to ſerve on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, and give orders for the trial of thoſe who have failed in their duty, or been guilty of other offences. expreſſed in the articles of war.

Banqueting houſe Whitehall.

Directly oppoſite the Horſe-guards is the Banqueting-houſe belonging to the old palace of Whitehall; and which was almoſt the only part that eſcaped the fire in 1698 †.

This palace was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who, in the year 1243, bequeathed it to the Black-Friars in Chancery-lane, Holbourn, in whoſe church he was interred. But in 1248, theſe friars having diſpoſed of it to Walter de Grey, archbiſhop of York, he left it to his ſucceſſors, the archbiſhops of that ſee, for their city manſion, and hence it obtained the name of York

* Scotland yard is ſo named from a palace which formerly ſtood there for the accommodation of the kings of Scotland when they came to do homage for Cumberland and other fiefs held by them of the crown of England. † *Vid.* p. 285, *ante*.

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London.

J. Colbyer sc.

A View of the Buildings for the Horſe Guards, *from the Parade in S.t James's Park.*

J. Colbyer sc.

The ADMIRALTY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

York place. However, the royal palace at Weſtminſter ſuffering greatly by fire in the reign of Henry VIII. and that prince having a great inclination for York place, purchaſed it of Cardinal Wolſey, in the year 1530. In the reign of king James I. the Banqueting-houſe belonging to this palace being in a ruinous condition, that monarch formed the deſign of erecting a palace on the ſpot, worthy the reſidence of the kings of England. The celebrated Inigo Jones was employed to draw the plan of a noble edifice; this was done, and the preſent ſtructure erected, as a part of the great intended work, for the reception of ambaſſadors, and other audiences of ſtate. It is a regular and auguſt building of three ſtories. The loweſt has a ruſtic wall, with ſmall ſquare windows, and by its ſtrength happily ſerves as a baſis for the orders. Upon this is raiſed the Ionic, with columns and pilaſters; and between the columns are well proportioned windows, with arched and pointed pediments. Over theſe is placed the proper entablature, on which is raiſed a ſecond ſeries of the Corinthian order, conſiſting of columns and pilaſters like the other; column being placed over column, and pilaſter over pilaſter. From the capitals are carried feſtoons, which meet with maſks and other ornaments in the middle. This ſeries is alſo crowned with its proper entablature, on which is raiſed the baluſtrade with Attic pedeſtals between, which crown the work. Every thing in this building is finely proportioned, and as happily executed. The projection of the columns from the wall has a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the ſame proportion, gives that happy diverſity of light and ſhade ſo eſſential to fine architecture.

To render this edifice as perfect as poſſible, the ceiling of the grand room is richly painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was ambaſſador here in the time of Charles I. The ſubject is the entrance, inauguration, and coronation of king James I. repreſented by Pagan emblems. It is eſteemed one of his moſt capital performances, and may be juſtly eſteemed one of the fineſt ceilings in the world. This apartment is at preſent uſed for a chapel; but the great offices of ſtate are kept in other parts of the building behind, and all public buſineſs is ſtill dated from Whitehall *.

The weſt end of the Strand terminates at Charing-croſs; ſo denominated from the antient village called Charing, in which Edward I. cauſed a magnificent croſs to be erected in commemoration of his queen Eleanor, part of which continued till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. when it was entirely deſtroyed by the populace, as a monument of popiſh ſuperſtition. An equeſtrian ſtatue of king Charles I. was afterward erected on the ſpot where this croſs ſtood, which is ſtill called Charing-croſs. This ſtatue has the advantage of being well placed, at the meeting of three great ſtreets; the pedeſtal is finely elevated, and the horſe full of fire and ſpirit; but the man is not thought to be equally well executed. It is ſaid that Oliver Cromwell after king Charles I. was beheaded, ordered this ſtatue to be taken down and ſold to a founder to melt; but that a royaliſt contrived to get it and conceal it until the Reſtoration, when it was replaced. Charing croſs.

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 75. London and its Environs.

Mews. On the north ſide of Charing-croſs is the King's Meuſe, or more properly Mews, a place of great antiquity, and ſo called from having been uſed for the accommodation of the king's falconers and hawks, ſo early as the year 1377: but the king's ſtables at Lomeſbury, ſince called Bloomſbury, being deſtroyed by fire in the year 1537, king Henry VIII. cauſed the hawks to be removed, and the Mews enlarged and fitted up for the reception of his horſes; and the royal ſtables have been kept there ever ſince.

The building on the north ſide was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by his late majeſty, in the year 1732. There is ſomething in this part of the intended building very noble, particularly the center, which is enriched with columns and a pediment, and the continuity of the architecture preſerved. The ſmaller pediment and ruſtic arch under the cupolas or lanthorns are properly ſubordinate, but ſet ſo cloſe to the baluſtrade that its appearance as a gallery, is thereby deſtroyed. After viewing this edifice, it is impoſſible not to be offended at the wretched buildings that form the other ſides of the ſquare; and which make it look like a common inn-yard. It is indeed much to be wiſhed that they were made to correſpond with the main building, and a ſuitable regular entrance made from Charing-croſs: the royal ſtables would then be an ornament inſtead of a diſgrace to the part of the town where they ſtand.

Leiceſter fields. Northward of the Mews is Leiceſter-fields or ſquare; which derive their name from Leiceſter-houſe, a large old brick building on the north ſide with a court yard before it; once the manſion of the earl of Leiceſter, and afterward inhabited by Frederic prince of Wales. This is a handſome ſquare, the inner part of which is encloſed with iron rails, and adorned with graſs plats and gravel walks. In the center is an equeſtrian ſtatue of his preſent majeſty gilt, which was brought from Cannons the oſtentatious tranſitory ſeat of the duke of Chandos at Edgware.

Hay-market. On the weſt ſide of Leiceſter-fields is a long wide ſtreet extending from the end of Pallmall up to Piccadilly, and known by the name of the Haymarket, as being a market for hay and ſtraw, every Tueſday Thurſday and Saturday. On the weſt ſide of this ſtreet is the Opera-houſe, and on the other ſide a play-houſe, called the Little Theatre; where Mr. Foot has entertained the town with his comic pieces every ſummer for ſeveral years paſt.

North-umber-land houſe. At the ſouth weſt end of the Strand oppoſite St. Martin's-lane, ſtands the noble palace of the duke of Northumberland; which merits particular notice as being almoſt the only houſe remaining in town, where the antient magnificence of the Engliſh nobility is upheld. It was firſt built in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard earl of Northampton, during whoſe life it was called Northampton-houſe; and conſiſted originally of three ſides only. After the death of the above nobleman, it came to the poſſeſſion of his relation the earl of Suffolk, and was then known by the name of Suffolk-houſe; but does not appear to have undergone any alteration in his time. In 1642, Algernon earl of Northumberland *, lord high admiral of England, became proprietor of this houſe by marrying lord Suffolk's daughter, at which time it obtained the

* The town reſidence of this family was formerly in Alderſgate ward.

name it now bears of Northumberland houſe. This earl, to remove his apartments from the ſtreet, compleated the preſent quadrangle by building the fourth ſide parallel to the ſtreet front; in which Inigo Jones appears to have been employed. In 1682, Charles duke of Somerſet married the lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter and heireſs of Jocelyne earl of Northumberland, and thus became poſſeſſed of the houſe; which deſcended to his ſon Algernon, who ſucceeded to the title and eſtate in 1748. This nobleman began to rebuild the ſtreet front, and to alter the apartments, but died before his deſign was accompliſhed: when the houſe deſcended to his ſon in law and daughter, the preſent duke and ducheſs of Northumberland, who compleated the houſe as it now appears.

The front to the ſtreet is magnificent, but in a ſingular ſtile which cannot be characterized either as purely Gothic or Grecian. There is a grand arched gate in the center, the piers of which are continued up to the top of the building with niches on each ſide, from the ground, four niches in height: theſe are decorated with carvings in a ſort of Gothic ſtile, which admit of little being ſaid in their praiſe. They are connected at the top by uniting to form an arch in the center, opening from the top of the houſe to a circular balcony ſtanding on a ſmall bow window over the gate beneath. On a pedeſtal over this arch ſtands a carved lion, the creſt of the duke's arms. The building on each ſide the center is of brick, containing two ſeries of rectangular windows, five on each ſide, over a like ſeries of niches on the ground ſtory; beſide a tower at each extremity with ruſtic ſtone corners, containing one window each in front, correſponding with the building. Theſe towers riſe above the reſt of the front, firſt with an arched window, above that a port hole window, and terminate with a dome crowned with a vane. The center is connected with the turrets over the building, not by a proper baluſtrade, but by a breaſt work of ſolid piers and open lattice work alternately, correſponding with the windows beneath, which have ſtone work under them carved in like manner.

On entering the firſt gate under the front, the four ſides of the inner court are ſeen, new faced with Portland-ſtone, in a more correct ſtile than the outſide above deſcribed: and two new wings above 100 feet in length, now extend from the garden front toward the river. The principal door of the houſe opens to a veſtibule about 82 feet long, and more than 12 feet wide; properly ornamented with columns of the Doric order. Each end of it communicates with a ſtaircaſe, leading to the principal apartments, which face the garden. They conſiſt of ſeveral ſpacious rooms, fitted up in the moſt elegant manner. The ceilings are embelliſhed with copies of antique paintings, or fine ornaments of ſtucco, richly gilt. The chimney pieces conſiſt of ſtatuary and other curious marble, carved and finiſhed in the moſt correct taſte. The rooms are hung either with tapeſtry or damaſks, and are furniſhed with large glaſſes, chairs, ſettees, marble tables, &c. with frames of exquiſite workmanſhip, richly gilt. They alſo contain a very large and valuable collection of pictures by the greateſt maſters, of which our limits will not allow the detail: but among them are the works of Raphael, Titian, Lucca Jordano, Paul Veroneſe, Dominicho Fatti, Salvator Roſa,

Roſa, Tempeſta, Albert Durer, Old Frank, Rubens, Vandyke, Snyders, Dobſon, &c. not to mention more modern maſters. The Cornaro family painted by Titian will always claim the higheſt attention: this picture which was loſt by the family, and made its way to England in an unaccountable manner, was ſold to Algernon earl of Northumberland in the reign of Charles I. by Vandyke for 1000 guineas: an Ixion by Lancetti, a very uncommon maſter, is in the moſt ſublime ſtile of painting: a Bacchus, and an Ariadne, in two ſmall tablets by Huſſey, are of firſt rate merit. In ſome of the rooms are large cheſts, embelliſhed with old genuine japan; which being great rarities are almoſt invaluable.

The left wing contains a ſtate gallery or ball-room, elegant in every reſpect, whether we conſider the dimenſions, the taſte, and maſterly manner in which it is finiſhed, or the magnificence of the furniture. It is 106 feet long, the breadth being a fourth part of the length, and the height equal to the diagonal of the ſquare of the breadth. The ceiling is coved and ornamented with figures and feſtoons richly gilt. The flat part is divided into five compartments, ornamented with heathen deities. The entablature is Corinthian, and the light is admitted through nine windows in the ſide next the garden; above which is another row of windows, not viſible in the room, but ſo artfully placed as to throw a proper quantity of light over the cornice: ſo that the higheſt parts of the room are as much enlightened as the loweſt. In the ſpaces between the windows there are tables of antique marble, and ſtools covered with crimſon damaſk, alternately. The piers are ornamented with large ſquare and oval glaſſes; the frames of which form a beautiful variety of foliage to adorn the higher parts quite up to the entablature. The oppoſite ſide is divided into three large ſpaces by two chimney pieces made of ſtatuary marble, with cornices ſupported by figures of Phrygian captives, copied from thoſe in the capitol of Rome. The finiſhing above the chimney pieces conſiſts of termini, ſphinxes, feſtoons, &c. and within the ſpaces formed by thoſe ornaments are placed whole length portraits of the duke and ducheſs, when earl and counteſs of Northumberland, in their robes, by Hudſon. This gallery is lighted up for the reception of company, by means of four glaſs luſtres, conſiſting in all of as many branches as will receive 100 large wax candles; and ſuſpended from the ceiling by long chains, magnificently gilt.

There are in all above 140 rooms in this palace: the apartments of the duke and ducheſs are very commodious and elegantly furniſhed: her grace's cloſet is a repoſitory of curioſities, that will afford a moſt pleaſing entertainment to a connoiſſeur. The two libraries conſiſt of a great variety of well choſen books on the moſt uſeful and curious ſubjects.

The garden between the houſe and the Thames forms a pleaſing piece of ſcenery before the principal apartments; for it conſiſts of a fine lawn ſurrounded with a neat gravel walk, and bounded next the walls by a border of curious flowers, ſhrubs, and evergreens. Could it have been extended quite to the banks of the river, the enlargement would be an advantage both to the owner and to the public in general.

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London 1772.

J.s. Taylor sculp.

The New Buildings called the **ADELPHI,** *viewed from the River.*

Eaſtward from Northumberland houſe is Hungerford market, ſituated between the Strand and the Thames. In this place was anciently a large houſe, with a garden, the ſeat of Sir Edward Hungerford, which he converted into buildings. There is here a good market houſe, and over it a French church: but the market houſe turns to little account, notwithſtanding its convenient ſituation for gardeners and others to bring their commodities to it by water. Hungerford market.

Adjoining to Hungerford market are ſeveral ſtreets which go under the name of York buildings, which they retain from the archbiſhop of York's houſe which antiently ſtood there. This houſe coming to George duke of Buckingham, he diſpoſed of it to builders, who converted it into handſome ſtreets and alleys, in which his name and title are ſtill preſerved: they being called George ſtreet, Villars ſtreet, Duke ſtreet, Of alley, and Buckingham ſtreet. A handſome terrace walk planted with trees extend along theſe ſtreets on the bank of the river; in the center of which is a handſome ſtone gate to the ſtairs, of the Tuſcan order with ruſtic work, the deſign of the celebrated Inigo Jones. At the eaſt corner is a high wooden tower for the purpoſes of the York-buildings water company. York Buildings.

To the eaſt of York-buildings was antiently the houſe of the biſhop of Durham, afterward converted into buildings and wharfs, and called by the name of Durham-yard. Before this houſe, in the Strand, king James I. erected a magnificent ſtone building for an Exchange, and called it Britain's burſe, which name it afterward loſt for that of the New Exchange. This building in the year 1737 was taken down and a handſome line of houſes were erected in the place. Durham-yard behind theſe houſes falling into ruins, three ſpirited builders and brothers of the name of Adam agreed with the duke of St. Alban's, proprietor of the ground, and as the ſituation was advantageous, have converted it into one of the moſt elegant pile of buildings to be found in all the town *. As Durham-yard went down with a ſteep deſcent to the river, theſe gentlemen have, by raiſing their buildings upon ſtrong lofty arches, built a ſtreet at the eaſt end down to the river upon a level with the Strand. Along the river weſtward runs a broad terrace ſecured with elegant iron rails, on which a noble row of houſes front the Thames: the center houſe is now inhabited by David Garrick Eſq. Another ſtreet extends between the river and the Strand, parallel to the terrace, which leads into York-buildings; and in this ſtreet is an elegant edifice for the uſe of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce †. From the weſtern extremity of this croſs ſtreet, another leads to the other end of the terrace. The end and central houſes are ornamented with pilaſters and cornices of artificial ſtone; a valuable improvement, as it is found by experience that baked earthen compoſitions reſiſt the injuries of the weather much longer than natural ſtone. Adelphi buildings.

There was too much room in the vaults under theſe houſes, though they are allowed two ſtories under ground; to remain uſeleſs on the banks of the river in ſo populous a town. Theſe vaults are converted into ranges of warehouſes, ſtables, and coach

* Vid. Book I. p. 489. † Vid. p. 516.

coach houſes; with proper ſubterraneal communications reſerved between, enlightened by wells in the back yards between the houſes above. From the old entrance to Durham-yard is a wide archway for carriages under the houſes down to theſe warehouſes, and to a ſpacious wharf below the terrace; which the annexed copper plate exhibits with great exactneſs. Another entrance opens to the ſtreet on the ſide next York-buildings. The ſummits of the arches fronting the river are appropriated to the purpoſes of compting houſes for the warehouſes below; or of kitchens to the oppoſite houſes above. From this terrace is a fine view of the river between the bridges at Weſtminſter and Blackfriars: than which there could not be finer boundaries of ſo agreeable a proſpect. In ſhort it is impoſſible to view this grand improvement without admiring the ſpirit that could undertake the execution of ſuch a ſcheme.

In juſtice however to Mr. Lacy, joint patentee with Mr. Garrick in Drury-lane theatre, it muſt be obſerved, that ſome years ſince, that gentleman formed an idea of improving the north bank of the river regularly from Blackfriars-bridge to Weſtminſter bridge, upon a plan ſimilar to that now carried into execution at Durham-yard: of which ſcheme a large copper plate was engraved at the time for private diſtribution.

St. Anne's Soho. In proportion as the buildings increaſed between London and Weſtminſter, the pariſh of St. Martin's in the fields became too large for the inhabitants to be accommodated in one place of worſhip; by an application to parliament therefore *, a church dedicated to St. Anne was in 1686 erected in a ſpot of ground then called Kemp's-field, but which is now ſituated on the weſt ſide of Dean-ſtreet Soho: the pariſh was ſeparated from St. Martin's in 1687.

The walls of this church are of brick with ruſtic quoins. The tower which is ſquare, is ſtrengthened with a kind of buttreſſes, and at the ſpringing of the dome, which ſupports the lanthorn, there are urns on the corners with flames. The lanthorn, which is formed of arches, is ſurrounded with a baluſtrade at the bottom, and over it is a turret crowned with a globe and vane. The rectory is in the gift of the biſhop of London.

Soho ſquare. The moſt remarkable place in this pariſh is Soho-ſquare, or King's-ſquare, an area of conſiderable extent, ſurrounded with iron rails and including a garden in which is a ſtatue of king Charles II. ſtanding upon a pedeſtal placed in the midſt of a ſmall baſon. At his majeſty's feet lie the repreſentations of the four principal rivers, the Thames, Trent, Humber, and Severn, pouring out their waters. The buildings round this ſquare have neither much regularity nor taſte; the moſt noted is Carliſle houſe, where the nobility of this kingdom long protected Mrs. Cornelys in entertaining their maſquerade and gaming aſſemblies, in violation of the laws, and to the deſtruction of all ſober principles.

Newport market. At the northweſt angle of Newport-ſtreet was formerly a town houſe of the family of Newport, which is now converted into a ſmall market that ſtill retains the name.

As

* Stat. 1 Jac. II. c. 20.

As our nobility and gentry continued to remove to the weſtern parts of the town, the out parts of the pariſh of St. Martin were found to extend too wide to lie conveniently for the pariſh church. Henry earl of St. Alban's therefore with other perſons of diſtinction, in the reign of Charles II. erected St. James's church, on the ſouth ſide of Piccadilly, as a chapel of eaſe, at the expence of about 7,000l. It was conſecrated in 1684 and dedicated to St. James in compliment to the duke of York; and when that prince aſcended the throne, the diſtrict for which it was built was by act of parliament ſeparated from St. Martin's, and made a diſtinct pariſh *. St. James's church.

The walls are brick, ſupported by ruſtic quoins of ſtone; and the windows, which are large, are alſo caſed with ſtone. The tower at the eaſt end riſes regularly from the ground to a conſiderable height, and is finiſhed with a neat ſpire. The rectory is in the preſentation of the biſhop of London.

In this pariſh, between Pallmall and Jermyn-ſtreet, is St. James's-ſquare, perhaps the moſt pleaſing ſquare in all London. The middle is encompaſſed with iron rails which form an octagon, and in the center is a fine circular baſon of water. This is in true taſte, for while the buildings form a ſquare, the incloſed area ſhould be circular; by which the paſſage round is rendered ſpacious, inſtead of being confined to four narrow ſtreets. The contraſt of figure gives beauty to the whole. On the north ſide of the ſquare is St. James's church, in a very fine ſituation with reſpect to the proſpect. An ingenious author obſerves, that though this ſquare appears extremely grand, yet this grandeur does not ariſe from the magnificence of the houſes; but from their regularity, the neatneſs of the pavement, and the beauty of the baſon in the middle: and that if the houſes were built more in taſte, and the four ſides exactly correſpondent to each other, the effect would be much more ſurpriſing, and the pleaſure ariſing from it more juſt †. It is certain that to render a ſquare compleat, a relative correſpondence ought to be obſerved in all the buildings that ſurround it: but though there are many fine houſes in St. James's-ſquare, they are ſo individually. The largeſt houſe here is Norfolk houſe, at the ſouth eaſt corner; a building which gives great offence to a late critic; who obſerves that in ſuch manſions we expect ſomething beyond roomineſs and convenience, the meer requiſites of a packer or a ſugar baker. "Would any foreigner beholding an inſipid length of wall "broken into regular rows of windows, ever figure from thence the reſidence "of the firſt duke of England ‡?" St. James's-ſquare.

On the eaſt ſide of Warwick-ſtreet lies Golden-ſquare, a very neat but ſmall ſquare, containing about two acres. A large ſpace on the inſide, adorned with graſs plats and gravel walks, was till lately ſurrounded with wooden pales; but theſe have been removed for handſome iron rails. Golden-ſquare.

This pariſh abounds with many elegant manſions, the town houſes of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune, too numerous to particularize: but the moſt celebrated, and moſt in the ſtile of a palace, is Burlington-houſe, the reſidence of the Burlington houſe.

* Stat. 1 Jac. II. c. 22; ſee alſo 20 Geo. II. c. 29. † Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings, 2d edit. p. 23. ‡ Critical Obſervations on the Buildings and Improvements of London, 4to. p. 28.

earls of that title, on the north ſide of Piccadilly. But this houſe has the misfortune to be totally hid by a high gloomy brick wall that would miſlead a ſtranger into an opinion that there was a convent or a gaol within. This dead wall, as ill ſuited to the reſidence of an Engliſh nobleman, as to the ſafety of the paſſenger in dark winter nights, is about 220 feet in length; and in it are three coach gates. The front of the houſe is of ſtone, and is remarkable for the beauty of the deſign and workmanſhip. It has two wings, joined by a circular colonade of the Doric order. The front was built by the late earl of Burlington. The apartments are in a fine taſte, and the ſtair caſe painted with great ſpirit, by Sab. Ricci. Behind the houſe is a ſpacious garden.

St. James's and Carnaby markets.

There are two markets for the ſale of proviſions in this pariſh; the one between the Hay-market and St. James's ſquare, called St. James's market: the other to the north of Golden-ſquare, on the eaſt ſide of Carnaby-ſtreet, called Carnaby, or Marlborough market. This latter market ſtands on part of a piece of ground formerly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Peſt-field, where was a lazaretto conſiſting of 36 ſmall houſes for the reception of perſons ſeized with the plague in 1665; and near it, at the lower end of Marſhall-ſtreet, was a common cemetery where ſome thouſands of bodies were buried in that calamitous year.

St. George's Hanover ſquare.

Another pariſh diſmembered from the extenſive pariſh of St. Martin's, is that of St. George Hanover ſquare: for the commiſſioners for building 50 new churches, perceiving the need of one in that quarter of the town, erected an elegant church on the eaſt ſide of George-ſtreet which opens into Hanover-ſquare on the ſouth ſide, which was finiſhed in 1724, and dedicated to St. George the martyr. The ground on which it was erected was given by lieutenant general William Stuart.

This church, conſidering the great extent of the pariſh, is too ſmall. It has a plain body with an elegant portico: the columns, which are Corinthian, are of a large diameter, and the pediment has its acroteria, but without farther ornament. It has a tower, which, above the clock, is elegantly adorned at the corners with coupled Corinthian columns that are very lofty. Theſe are crowned with their entablature, which at each corner ſupports two vaſes, and over theſe the tower ſtill riſes till it is terminated by a dome crowned with a turret which ſupports a ball, over which riſes the weather-cock. This church is a rectory; the gift of which is in the biſhop of London.

This pariſh includes great part of the moſt airy elegant parts of the north weſt end of the town; and ſeveral noble ſquares, as follow.

Hanover ſquare.

Hanover-ſquare, from which the pariſh is denominated, lies between George-ſtreet and Oxford-road; and was ſo called in compliment to the preſent royal family. The area of this ſquare contains about two acres of ground, and was till lately railed round from carriages, but left open for croſs paths to foot paſſengers: this however has been remarked as an ill judged plan *, as the area was thus rendered a dirty place of reſort for the idle and vulgar. It is now juſt incloſed with neat iron rails, ſo that this evil is remedied. The houſes round, which are

* Critical Obſervations on the Buildings, &c. of London, 4to. p. 12.

are inhabited by perſons of diſtinction, have an elegant appearance. An author often conſulted in this work, obſerves, that "the upper end of Great George-"ſtreet toward Hanover-ſquare is laid out ſo conſiderably wider than at the "other end, that it quite reverſes the perſpective, and ſhews the end of the "viſta broader than the beginning; which was calculated to give a noble view "of this ſquare from its entrance, and a better proſpect down the ſtreet from "the other ſide, and both ways the effects anſwer the intention.—The view "down George-ſtreet, from the upper ſide of the ſquare, is one of the moſt "entertaining in this whole city: the ſides of the ſquare, the area in the "middle, the breaks of building that form the entrance of the viſta, the "viſta itſelf, but above all, the beautiful projection of the portico of St. "George's church, are all circumſtances that unite in beauty, and make the "ſcene perfect *."

South-weſt from Hanover-ſquare, behind Devonſhire-houſe and gardens in Piccadilly, is Berkeley-ſquare, which contains about three acres of ground, laid out in the form of a long parallelogram. In the center is an equeſtrian ſtatue of his preſent majeſty, erected there by the princeſs Amelia. This ſtatue has a heavy look with it, owing to the ſtile it is dreſſed in; and this is armour, with ſomething faſtened over the ſhoulders, by a knot at the breaſt; from under which two naked arms appear: and however it may be dignified by the name of a mantle, it is as clumſy as a piece of rug tied over the ſhoulders of a gypſy woman with a child in it behind. If there is no danger of the ſtatue catching cold, it would be a kindneſs to take away this ill judged piece of drapery, which only obſcures the proportions of the figure it covers. The ſquare is well built on the eaſt, and weſt ſides; the ſouth ſide was till lately a piece of waſte ground, until the earl of Bute built a noble houſe at the ſouth weſt corner, fronting the eaſt, which was afterward ſold to the earl of Shelburne; and this ground now forms a fine area before it at the bottom of the ſquare. Berkeley ſquare.

Weſtward from the above two ſquares lies Groſvenor-ſquare, a little to the eaſt from Hyde-park-wall. The area of this ſquare contains about five acres, and in the middle is a large garden ſurrounded with paliſado pales placed upon a circular dwarf wall. This garden is laid out into walks, and adorned with an equeſtrian ſtatue of king George I. gilt, which ſtands upon a pedeſtal in the center. The buildings that ſurround this ſquare are magnificent, but no regard has been had to uniformity; ſome being of ſtone, others of brick; ſome ornamented, and ſome plain. Three houſes on the north ſide have indeed been conſtructed to repreſent one grand manſion; but beſide the abſurdity of three inhabitants collecting their powers to exhibit a ſhew of magnificence that no one of them can lay claim to, this triple alliance not being in the center of that ſide, throws an air of burleſque on their joint attempts. Groſvenor ſquare.

On the north ſide of Oxford road, and directly oppoſite to Hanover-ſquare, is Cavendiſh-ſquare; an area of between two and three acres encompaſſed with handſome buildings: the lord Harcourt has a fine houſe on the eaſt ſide; on the Cavendiſh ſquare.

* Ralph's Critical Review, &c. 2d. edit. p. 74.

weſt is a noble edifice belonging to Mr. Lane, formerly the Lord Bingley's; and in the center of the north ſide is a ſpace left for the houſe intended to have been erected by the late Duke of Chandos, the wings only being built; however, there is a handſome wall and gates before this ſpace, which ſerve to preſerve the uniformity of the ſquare. In the center of this ſquare was lately erected an equeſtrian gilt ſtatue of the late duke of Cumberland; a grateful monument placed there, as the inſcription on the pedeſtal informs us, by lieutenant general William Strode. A late anonymous writer has affected to make himſelf very merry with this ſtatue, becauſe the figure is dreſſed in the Britiſh regimental uniform *. But cavilling apart, there is ſtrict propriety in exhibiting a hero in the dreſs of his age, country, and profeſſion: any other is a maſquerade habit. For however cuſtom may have ſanctified the foreing a Roman dreſs on the ſtatues of thoſe who never wore it: there is as little reaſon for dreſſing our duke of Cumberland like Julius Cæſar or Pompeius Magnus, as for habiting him like Heider Ali, or Attakullakulla. The ſquare is now laying out in an elegant manner round this ſtatue, with a fine circular fence of iron-rails. Adjoining to this ſquare on the north-eaſt, a grand houſe has been juſt erected by Lord Foley.

Queen Anne ſquare, and Portman ſquare.

Northward of Cavendiſh-ſquare toward Marybone, a new ſquare is now compleating, called Queen-Anne ſquare; as is another on the weſt near Tyburn turnpike, called Portman ſquare.

Middleſex hoſpital.

On the north ſide of Oxford road ſtands the Middleſex hoſpital, for the reception of ſick and lame perſons, and pregnant married women; inſtituted in the year 1745. The charitable purpoſes of this hoſpital were firſt carried on in two private houſes in Windmill ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road; but the benevolence of the contributors enabled them in 1755 to erect the preſent building, which then ſtood in the open fields, though now connected to the town by new ſtreets. It is a neat, plain, and not inelegant brick building: it has the decent appearance and all the accommodations to be wiſhed for in a houſe devoted to charity, without that oſtentatious magnificence which is unneceſſary in ſuch a fabric, and which ſwallows up too much of that money which is better employed in extending the purpoſes of the inſtitution.

Pantheon.

On the ſouth ſide of Oxford-road, nearly oppoſite to the market, there has lately been conſtructed a ſuperb building, of which the principal part is a grand rotunda, crowned with a fine dome. This edifice is dignified with the name of the Pantheon. The temple of that name at Rome was dedicated to all the heathen deities, who had but very indifferent characters according to their own poets: this Pantheon is dedicated to the nocturnal revels of the Britiſh nobility; and may poſſibly furniſh characters for modern poets to celebrate.

St. George's hoſpital, Hyde-Park-corner.

There is another hoſpital in this pariſh, though it ſtands at a great diſtance from the former, and this is St. George's hoſpital, Hyde-park corner. This hoſpital was opened for the admiſſion of patients, on the firſt day of January 1734, and has ever ſince been ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and donations; and ſo well attended and managed, that now it is one of the moſt flouriſhing hoſpitals

* Critical Obſervations on the Buildings, &c. of London, 4to. p. 18.

tals in the kingdom. It enjoys a fine ſituation, has all the benefit of a clear and pure air, with the advantage of being a very neat though not an expenſive building. It has two ſmall wings, and a large front, with only one door, which is in the middle, and to which there is an aſcent by a few ſteps. On the top of this part of the building is a pediment raiſed above the reſt of the edifice, and under this ornament is a ſtone with an inſcription, expreſſing the noble uſe to which the ſtructure is applied.

On the north ſide of Oxford-road, which, for its length, width, and ſtrait direction, is now one of the fineſt ſtreets in the metropolis, is Oxford market; which with the ſtreet derive their name from being on the eſtate of the late earl of Oxford. Oxford market.

The remaining pariſhes of the liberty lie eaſtward from thoſe already mentioned; and the next in order of place is that of St. Paul's Convent-garden, or as it is corruptly called Covent-garden, or Common-garden. The ground on which the greateſt part of this pariſh ſtands was antiently a large garden belonging to the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter; which garden after the diſſolution of religious houſes was beſtowed by king Edward VI. upon Edward duke of Somerſet. But upon his attainder, Edward, on the 6th of May, Anno 1552, granted it together with a field contiguous on the north, denominated the Seven Acres, but from its length, vulgarly the Long Acre, which name is ſtill preſerved in the ſtreet ſince built upon it, to John earl of Bedford. This earl erected a houſe for his town reſidence on the north ſide of the Strand, at the bottom of what is now Southampton-ſtreet: this, which was a mean wooden building, incloſed by a brick wall, remained till the year 1704; and had a garden, whoſe northern boundary was the ſouth ſide of the preſent market. The eſtate being greatly improved, Francis earl of Bedford, in 1640, employed Inigo Jones to build a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Saint Martin's, for the conveniency of his tenants; which chapel is the preſent pariſh church *. St. Paul's Convent-garden. Long Acre.

In 1645 the precinct of Convent-garden was ſeparated from St. Martin's, and conſtituted an independent pariſh, which was confirmed after the reſtoration in 1660 †, by the appellation of St. Paul's Convent-garden; when the patronage was veſted in the earl of Bedford. This church never fails to attract the curious eyes of judges in architecture; ſome praiſing it as one of the moſt perfect pieces of architecture, in ſimplicity and grandeur ‡; while others degrade it to a meer barn §. The front is a plain but noble portico of the Tuſcan order; the columns are maſſy, and are four in number, the two extream ones ſquare, the inner round: and the intercolumniations being large, no criticiſms can deſtroy the noble air of ſimplicity produced by the proportions. Theſe columns ſupport a large plain pediment that extends over the whole front, in the middle of which is a dial, and on the apex, a vane. However deſtitute of ornament this building may be, it

* His ſons were allowed 7000l. on account of the building and endowment of this church, by Oliver Cromwell; out of the fines they were liable to pay by virtue of his act to prevent the multiplicity of buildings in and about the ſuburbs of London: as appears by the Protector's acts in the author's poſſeſſion.

† Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 37. ‡ Ralph's Critical Review, 2d. edit. p. 21. Engliſh Architecture, p. 6.

§ Critical Obſervations on the Buildings, &c. of London, 4to. p. 31.

it is happily proportioned: the walls are of brick covered with plaiſter, and the corners of ſtone; the roof is flat, and, though of great extent, is ſupported by the walls alone. The pavement is ſtone; the windows are of the Tuſcan form like the portico, and the altar piece is adorned with eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry. The altar is placed as uſual at the eaſt end, ſo that what appears to be the grand door under the portico, is only a repreſentation.

Convent garden market.

This church has the rare good fortune to be placed where it is ſeen to advantage; it ſtands on the eaſt ſide of a fine ſquare, the area of which is the greateſt market for greens, fruit, and flowers in the metropolis; a circumſtance which it muſt be owned has more of utility than elegance in it. The lofty piazza on the north, and part of the eaſt ſides *, has a grand effect, and the buildings over it are light and elegant: had Inigo Jones's plan been compleated, this would have been the moſt finiſhed ſquare any where to be found. Under the piazza at the north eaſt corner is the principal entrance to Convent Garden Theatre, all the elegance of which is within; it being entirely included in the area formed by the ſurrounding houſes. The ſame may be ſaid of the neighbouring Theatre-royal in Drury-lane; the principal avenue to which is from Bridges-ſtreet.

Theatres royal.

St. Mary le Strand.

In the Strand, a little to the eaſtward from Somerſet-houſe, ſtands the church of St. Mary-le-Strand; commonly called the New-church in the Strand. An old church, belonging to this pariſh, is mentioned in the year 1222; when it was called St. Mary and the Innocents of the Strand: but how old it might then have been, is uncertain. It was then ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Strand, where the eaſt end of Somerſet-houſe is placed; and for the erecting of this laſt edifice it was taken down in 1549, by order of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet †: the pariſhioners thus deprived of a place of worſhip joined themſelves to the church of St. Clement's Danes, and afterward to that of St. John Baptiſt in the Savoy, where they continued till the year 1723. At length, the act having paſſed for erecting the fifty new churches within the bills of mortality one was appointed for this pariſh ‡; though it was not conſecrated till the 1ſt of January 1723, when, inſtead of its ancient name, it was called St. Mary-le-Strand. It was the firſt finiſhed of any of the fifty new churches; and is a rectory in the gift of the king.

This is a very ſuperb, though not a very extenſive edifice; maſſy, without the appearance of being heavy, and formed to ſtand for ages. At the entrance on the weſt end is an aſcent by a flight of circular ſteps, which lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns covered with a dome, crowned with an elegant vaſe. Theſe columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilaſters of the ſame order at the corners, and in the intercolumniations are niches handſomely ornamented. Over this dome is a pediment ſupported by Corinthian columns, which are alſo continued round the body of the ſtructure, over thoſe of the Ionic

* A great fire lately deſtroyed the ſouth eaſt quarter of this ſquare, which was rebuilt without reſtoring the piazza. † *Vid.* p. 124, *ante.* ‡ Stat. 12 Ann. ſt. 1. c. 17. 12 Geo. I. c. 39.

Ionic order beneath: between theſe are the windows placed over the niches. Theſe columns are ſupported on pedeſtals, and have pilaſters behind with arches ſprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handſome baluſtrade is carried round the top, and its ſummit is adorned with vaſes. The ſteeple is light though ſolid, and ornamented with Compoſite columns and capitals *. It is ſurrounded by a handſome ſtrong iron rail on a dwarf ſtone wall.

Though this church is well ſituated to be ſeen at an advantageous diſtance; yet a large watch-houſe is abſurdly placed before the principal entrance; as if purpoſely to ſpoil the effect. On the ſpot where this church is built, there formerly ſtood a very lofty may-pole, which on public occaſions uſed to be decorated with flags, ſtreamers, and garlands of flowers.

On the ſouth ſide of the Strand, near the church above mentioned, is the old palace called Somerſet-houſe; which, though ſo far neglected as to be ſuffered to fall to ruin in ſome of the back parts, is reckoned one of the royal palaces: and as ſuch is ſettled on our preſent queen for life †. This palace was built about the year 1549 by the duke of Somerſet, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England; who demoliſhed the palaces of the biſhops of Cheſter and Worceſter, an inn of chancery called Strand-inn, with the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, that ſtood there, and building this palace with the materials, it from him obtained the name of Somerſet-houſe. But the duke being ſoon after attainted, it fell to the crown, and has uſually been aſſigned for the reſidence of the queen dowager. In this palace Anne of Denmark, queen to king James I. kept her court, whence it was called Denmark-houſe during that reign; but it ſoon after recovered the name of the founder. Somerſet houſe.

The front in the Strand is adorned with columns and other decorations, which are much defaced by time and the ſmoak of the city, the principal ornaments having mouldered away. This front together with the quadrangle ſeem to have been the firſt attempts to reſtore the ancient architecture in England. In the middle, is a handſome gate which opens into the quadrangle, the inner front of which is adorned with a piazza, perhaps more in taſte than any other in the kingdom of the ſame antiquity; and the whole building on this ſide has an air of grandeur. The moſt beautiful front is the back of this toward the garden, ſituated upon an elevation, part of which was new built, by Inigo Jones, with a fine piazza and lofty apartments over it: the ſtairs and gate to the water ſhew where he intended the center. His deſign being left unfiniſhed, the building toward the garden is very irregular; ſome of the old edifice being left ſtanding, or rather falling on that ſide. The garden was adorned with ſtatues, ſhady walks, and a bowling green: but as none of the royal family have reſided here ſince queen Catharine, dowager of Charles II. ſeveral of the officers of the court, and its dependants, are permitted to lodge in it; and great part of it has been lately uſed as barracks for ſoldiers. The garden, after being ſpoiled by

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 8. † Stat. 2 Geo. III. c. 1.

by the exerciſing recruits in it, has been ſhut up and totally neglected, but the Royal Academy have lately obtained a grant of apartments in the houſe.

Somerſet-yard. Adjoining to the weſt ſide of Somerſet-houſe, between the ſtreet and the river, is Somerſet-yard; containing coach-houſes, ſtables, and a guard room for the uſe of the ſoldiers on duty at the palace to which it appertains. It has a gateway into the Strand fronting Catharine-ſtreet.

Exeter Change. Weſtward from Somerſet-houſe on the north ſide of the Strand fronting the Savoy, ſtands Exeter exchange, an old building erected for the purpoſes of trade; but which would be better anſwered by taking it down to open the ſtreet, which is greatly contracted by its projection, and by the ſheds ſtuck round it on the outſide. It conſiſts of a long room with a row of ſhops on each ſide; a large room above, now uſed for auctions; and received its name from the manſion of the earls of Exeter, which ſtood near it.

St. Clement's Danes. Between the New Church in the Strand and Temple bar, on the north ſide of the ſtreet, ſtands the church of St. Clement Danes; which is dedicated to St. Clement, a diſciple of St. Peter the apoſtle; and the addition of Danes is given to it on account of this being originally a burial place for people of that nation: a church has accordingly been found to have ſtood here for 700 years. The preſent ſtone edifice was raiſed in 1682, but the ſteeple was not compleated until ſeveral years after.

The body of the church has two ſeries of windows, the lower plain and the upper well ornamented, and the termination is by an attic, whoſe pilaſters are crowned with vaſes. On the ſouth ſide it is entered by a portico to which there is an aſcent of a few ſteps; this portico is covered with a dome ſupported by Ionic columns. On each ſide of the ſteeple in the weſt front is a ſmall ſquare tower with its dome. The ſteeple is carried to a great height in ſeveral ſtages: where it begins to diminiſh, the Ionic order takes place, and upon its entablature ſupports vaſes. The next ſtage is Corinthian; and above that ſtands the compoſite, ſupporting a dome which is crowned with a ſmaller one, from whence riſes the ball and its vane.

This church ſtands in an open paved church-yard, but by an abſurd complaiſance to the ſuperſtitious obligation of placing it due eaſt and weſt, the back-ſide of the church is thruſt out into the ſtreet. A double range of houſes behind, erected to the extent of the contraction, have increaſed the nuſance, and made two ugly narrow ſtreets branch from Temple-bar, where daily ſtoppages of carriages obſtruct the high thoroughfare between London and Weſtminſter.

The advowſon of this rectory, which was antiently in the neighbouring Knights Templars, is, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, at preſent in the earls of Exeter.

Clements inn. Between St. Clement's church yard and Clare-market, is Clement's-inn, an inn of Chancery belonging to the Inner Temple; containing three courts, in the middle one of which is a ſmall hall with a neat front. The buildings are old, excepting thoſe in the north court, which contains a pleaſant garden. In the center

center of this garden is the ſtatue of a negro kneeling and holding a horizontal ſun-dial on his head.

Adjoining to this inn on the weſt, ſeparated only by iron rails with a gate, is New-inn, an inn of chancery and an appendage to the Middle Temple. It conſiſts of one large, airy, and well built court, with a handſome hall and a ſmall garden. New-inn.

Oppoſite to New-inn on the ſouth ſide of Wyche-ſtreet is ſituated Lyon's-inn, ſaid to have been antiently a common inn for travellers with the ſign of the Lyon: it is now an inn of chancery, and a member of the Inner Temple; conſiſting of one ſmall court in which ſtands a neat hall. Lyon's-inn.

On the north ſide of Lyon's-inn ſtands Clare-market which derives its name from John earl of Clare, who built and opened this market in the year 1656 *; it was declared to be a free market by an act of Cromwell's parliament; being excepted in one of the proviſionary clauſes of the act againſt new buildings †. This market contains two market houſes; and is one of the beſt markets in town for all kinds of proviſions. Clare-market.

On the weſt ſide of Somerſet-yard, between the Strand and the Thames, is ſituated the precinct of the Savoy, which obtained its name from Peter earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245; and afterward transferred it to the friars of Montjoy, of whom queen Eleanor, the wife of king Henry III. purchaſed it for her ſon Henry Duke of Lancaſter. The duke enlarged and beautified it, at the expence of 52,000 marks, at that time an immenſe ſum. Here John king of France reſided, when a priſoner in England in the year 1357, and upon his return hither in 1363; when it was eſteemed one of the fineſt palaces in England. Savoy.

The Savoy was burnt in 1381 by the Kentiſh rebels, on account of ſome pique they had conceived againſt John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who was then the proprietor. But the ground devolving to the crown, Henry VII. began to rebuild it as it at preſent appears, as an hoſpital for the reception of an hundred diſtreſſed objects; but not living to ſee it compleated, Henry VIII. his ſon, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the biſhop of Wincheſter and others, executors of his father's will, toward finiſhing the hoſpital; but by his charter of the 5th of July 1513, conſtituted them a body politic and corporate, to conſiſt of a maſter, five ſecular chaplains, and four regulars, in honour of Jeſus Chriſt, his mother, and St. John Baptiſt; the foundation to be denominated the hoſpital of king Henry VII. late king of England, of the Savoy. This hoſpital was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Edward VI. when the revenues were found to amount to 530l. *per annum*, which that prince gave to the city of London toward the hoſpitals of Bridewell, Chriſt-church, and St. Thomas: but queen Mary converted it into an hoſpital again, and it was again ſuppreſſed upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, when the revenues were applied to the uſes intended by her brother.

* *Vid.* Book I. p. 201. † Printed act p. 22.

The Savoy now conſiſts chiefly of the old buildings of free ſtone and flints; among which is the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt at preſent in a very decaying condition, though it was repaired by George I. in 1721. The preſentation to this chapel is in the lords of the treaſury. Barracks have been built here for the uſe of the three regiments of guards; ſome battalions of which are always ſtationed in them by rotation: and at the weſt end, by the river ſide, is the Marſhalſea priſon, for the confinement of deſerters and other offenders. The eaſt ſide of the ſquare, called the Jeſuits ground, is occupied by an infirmary for the uſe of the ſoldiers, and a well built houſe for the adjutant on duty there. On the weſt ſide is a very neat new built chapel belonging to German Lutherans, who have a good organ in it, and a ſmall burial ground on the weſt ſide. In the old buildings below on the ſide next the river is a German Calviniſt meeting. There was a French chapel; but this having been long deſerted and falling to ruins, the ground has ſince been built upon for other purpoſes.

German chapel.

There are two gateways from the Savoy into the Strand, and the claim to the houſes in front to the ſtreet has been ſo long dormant, that the tenants in poſſeſſion have ſupported an excluſive title to the premiſes they occupy. Hence lodgers and even ſervants, when their principals have been unguardedly abſent, have ſometimes turned their goods into the ſtreet, and ſhut the doors againſt them. But the claim of the crown is reviving, and it is ſaid to be in contemplation to convert the precinct to ſome public uſes.

The Savoy having been a part of the poſſeſſions of the houſe of Lancaſter, which were ſeparated from the crown for politic reaſons by Henry IV. it is now called the liberty of the dutchy of Lancaſter. This liberty begins on the outſide of Temple-bar, and extending along the ſouth ſide of the Strand, to the eaſt ſide of Cecil-ſtreet, reaches down it to the Thames. On the north ſide it extends from Temple-bar to where the Maypole ſtood, and extending down Holywell-ſtreet, commonly called the back of St. Clement's, paſſes by Butcher-row, taking in all that range of buildings. Beyond the place of the Maypole, this liberty begins again by the Fountain-tavern in Catharine-ſtreet, and reaches from thence into the Strand, as far as Exeter Exchange; then turning up Burleigh-ſtreet, it runs up within four houſes of the corner of Exeter-ſtreet, and, croſſing it, proceeds into Catharine-ſtreet, by the Fountain-tavern.

Liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaſter.

A NEW

A NEW

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark.

BOOK V.

Containing the ſeveral PARISHES *and* LIBERTIES *in the county of* MIDDLESEX, *which compoſe the* SUBURBS *of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER.

CHAP. I.

The out pariſhes, &c. of Weſtminſter.

THE remaining parts of the metropolis to be mentioned are the out pariſhes, which compoſing neither city nor corporation are like ſo many ſeparate country villages in reſpect of government: theſe ſhall be traced in the order in which they lie, beginning in the weſt, and travelling round the town eaſtward.

The village called Marybone may now be eſteemed a part of this vaſt town, though it is not yet included in the bills of mortality; as the connection by new buildings is forming very faſt. It is not often that the popular corruption of a local name approaches to a meaning, but the name of this pariſh has been formed into St. Mary *la bonne*, to reſolve it into St. Mary the good: the diſtinction created is however an odd one by inference, as it ſeems to refer to ſome ſainted Mary who deſerved a different character. The hiſtory of this village will be the beſt guide to its original appellation. It owed its riſe to the decay of that of Tyborne *; the church belonging to which being left alone by the Mary-bone.

 ſide

* The reader may find this village mentioned about the year 1236; vid. B. I. 44.

ſide of the highway, was robbed of its books, veſtments, bells, images, and other decorations. On this the pariſhioners petitioned the biſhop of London for leave to take down their old, and erect a new church elſewhere, which being readily granted, they in the year 1400, erected a new church where they had ſome time before built a chapel, and that ſtructure being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, received the additional epithet of Borne, from its vicinity to the neighbouring brook or bourn.

The old church, which was an inconſiderable building, was taken down, and a new one erected in the year 1741, of brick in as plain a manner as poſſible. It has two ſeries of ſmall arched windows on each ſide, and the only ornaments are a vaſe at each corner, and a turret at the weſt end. The advowſon of this living is in private hands.

There is a ſmall public garden here known by the name of Marybone-garden, where the evening entertainments during the ſummer ſeaſon reſemble thoſe at Vauxhall!

St. Giles's in the fields.

At the ſouth weſt end of the ſtreet called Broad St. Giles's, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Giles in the fields; ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from St. Giles's Cripplegate. The place in which it ſtands was formerly a village of the ſame name, ſo early as the year 1222, though it was not made parochial till 1547. The little edifice there for divine worſhip being taken down in the year 1623, a church of brick was erected in its room; but the ground in its neighbourhood being gradually raiſed eight feet higher than the floor, it became very damp and unwholeſome. Upon this the inhabitants, by conſent of parliament, had it rebuilt, the ſum of 8000l. being granted for that purpoſe *. The old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the preſent one finiſhed in three years after. The living is a rectory in the gift of the crown.

This church and ſteeple are built with Portland ſtone. The area of the church within the walls is 60 feet wide, and 75 feet in length, excluſive of the receſs for the altar. The roof is ſupported with Ionic pillars of Portland ſtone, on ſtone piers, and is vaulted underneath. The outſide of the church has a ruſtic baſement, and the windows of the galleries have ſemicircular heads, over which is a modillion cornice. The ſteeple is 165 feet high, and conſiſts of a ruſtic pedeſtal, ſupporting a Doric order of pilaſters, and over the clock is an octangular tower with three quarter Ionic columns ſupporting a baluſtrade with vaſes, on which ſtands the ſpire, which is alſo octangular and belted.

This church has been characterized as "one of the moſt ſimple and elegant "of the modern ſtructures: it is raiſed at a very little expence, has very few "ornaments, and little beſide the propriety of its parts, and the harmony of the "whole, to excite attention, and challenge applauſe; yet ſtill it pleaſes, and "juſtly too: the eaſt end is both plain and majeſtic, and there is nothing in the "weſt to object to, but the ſmallneſs of the doors, and the poverty of appear-"ance that muſt neceſſarily follow. The ſteeple is light, airy, and genteel, "argues a good deal of genius in the architect, and looks very well both in "com-

* Stat. 3 Geo. II. c. 19.

" compariſon with the body of the church, and when it is conſidered as a build-
" ing by itſelf, in a diſtant proſpect. Yet after all I have confeſſed in favour of
" this edifice, I cannot help arraigning the ſuperſtition of ſituating churches due
" eaſt and weſt; for in complaiſance to this cuſtom, the building before us has
" loſt a great advantage it might have otherwiſe enjoyed; I mean, the making
" the eaſt end the front, and placing it in ſuch a manner as to have ended the
" viſta of what is called Broad St. Giles's; whereas now it is no where to be
" ſeen with eaſe to the eye, or ſo as juſtly to comprehend the ſymmetry and con-
" nection of the whole *."

St. Giles's pariſh contains ſome of the worſt and moſt ill-built parts of London, ſo as to become proverbial for the vulgarity of its inhabitants: but as this character belongs only to particular parts, ſo, by the extenſion of improvement, it gradually wears away. If ſome of the worſt parts of the town belong to St. Giles's pariſh, the fineſt ſquare for extent in all the metropolis is to be found in it, which is called Lincoln's-inn-ſquare, or fields.

This ſquare lies between the ſouth ſide of High Holborn, and the north ſide of Portugal-ſtreet: it is encompaſſed on three ſides by handſome houſes; and on the eaſt by the wall of the terrace in Lincoln's-inn garden. The north ſide is called Newman's-row, the weſt ſide Arch-row, the ſouth ſide Portugal-row, and the eaſt ſide Lincoln's-inn wall. This ſquare was originally laid out by the maſterly hand of Inigo Jones, and it is ſaid that the ſides of it are the exact meaſure of the baſe of the greateſt Pyramid of Egypt. It was intended to have been built all in a regular ſtile; but there were not a ſufficient number of people of taſte, to accompliſh ſo great a work. The houſe, which was late the duke of Ancaſter's, is built on this model; but elevated and improved ſo as to make it more ſuitable to the quality of the owner. It has that ſimple grandeur which characteriſes all the deſigns of the celebrated architect. Lincoln's inn fields.

Some of the houſes however in this ſquare are grand and noble, but they are far from having that beauty which ariſes from uniformity: two in particular on the ſouth ſide ſeem to ſtrain at a proud exaltation above all the buildings in the neighbourhood; and are by no means calculated for aſthmatic or gouty inhabitants. The ſquare is now adorned with a fine baſon in the middle, well ſupplied with water; and with graſs plats and gravel walks, encompaſſed with an iron palliſade fixed upon a ſtone plinth, at a proper diſtance from the buildings.

As noble a ſquare as this is, it has no ſuitable carriage way into it on any ſide; and has no direct ſtreet leading into it either from Holborn or the Strand: though two ſtreets into Holborn are half prepared at Great and Little Turnſtile, for compleating; and though one might ſo eaſily be made in the center between them. The ſame may be ſaid of the ſtreet at the ſouth eaſt corner, where there are no buildings of any conſideration to obſtruct continuing it from Carey-ſtreet into the Strand. The ſituation of Convent-garden market, with the indifferent ſtate of the buildings between, furniſhes a hint for conducting Great Ruſſel ſtreet uniformly to the ſouth weſt corner of Lincoln's-inn fields; inſtead of the narrow,

* Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings, &c. 2d. edit. p. 71.

narrow, irregular, dirty avenue through Little Ruſſel-ſtreet, Prince's-ſtreet, and Duke-ſtreet.

Lying in hoſpital Brownlow ſtreet.

In Brownlow-ſtreet Long Acre, is a Lying-in hoſpital for married women which has been ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions ſince the year 1749.

St. George's Bloomſbury.

On the north ſide of Hart-ſtreet Bloomſbury ſquare, ſtands the pariſh church of St. George Bloomſbury; one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built within the bills of mortality. The name of St. George was conferred on it in honour of his late majeſty; and it is diſtinguiſhed from other churches of the ſame name by the addition of Bloomſbury. It was erected at the public expence and conſecrated in January 1731 *, its pariſh being taken out of that of St. Giles's. The rectory is in the king's gift.

This is an irregular oddly conſtructed church; the portico ſtands on the ſouth ſide, of the Corinthian order, and makes a good figure in the ſtreet, but has no affinity to the church; which is very heavy, and would be better ſuited with a Tuſcan portico. The ſteeple at the weſt is a very extraordinary ſtructure. On a round pedeſtal at the top of a pyramid, is placed a coloſſal ſtatue of the late king; and at the corners near the baſe are alternately placed the lion and unicorn the Britiſh ſupporters, with feſtoons between: theſe animals being very large, are injudiciouſly placed over columns very ſmall, which make them appear monſters.

Bloomſbury ſquare.

Eaſtward from the church is ſituated Bloomſbury-ſquare, on the north ſide of High Holborn; from which Southampton-ſtreet, a ſpacious ſtreet leads into the center of the ſouth ſide of the ſquare. This ſquare is embelliſhed with many good houſes, and the graſs plats in the middle are ſurrounded with neat iron rails. The north ſide is entirely taken up with Bedford Houſe, which is elegant though low, having but one ſtory, and was the deſign of Inigo Jones. Beſide the body of the houſe, are two wings, and on each ſide the proper offices. The ſquare forms a magnificent area before it, and the grand ſtreet in front throws the proſpect of it open to Holborn. Behind, it has the advantage of moſt agreeable gardens commanding a full view of the riſing hills of Hampſtead and Highgate: ſo that it is hardly poſſible to conceive a finer ſituation than Bedford-houſe.

Bedford houſe.

Bloomſbury market.

At the ſouth weſt corner of Bloomſbury-ſquare, is Bloomſbury market built by the late duke of Bedford for the accommodation of that part of the town.

Britiſh Muſeum.

From Bedford houſe on the ſame line weſtward, is Great Ruſſel ſtreet Bloomſbury, which is diſtinguiſhed by that noble building known by the name of Montague houſe. This palace was built by John duke of Montague, keeper of the wardrobe to king Charles II. and who was in high favour afterward with king William and queen Anne. It is juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt magnificent buildings in the metropolis; the front is extenſive, two large wings for offices join it at right angles, and include a handſome court, incloſed from the ſtreet by a high brick wall, in the center of which is a ſpacious gate under a dome: the inſide of this wall is formed into a grand colonade reaching to the wings

* Proviſion was made for the miniſter by 3 Geo. II. c. 19. † *Vid.* Book I. p. 379.

wings on either ſide. The houſe is adorned with curious paintings of La Foſſe, Baptiſte, and Rouſſeau; and has an extenſive garden containing near eight acres of ground.

In purſuance of Sir Hans Sloane's will, who died in 1751,[3] and directed that his collection of natural and artificial curioſities, medals, books, and manuſcripts, ſhould become the property of the public in conſideration of 20,000l. to be paid to his executors; the government immediately raiſed 100,000l. by lottery for the purchaſe and eſtabliſhment of it: and appointed the archbiſhop of Canterbury, lord Chancellor, the great officers of the crown, ſecretaries of ſtate, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, with others to be choſen by them; truſtees for the public *. To theſe were added lord Cadogan, and Hans Stanley, Eſq; who married Sir Hans Sloane's daughters; and after their deceaſe, two others to be choſen in their ſtead by themſelves, or the Sloanean family from time to time, to be their perpetual repreſentatives in the truſt.

To extend this noble foundation, the late king George II. with the parliament, directed that the royal library of curious manuſcripts and very rare printed books, together with the famous Cotton Library †, and its appendix, the late major Edwards's fine collection of books, and 7000l. in reverſion which he bequeathed to it; ſhould become a part of the propoſed Muſeum: and that Samuel Burrows, and Thomas Hart, Eſqrs; the then truſtees of it, and their ſucceſſors, to be nominated by the Cotton family, ſhould be its perpetual repreſentatives in the ſame manner as thoſe of Sir Hans Sloane.

Nor was this all; the heireſs of the late lord Oxford generouſly offered his grand collection of manuſcripts, which is ſaid to have coſt above 100,000l. for a tenth part of that ſum: the act therefore impowered the abovementioned truſtees to purchaſe and place it in the ſame repoſitory with the Cotton library; appointing the duke of Portland, and earl of Oxford, and their ſucceſſors, to be choſen by themſelves, or the Portland family, perpetual truſtees for it, as before. All theſe truſtees were incorporated by the name of truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, as a body politic, to provide a plan for its reception, appoint officers, ſervants, and their ſeveral ſalaries, and make all other neceſſary ſtatutes, and rules for its order, government, and preſervation ‡.

Juſt as this was done, and while the truſtees were at a loſs where to purchaſe or build a proper repoſitory; another kind and generous offer was made by the two noble heireſſes of the Montague family, of the houſe of that name, and gardens in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury: for this they gave no more than 10,000l. and laid out between 20 and 30,000l. on neceſſary repairs, alterations, and conveniences, for the reception of all the collections united. The remaining ſum, much leſſened ſince by additional buildings, and unavoidable loſſes through the fall of ſtocks, being all that was left to pay ſalaries, taxes, and other current expences of the houſe; the truſtees were obliged to apply to parliament for aſſiſtance, which it is to be wiſhed may be continued for the ſupport of ſuch an honour and advantage

* *Vid.* B. I. 379. † This library was ſettled in the family for the uſe of the Public, by ſtat. 12 & 13 W. III. c. 5. and in the crown, by 5 Ann. c. 30. ‡ Stat. 26 Geo. II. c. 22. 27 Geo. II. c. 16.

advantage not only to the Engliſh nation, but to all foreigners that pleaſe to make uſe of it. For by this public repoſitory, opportunity is given to the learned of every country to conſult and copy whatever may be for their purpoſe, out of the books, manuſcripts, rolls, deeds, and charters, preſerved there: by which means a great deal of property has been, and may be aſcertained by their being produced and admitted as authentic evidence in the courts of record. The lovers of natural hiſtory are alſo permitted to draw or make models of any ſubject they deſire without fee or reward. Such is the utility of this grand magazine of univerſal learning; but this is not all, for it is deſigned alſo for the entertainment of all proper perſons by inſpection, and that alſo gratis: the rules for deſcribing the perſons and obtaining leave for ſeeing it are given to all that aſk for them by the porter at the gate.

To accommodate the company that come to view the muſeum, ſix officers are appointed, two to each of the three departments, into which the whole is divided; viz. an under librarian, and his aſſiſtant librarian: whoſe buſineſs is, beſide what relates to the department it ſelf, ſuch as putting and keeping every article of it in order, making catalogues, &c. to ſhew and explain it to all proper inquirers. Over theſe there is a principal librarian whoſe office is to ſuperintend the whole.

The firſt department is in the lower ſtory, into which you enter, through the hall; where, at the bottom of the great ſtair caſe, are a great many antiques, and ſome modern curioſities. This claſs conſiſts of twelve rooms, of printed books: the firſt receives the donations; among which is to be diſtinguiſhed a valuable gift of his preſent majeſty, being above 30,000 treatiſes bound in 2000 volumes, printed in the laſt century, between 1640 and 1680.——The ſecond is the late Major Edwards's library mentioned before——and in the third is the late Dr. Birch's library, which he bequeathed to the houſe.

The ſix adjoining apartments contain Sir Hans Sloane's library, where the books are claſſed according to their ſubjects—*e. g.*——phyſic and ſurgery——travels and natural hiſtory——arts and philoſophy in all their branches——hiſtory ancient and modern——philology——divinity in all its parts—law and politics. Out of this you go into the Royal Library which takes up the three laſt rooms, and conſiſts of moſt rare books collected by the kings of England from Henry VII. and other eminent and learned men. The number of books in this department amounts to above 90,000.

The ſecond department is on the grand floor above ſtairs: it contains more than a million of articles of natural hiſtory, in five rooms; viz.——Fiſh, reptiles,—— quadrupeds, birds——corals, ſponges, inſects, trees, fruits, 300 volumes of dried plants in folio, beſide others of a leſs ſize——ſhells foſſil and recent, all ſorts of uncommon, common, and precious ſtones, of agate, jaſper, &c. minerals and ores, with a great number of miſcellanies. This department has been enriched by the curious collection of foſſils preſented by Guſtavus Brander, Eſq; and of polypuſes by Mr. Ellis.

The

The third department contains the manuſcripts of the Royal, Cotton, Harleian, and Sloanean libraries, in number, including the late Dr. Birch's, bequeathed by him, very near 15,000 volumes, beſide above 15,000 ancient charters and rolls in one room; 25,000 coins and medals in another, and in a third, a great many cameos, intaglios, Egyptian and Etruſcan antiquities, moſt of which were preſented by Thomas Hollis, Smart Lethuillier, and Wortley Montague, Eſqrs. In this room alſo are many curious articles from all parts of the world, including thoſe brought home by Commodore Biron, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, &c. from the lately diſcovered ſouthern countries. To theſe the parliament has lately added the ſuperb collection of Sir William Hamilton, conſiſting of antiques buried in the Sepulchres in Magna Græcia at leaſt 3000 years ago; amongſt which are great numbers of vaſes, urns, lamps, armour, lares, bronzes, inſtruments, utenſils, locks, keys, &c. precious ſtones, marbles, cameos, gold ornaments, ſuperſtitious gems, &c. in number more than 3300, beſide 6000 medals, for which the government gave 8000l.

Such are the contents of the Britiſh Muſeum, the wonder of all that behold it; and confeſſed, all things conſidered, to be ſuperior to any other Muſeum in the world *.

St. George the martyr, Queen's ſquare.

On the weſt ſide of Queen's-ſquare near Great Ormond-ſtreet, ſtands the church of St. George Queen's-ſquare, which was erected in 1706, by private ſubſcription, as a chapel of eaſe to St. Andrew's Holborn. The perſons who built it intended to reimburſe themſelves by the ſale of pews; but the commiſſioners for erecting fifty new churches reſolving to make this one of them, purchaſed it, cauſed a certain diſtrict to be appointed for its pariſh, and had it conſecrated in the year 1723: it was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynſham Maſter, one of the founders of it, who had been governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt-Indies.

This church is a plain common brick building, void of all elegance; it is however convenient and well enlightened. The rectory, like that of St. Andrew's, is in the duke of Montague's gift.

Queen's ſquare.

The ſquare this church ſtands in has been obſerved to be an area of a peculiar kind, being left open on the north ſide for the ſake of the beautiful landſcape before it, terminated by the hills of Hampſtead and Highgate: this open expoſure renders the ſquare remarkably airy and agreeable to the inhabitants of the other three ſides; and though the diſtant beauties have occaſioned the decoration of the area to be overlooked, a walk round it is as pleaſant as any of the public gardens, none of which can boaſt ſo fine a proſpect.

Red Lyon ſquare.

On the weſt ſide of Red Lyon-ſtreet is a neat ſmall ſquare of the ſame name; which is much longer than it is broad, and has convenient ſtreets entering it in the middle of the north, eaſt, and ſouth ſides, with other ſtreets and foot paſſages at the corners. This ſquare is well built round; the area is incloſed with iron rails having a ſtone watch houſe at each corner, and a plain obeliſk in the center.

* The author was favoured with theſe particulars from a gentleman belonging to the Britiſh Muſeum.

After all it has but a dull aſpect, and a late writer is very ſevere in his cenſure of it. "I never, ſays he, go into it without thinking of my latter end. The "rough ſod that heaves with many a mouldering heap, the dreary length of the "ſides, with the four watch-houſes, like ſo many family vaults at the corners; "and the naked obeliſk that ſprings from amidſt the rank graſs, like the ſad "monument of a diſconſolate widow for the loſs of her firſt huſband; form all "together a *memento mori*, more powerful to me than a death's head and croſs "marrow-bones: and were but a parſon's bull to be ſeen bellowing at the "gate, the idea of a country church-yard in my mind would be compleat *."

Baltimore, or Bolton houſes.

A little to the weſt of Queen's-ſquare, at the end of Southampton Row, is a fine large brick houſe built by the late lord Baltimore, but now in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Bolton. This houſe enjoys all the proſpect above deſcribed; but was either built without a plan, or has had very whimſical owners; for the door has been ſhifted to different parts of the houſe until it is loſt to all outward appearance; being now carried into the ſtable yard.

Powis houſe.

Near the north weſt end of Great Ormond-ſtreet is ſituated Powis-houſe, built at the French king's expence, as has been mentioned in its proper place †. It obtained its name from having been the reſidence of the Powis family; it was long inhabited by the lord chancellor Hardwicke, and is now in the occupation of the Spaniſh ambaſſador. This houſe, which ſtands back from the ſtreet, is fronted with ſtone in a majeſtic ſtile; eight lofty Corinthian pilaſters reach to the entablature over the firſt ſtory, which ſupports the Attic ſtory: in the center between the two inner pilaſters is a plain door. The Attic ſtory has been juſtly cenſured as out of proportion; and it is added that the houſe ſtands greatly in need of wings to render it compleat ‡.

Foundling hoſpital.

In Lamb's-conduit-fields fronting the north end of Red Lyon-ſtreet, Holborn, ſtands the hoſpital for expoſed and deſerted children; commonly called the Foundling-hoſpital §. This building conſiſts of two large wings connected by a chapel in the center; one wing being for the boys and the other for the girls. They are directly oppoſite to each other, and are built in a plain but regular, ſubſtantial, and convenient manner, of brick, with handſome piazzas. It is well ſuited to the purpoſe, and as fine as hoſpitals ſhould be. On the fartheſt end is placed the chapel, which is joined to the wings by an arch on each ſide, and is very elegant within. Before the hoſpital is a large piece of ground, on each ſide whereof is a colonade of great length, which extends toward the gates, that are double, with a maſſy pier between, ſo that coaches may paſs and repaſs at the ſame time. Theſe colonades are now incloſed, and contain ranges of workſhops where the children are taught to ſpin, weave, and exerciſe other handicrafts. The large area between the gates and the hoſpital is adorned with graſs plats, gravel walks, and lamps erected upon handſome poſts: beſide which there are two convenient gardens.

In

* Critical Obſervations on the Buildings, &c. of London, p. 13.
† *Vid.* Book I. p. 305.
‡ Ralph's Review, 2d. edit. p. 69.
§ For the firſt eſtabliſhment of this hoſpital, vid B. I. p. 340.

In erecting theſe buildings, particular care was taken to render them neat and ſubſtantial, without any coſtly decorations; but the firſt wing of the hoſpital was ſcarcely inhabited, when ſeveral eminent maſters in painting, carving, and other of the polite arts, were pleaſed to contribute many elegant ornaments, which are preſerved as monuments of the abilities and charitable benefactions of the reſpective artiſts.

The altar piece in the chapel has a painting over it, finely executed by an Italian artiſt; repreſenting the wiſe men making their offerings to the infant Jeſus. The organ originally preſented by Mr. Handel was rendered ſubſervient to the inſtitution by that gentleman performing a ſacred oratorio on it at certain times for the benefit of the charity. A new organ has lately been placed inſtead of the old one; which is generally played on by one of the children, who, having the misfortune to loſe his ſight, has been educated to muſic.

From three years old to ſix, the boys are taught to read; and at proper intervals employed in ſuch a manner as may contribute to their health, and induce a habit of activity, hardineſs and labour; and from that time their work is to be ſuch bodily labour as is moſt ſuitable to their age and ſtrength, and is moſt likely to fit them for agriculture, or the ſea ſervice; many of them are employed in the gardens belonging to the hoſpital, where by their labour they ſupply the houſe with vegetables, and being inſtructed in gardening, are kept in readineſs for ſuch perſons as may be inclined to take them into their ſervice.

From ſix years of age, the girls are employed in common needle-work, knitting and ſpinning, and in the kitchen, laundry, and houſhold work, in order to make them uſeful ſervants for ſuch proper perſons as may apply for them, except ſo many as may be neceſſary to be employed in the hoſpital; it being intended to have no other female ſervants in the houſe, but perſons brought up in it when they are of proper age *.

CHAP. II.

The liberties and out pariſhes which ſurround, and compoſe the ſuburbs of, the city of London.

WITHOUT the city bars is High Holborn liberty; or that part of the pariſh of St. Andrew's Holborn which lies in the county of Middleſex, and is therefore out of the juriſdiction of the city of London, and under a ſeparate government. In this liberty are the following two inns of court. High Holborn liberty.

On the north ſide of Holborn, near the Bars, is Gray's-inn, ſo called from its being formerly the reſidence of the ancient and noble family of Gray of Wilton, who in the reign of Edward III. demiſed it to ſeveral ſtudents of the law. It is one of the four inns of court, and is inhabited by barriſters, ſtudents, attorneys, and ſuch ſingle gentlemen as love retired and pleaſant chambers. Gray's inn.

* For the general powers granted to the governors of this hoſpital, ſee ſtat. 13 Geo. II. c. 29.

The principal gate into this inn leads into Holborn, though the buildings are ſeated back from the ſtreet: there is another large gate into Gray's-inn-lane; the weſt ſide of which lane is almoſt wholly occupied by the backs of the buildings and the garden wall. The inn conſiſts of ſeveral well-built courts, particularly Holborn court, Coney court, and another at the entrance into the garden. The hall where the gentlemen of the ſociety dine and ſup, is large and commodious, but the chapel is too ſmall; being a Gothic ſtructure, that has marks of much greater antiquity than any other of the buildings. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is its ſpacious garden, the benefit of which is enjoyed by the public; all decent company being allowed to walk in it every day. This garden conſiſts of gravel walks, between viſtas of lofty trees, of graſs plats, agreeable ſlopes, and a long terrace with a portico at each end, lately rebuilt; which terrace is aſcended by handſome flights of ſteps. Though the width of the terrace has lately been enlarged by the taking in and raiſing ſome waſte ground behind, yet it has received an irreparable injury by the building a row of houſes with a new ſtreet, which intercept the fine proſpect of Hampſtead and Highgate formerly enjoyed over a dwarf wall along the old terrace. A ſmall opening is indeed ſtill remaining down John-ſtreet to the north, which ſhews juſt enough of the proſpect to make the loſs of the reſt more ſenſible: and though an opening is left in the new garden wall oppoſite this avenue, for ſome iron rails; yet the neceſſity of building this wall of due height along a public paſſage deſtroys the full advantage even of this contingent aperture.

Lincoln's inn. On the weſt ſide of Chancery-lane is ſituated Lincoln's-inn, one of the four inns of court; on the ſpot where formerly ſtood the houſes of the biſhop of Chicheſter and of the Black Friars, the latter erected about the year 1222, and the former about 1226: but both of them coming to Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln, he built in their ſtead a ſtately manſion for his city reſidence. However, it afterward reverted to the biſhopric of Chicheſter, and was demiſed by Robert Sherbourn, biſhop of that ſee, to Mr. William Syliard, a ſtudent there, for a term of years, at the expiration of which doctor Richard Sampſon, his ſucceſſor, in the year 1526 paſſed the inheritance thereof to the ſaid Syliard and Euſtace his brother; and the latter, in 1579, in conſideration of the ſum of 500l. conveyed the houſe and gardens in fee to Richard Kingſmill and the reſt of the benchers.

Lincoln's-inn now principally conſiſts of three rows of handſome uniform buildings, which form three ſides of the new ſquare; of which the weſt ſide is as yet chiefly occupied by the ſeveral departments of the Stamp-office. The north ſide is open to the gardens, which are greatly improved with gravel walks, graſs plats, rows of trees, and a very long terrace walk, affording a fine proſpect of Lincoln's-inn-fields. In the middle of the ſquare is a neat fluted Corinthian column in a ſmall baſon ſurrounded with iron rails. This column ſupports a handſome ſun dial, which has four ſides, and on the corners of the pedeſtal are four naked boys ſpouting water out of Tritons ſhells. This is one of the neateſt

ſquares in town, and though it is imperfect on one ſide, that very defect produces a beauty by giving a proſpect of the gardens, which are only ſeparated from it by iron rails, and fill the ſpace to abundantly more advantage. No area is kept in better order for cleanlineſs by day, or illuminations and decorum by night. This is one of the moſt conſiderable inns of court poſſeſſed by the gentlemen of the law.

In the old buildings are a good hall and a chapel of Gothic architecture: the latter was built by Inigo Jones, who, notwithſtanding his ſkill and reputation, could not perſuade them to have it in any other ſtile. It ſtands on maſſy pillars forming an ambulatory or walk underneath, paved with broad ſtones. The outſide of the chapel is a good Gothic building, and the windows within are finely painted with the figures at full length of the principal perſonages mentioned in the Scriptures; underneath which are the arms of a great number of the members of the ſociety *.

The gardens, which conſidering their confined ſituation are extreamly pleaſant, are, like thoſe of the Inner Temple and Gray's-inn, kept open at convenient times for public uſe.

Rolls liberty.

That part of the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's in the weſt, which lies beyond the city juriſdiction in the county of Middleſex, is, from the great repoſitory of the modern public records in the kingdom, called the liberty of the Rolls. This liberty includes a part of Chancery-lane on both ſides, the Rolls chapel, Symond's-inn, the Six clerks and Curſitors-offices.

Rolls chapel.

The Rolls chapel, on the eaſt ſide of Chancery-lane, was originally founded by king Henry III. in the place where ſtood a Jew's houſe forfeited to that prince in the year 1233. In this chapel all ſuch Jews and infidels as were converted to the Chriſtian faith were ordained, and in the buildings belonging to it were appointed a ſufficient maintenance: but on the baniſhment of the Jews, the houſe with its chapel were annexed by patent to the keeper of the Rolls of chancery.

The chapel, which is of brick, pebbles and ſome free ſtone, is 60 feet long, and 34 in breadth; the doors and windows are Gothic, and the roof covered with ſlate. In this chapel the Rolls are kept in preſſes fixed to the ſides, and ornamented with columns and pilaſters of the Ionic and Compoſite orders. Theſe Rolls contain all the records, as charters, patents, &c. ſince the beginning of the reign of Richard III. thoſe before that time being depoſited in the Record office in the Tower: and theſe being made up in rolls of parchment gave occaſion to the name. At the north weſt angle of this chapel is a bench, where the maſter of the Rolls hears cauſes in chancery: and attendance is daily given in this chapel for taking in and paying out money, according to order of court, and for giving an opportunity to thoſe who come for that purpoſe, to ſearch the Rolls. The miniſter of the chapel is appointed by the maſter of the Rolls, and divine ſervice is performed there on Sundays and holidays.

On

* London and its Environs, *in voce.*

On the walls are ſeveral old monuments; particularly at the eaſt end is that of Dr. Young maſter of the Rolls, who died in the year 1516. In a well wrought ſtone coffin lies the effigy of Dr. Young, in a ſcarlet gown; his hands lie acroſs upon his breaſt, and a cap with corners covers his ears. On the wall juſt above him, our Saviour is looking down upon him, his head and ſhoulders appearing out of the clouds, accompanied by two angels.

The office of the Rolls is under the government of the maſter of the Rolls, whoſe houſe is by the chapel, and has been lately rebuilt in a handſome manner at the public expence. This is an office of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king: he is always the principal maſter in chancery, and has ſeveral offices in his gift *. The title of diſtinction *his honour, your honour,* ſo freely beſtowed by the ignorant, in talking of, or addreſſing themſelves to, their ſuperiors, particularly by common ſoldiers to their officers, belongs with propriety but to one man in all the kingdom, and he is the maſter of the Rolls.

Symond's inn. Northward from the Rolls is Symond's-inn, which conſiſts of two ſmall courts; and is neither an inn of court nor chancery: but contains ſeveral public offices, and ſerves to accommodate maſters in chancery, ſolicitors and attornies.

Six clerks office, and Regiſter office for Middleſex. Oppoſite to the Rolls chapel, on the weſt ſide of Chancery-lane is an old building, formerly the city reſidence of the prior of Neckton-park in Lincolnſhire, and then called Herefleet-inn; but which is now occupied by the office of the ſix clerks in chancery. Behind this, at the north eaſt corner of Bell-yard, in a ſmall neat brick building, is kept the Regiſter-office of deeds for the county of Middleſex.

Saffron hill-liberty. On the north ſide of Holborn-hill lies the liberty of Saffron-hill and Ely rents; conſiſting of part of Hatton-garden, including Ely-houſe already mentioned †, with Saffron-hill and a number of poorly built courts and alleys in the neighbourhood. Theſe lie in the pariſh of St. Andrew's Holborn, but out of the city juriſdiction, in the county of Middleſex.

Clerkenwell. Northward from Saffron-hill and Smithfield lies the diſtrict known by the name of Clerkenwell: which obtained that name from a ſpring at the lower end of Clerkenwell-green, where the pariſh clerks of the city uſed annually to exhibit dramatic repreſentations of hiſtorical events recorded in the ſacred ſcriptures: and ſo well were their theatrical powers and ſubjects approved, that they had the nobility, the lord-mayor, and citizens of London among the ſpectators ‡. Here was formerly a priory of nuns, founded by Jordan Briſet, a wealthy baron, about the year 1100, in a field adjoining to Clerks, or Clerken Well, and dedicated to the honour of God, and the aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin. This priory continued till it was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. in the year 1539. On the north eaſt ſide of St. James's church, which anciently belonged to this priory, is ſtill to be ſeen the ambulatory, or ſouth ſide row of this priory, conſiſting of ſix arches; and though the eaſtern part of the cloiſter is deſtroyed, yet the nuns hall, which was ſituated at the north end, is ſtill remaining; though at

* London and its Environs. † Vid. Book II. p. 642. ‡ For an inſtance *vid.* B. I. p. 88.

at preſent converted to a more uſeful purpoſe, that of a work-ſhop: the garden on the eaſt ſide was formerly the cemetery belonging to the nunnery. Some time after the diſſolution of the convent, the ground came to the inheritance of Sir William Cavendiſh; who being created duke of Newcaſtle, built a large brick manſion on the north ſide of the church, and on the eaſt ſide of the Cloſe, which ſtill bears the name of Newcaſtle-houſe, though it is by being deſerted reduced to the ſtate of a cabinet warehouſe. Newcaſtle houſe.

A little ſouth eaſt of Clerkenwell priory, where at preſent St. John's-ſquare, &c. is ſituated, ſtood the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, which was founded by the aforeſaid Jordan Briſet, who for that end purchaſed of the prioreſs and nuns of Clerkenwell ten acres of land, whereon he erected the hoſpital about the year 1110. But the church was not dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt till the year 1185. This foundation became the chief ſeat in England belonging to the knights hoſpitalers, who from the greateſt poverty, by the profuſe liberality of bigots and enthuſiaſts, ſoon attained to that degree of riches and honour, that their prior was reckoned the firſt baron of the kingdom; and who for ſtate and grandeur vied with the king. Such was the antipathy of the populace to theſe imperious knights, that the rebels of Kent and Eſſex under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, anno 1381, conſumed this ſtately edifice by fire. However it was rebuilt in a ſtill more magnificent manner, and thus continued till the year 1541, when it was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. It was ſoon after converted into a repoſitory of martial ſtores, and of the royal hunting equipage: and to this uſe it was applied till the year 1550; when Edward Seymour duke of Somerſet, and protector of the kingdom, cauſed the church, with its lofty ſteeple, to be demoliſhed, and employed the ſtones in building his magnificent palace of Somerſet-houſe in the Strand. St. John's ſquare.

St. John's-ſquare is an irregular area, ſurrounded with buildings; and at the eaſt end is the pariſh church of St. John's, a plain brick building with ſtone corners; in the gift of the lord chancellor. The ſquare is entered by two gates, which bear evident marks of great antiquity; that on the north leads to Clerkenwell green, but the largeſt and moſt remarkable is that on the ſouth called St. John's-gate leading into the lane of the ſame name. This gate, which has a fine lofty Gothic arch, had long been encumbered with a billiard room which filled all the upper part from the ſpring of the arch; but this has lately been cleared away, and the arch being repaired is now reſtored to its original dimenſions. There are ſeveral eſcutcheons of arms carved over the gate on each ſide, with inſcriptions under them, but theſe are too much defaced by time to be legible. St. John's church.

On the north ſide of Clerkenwell-green ſtands the pariſh church of St. James's Clerkenwell; which is part of the church of the antient priory, thus denominated from its dedication to St. James the minor, biſhop of Jeruſalem. This priory is mentioned above, and the church belonging to it not only ſerved the nuns but the neighbouring inhabitants; and was made parochial on the diſſolution of the nunnery. In 1623 part of the ſteeple, then greatly decayed by age, St. James's Clerkenwell.

fell down; upon which the pariſh contracted with a perſon to rebuild it: but the builder, being deſirous of getting as much as poſſible by the job, raiſed the new work upon the old foundation, and carried it on with great expedition; but before it was entirely finiſhed, it fell down, and deſtroyed part of the church, which were both ſoon after rebuilt, as they are at preſent.

This church is a very heavy ſtructure, partly Gothic, which was the original form, and partly Tuſcan. The body, though it has not the leaſt appearance of elegance, is well enlightened, and the ſteeple conſiſts of a low heavy tower crowned with a turret.

The living is a curacy in the gift of the pariſh; every houſeholder paying taxes having a vote in the choice of a miniſter, whoſe ſettled annual ſtipend is but 4l. 19s. 10d. The remainder of his income is contingent, being raiſed by a voluntary ſubſcription among the pariſhioners; and is therefore more or leſs, in proportion to their approbation of their paſtor.

Clerkenwell Bridewell, and New-priſon.

Behind Clerkenwell church to the north eaſt are two priſons adjoining to each other; the one a houſe of correction for diſorderly perſons, called Clerkenwell Bridewell, and the other a priſon of eaſe to Newgate for the county of Middleſex, called the New-priſon.

Cold Bath fields.

North-weſt from theſe priſons lie Cold Bath-fields, conſiſting of ſome ſtreets which form the extremity of this part of the town. Theſe ſurround a ſquare of the ſame name, conſiſting of ſmall neat houſes; in the center of which is a handſome old houſe with a ſmall garden, and containing a good cold bath, which gives name to the neighbourhood.

Small Pox-hoſpital.

The north ſide of this ſquare is as yet open to the fields, but a little to the eaſt ſtands the Small Pox-hoſpital for receiving patients who catch the diſeaſe in the natural way; and is a very plain neat ſtructure. The center, which projects a little from the reſt of the building, is terminated on the top by an angular pediment, on the apex of which is placed a vaſe upon a ſmall pedeſtal. This excellent charity was inſtituted in the year 1746, and is ſupported by a ſubſcription of noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, who were deſirous that a charity uſeful in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the public, might be begun near this great metropolis, there not being any hoſpital of the kind in Europe.

A neat hoſpital for inoculating this diſorder has been lately built clear of the town on the north ſide of the New Road *.

Tea-drinking gardens and Sadler's wells.

Eaſtward from the Small Pox-hoſpital, on the ſouth ſide of the Spaw-field, is an humble imitation of the Pantheon in Oxford-road; calculated for the amuſement of a ſuitable claſs of company: here apprentices, journeymen, and clerks, dreſſed to ridiculous extreams, entertain their ladies on Sundays; and to the utmoſt of their power, if not beyond their proper power, affect the diſſipated manners of their ſuperiors. Bagnigge-wells and the White-conduit houſe, two other receptacles of the ſame kind, with gardens laid out in miniature taſte, are to be found within the compaſs of two or three fields: together with

* For the firſt inſtitution of this charity, ſee Book I. p. 358.

with Sadlers-wells, a ſmall theatre for the ſummer evening exhibition of tumbling, rope-dancing, and other drolls, in vulgar ſtile. The tendency of theſe cheap enticing places of pleaſure juſt at the ſkirts of this vaſt town is too obvious to need farther explanation *; they ſwarm with looſe women, and with boys whoſe morals are thus depraved and their conſtitution ruined, before they arrive at manhood: indeed the licentious reſort to the tea drinking gardens was carried to ſuch exceſs every night, that the magiſtrates lately thought proper to ſuppreſs the organs in their public rooms; —— it is left to their cool reflection whether this was diſcharging all the duty they owe to the public.

Entering the town again to the eaſt, we find that part of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's which lies without the bounds of the city, in the county of Middleſex, and which therefore forms a diſtinct liberty, in reſpect to its government. St. Sepulchre's liberty.

In the middle of St. John's-ſtreet in this liberty, facing weſt Smithfield, is Hicks's-hall, the county hall in which the juſtices of Middleſex hold their ſeſſions. This is a very plain brick edifice with a portico at the entrance. It was built by Sir Baptiſt Hicks, Viſcount Campden, as has already been related †, and who was for ſome time a mercer in Cheapſide. Hicks's Hall.

Between St. John's-ſtreet on the weſt, Goſwell-ſtreet on the eaſt, and Long-lane on the ſouth, ſtands the Charter houſe, originally purchaſed for the burial of thoſe who died of the plague in the year 1349 ‡, and which is now extra-parochial. Here Sir Walter Manny founded a Carthuſian monaſtery, which, by the corruption of the French term *Chartreux*, obtained the name of the Charter-houſe. On the diſſolution of religious houſes, this monaſtery came to the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Audley, with whoſe daughter it went by marriage to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and deſcended to Thomas earl of Suffolk. In 1611, Thomas Sutton, Eſq; citizen and girdler, purchaſed this houſe by the name of Howard houſe, commonly called the Charter-houſe, for 13,000l. in order to eſtabliſh a charitable foundation, for which he obtained letters patent of James I. the ſame year; and which were afterward confirmed by parliament. The expence of fitting up this houſe amounted to 7000l. and he endowed the hoſpital and ſchool with fifteen manors and other lands to the annual value of 4493l. 19s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$: which eſtate is at preſent improved to above 6000l. a year. Charter-Houſe.

In this houſe are maintained 80 penſioners, who according to the inſtitution *ought to be* gentlemen, merchants, or ſoldiers, who are fallen into misfortunes. Theſe are provided with handſome apartments, and all the neceſſaries of life, except cloaths, inſtead of which each of them is allowed a cloak and 7l. *per annum*. There are alſo 44 boys ſupported in the houſe, where they have good lodgings, and are inſtructed in claſſical learning, &c. Out of theſe, there are 29 ſtudents at the univerſities, who have each of them an allowance of 20l. *per annum* for the term of eight years. Others, who are judged more fit for trades, are put out apprentices, and the ſum of 40l. is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the ſcholars brought up on this foundation, there are

* *Vid.* Book I. p. 350. † P. 149. ‡ P. 70.

nine eccleſiaſtical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the conſtitution of the hoſpital, are to confer them upon thoſe who were educated there. The penſioners and youths are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation.

The buildings, which are extremely irregular, have nothing but their convenience and ſituation to recommend them. The rooms are well diſpoſed, and the ſquare in the front is very neat, and kept in as good order as moſt in town. This ſquare and the large garden behind give a free air, and at one and the ſame time contribute both to health and pleaſure.

Glaſs-houſe liberty. Adjoining to the Charter-houſe is Glaſs-houſe liberty, a part of the pariſh of St. Botolph Alderſgate-ſtreet, ſituated in Goſwell and Pick-ax ſtreets, thus named from a glaſs-houſe which antiently ſtood there. There was formerly but one government in the pariſh; but the poor of this liberty increaſing conſiderably, the city liberty ſeparated from them, and obliged thoſe in this diſtrict to maintain their own poor.

St. Luke's Old-ſtreet. On the great increaſe of the pariſh of St. Giles, Cripplegate, the commiſſioners for erecting fifty new churches purchaſed a piece of ground in Old-ſtreet, and erected one of thoſe churches upon it; after which the inhabitants, applying to parliament, had the Middleſex liberty of St. Giles appointed for the pariſh *.

The church was finiſhed in 1732, and was conſecrated the next year on St. Luke's day, when the name of that ſaint was given as its patron. Though the building is convenient, and well enlightened with two rows of windows, it is a very ſingular ſtructure. In the center of the weſt front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilaſters; and to this door is an aſcent by a ſmall ſtrait flight of ſteps. Over the entrance is a round window, and on each ſide a ſmall tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front, one of the uſual form, and another over it, anſwering to that over the door. The tower is carried up ſquare, and behind it the roof of the church forms to the weſt a kind of pediment, broken by the riſe of the tower to which it joins on each ſide. The uppermoſt ſtage of the tower diminiſhes very conſiderably, and this, which is the baſe of an obeliſk, ſupports on each ſide a dial. From hence ariſes, as a ſteeple, a fluted obeliſk, which reaches to a great height, diminiſhing ſlowly; and being of a conſiderable thickneſs toward the top, the upper edges are ſloped of: the whole is terminated by a ball and vane.

The advowſon of this church is in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and it is not to be held *in commendam*; all licences and diſpenſations for that purpoſe being declared void by the above-mentioned act.

Manor of Finſbury. In this pariſh lies the manor named Finſbury, or Fensbury, from the neighbouring fen or moor, now called Moorfields: a manor of conſiderable antiquity, as appears by its having a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral in the year 1104.

Moorfields

* Stat. 6 Geo. II. c. 21.

Moorfields formerly extended from the north ſide of London-wall, where Bethlehem hoſpital * is now built, up to Hoxton; but being one continued marſh, they were in 1511 made paſſable by proper bridges and cauſeways †. Since that time the ground has been gradually drained and raiſed, and the whole is now ſurrounded with buildings. Being ſtill of great extent it is divided into lower, middle, and upper Moorfields; the former of which has been decently laid out ‡, and has the hoſpital extending along the whole ſouth ſide: the other diviſions ſtill lie waſte, though a fine regular ſpot of ground, and capable of great improvement. Moorfields.

Along the weſt ſide of upper Moorfields lies the Artillery-ground, where the Artillery company and Trained bands of the city of London are exerciſed §. This large ſpot of ground is walled all round, and has a handſome pair of iron gates in the front, which is in the ſouth ſide next to Chiſwell-ſtreet. In the middle of the north ſide is the Armoury, a neat building of brick, ſtrengthened with ruſtic ſtone at the corners; before it is a flight of ſteps, and there are a few others at the door, which is in the center, and is large, lofty, and adorned with a porch formed by two Tuſcan columns and two pilaſters ſupporting a balcony. The front is ornamented with a pediment ſupported at the corners by quoins. On the top are placed ſeveral large balls, and on the apex of the pediment is a lofty flag ſtaff. On each ſide the main building ſtands, at ſome diſtance backward, a ſmall edifice, where the proviſions are dreſſed at the company's feaſts. The hall of the armoury is hung round with breaſt-plates, helmets, and drums; and fronting the entrance is a handſome pair of iron gates which open to a ſpacious ſtair-caſe painted with military ornaments, and adorned with the ſtatue of a man dreſſed in a compleat ſuit of armour. This ſtair-caſe leads into a ſpacious room, which has the King's arms over one fire place, and thoſe of the company over the other. It has two chandeliers, and is adorned with very fine guns, ſwords and bayonets, preſented by the officers of the company, and handſomely diſpoſed on the walls. Artillery ground.

The preſent Artillery-ground, together with the land on the north ſide as far as Old-ſtreet, was antiently termed Bonhill, or Bunhill-field. A part of this field, on the north ſide of the Artillery-ground, now called Tindal's, or the Diſſenters' great burial ground, was conſecrated and walled at the expence of the city, in the peſtilential year 1665, as a common cemetery for the interment of ſuch bodies as could not have room in their parochial burial grounds. But not being uſed on this occaſion, Dr. Tindal took a leaſe of it, and converted it into a burial ground for the uſe of the diſſenters. There are a great number of raiſed monuments with vaults underneath belonging to particular families, and a multitude of grave-ſtones with inſcriptions. Bunhill-fields burial ground.

At the north-weſt corner of Upper Moorfields ſtands St. Luke's hoſpital for lunatics; a neat but very plain edifice: nothing is here expended in ornament, and we only ſee a building of conſiderable length plaiſtered over and whitened, with ranges of ſmall ſquare windows, on which no decorations have been beſtowed. This hoſpital, which takes its name from its being ſituated in St. Luke's pariſh, is ſupported by private ſubſcriptions, and is deſigned as an improvement St. Luke's hoſpital.

* For this hoſpital, *vid.* p. 593. † P. 113. ‡ P. 594. § *Vid.* Book II. p. 542.

provement upon Bethlehem, which was incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects for whom application was made. But no perſon is to be admitted who has been a lunatic above twelve calendar months; or who has been diſcharged as incurable from any other hoſpital for the reception of lunatics; or who has the venereal diſeaſe; is troubled with epileptic or convulſive fits, or is deemed an ideot; nor any woman with child. The hoſpital was opened in 1751, and is very amply ſupported ſince.

Tabernacle, and Foundery

Adjoining to the north ſide of this hoſpital is an old building called the Foundery, now a meeting-houſe under the direction of the Rev. John Weſley; and beyond that, on the ſouth ſide of Old-ſtreet-road, is another of the ſame kind, called the Tabernacle, where the late Rev. George Whitefield uſed to preach. Theſe are the principal meeting-houſes of the ſect called methodiſts; who, though eſteemed diſſenters from the church of England, profeſs a ſtrict adherence to the articles of that church, which they charge the preſent eſtabliſhment with departing from. How difficult it may be to fix a ſenſe on the dogmas contained in thoſe articles is well known from the long conteſts concerning them; and theſe two gentlemen, the principal leaders of the methodiſts, could not ſettle the knotty point of predeſtination between themſelves. Be this as it may, Mr. Weſley is a man of abilities, Mr. Whitefield was a man of great good ſenſe; both of them have been aſſiduous labourers in their profeſſion, and the parochial clergy left them a plentiful portion to glean from the ſtreets and lanes of the city, from the highways and the hedges. Whatever may be ſaid of their particular opinions and modes of worſhip, they have certainly done much poſitive good in bringing numbers of the loweſt, and therefore neglected part of the people, to a ſober turn of life, and a ſerious habit of thinking. There is another tabernacle or chapel of a ſimilar nature in Tottenham-court-road, under the patronage of lady Huntingdon; where ſervice is performed according to the eſtabliſhed form.

New city of London Lying-in hoſpital.

On the north ſide of Old-ſtreet-road, and fronting the ſouth-weſt corner of the city road, there is now building under the direction of Mr. Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars-bridge, a new brick edifice for the city of London Lying-in hoſpital; inſtead of the confined one at preſent kept in Shaftsbury houſe, Alderſgate-ſtreet *. The ſituation of this hoſpital, ſo long as it remains unincumbered by ſurrounding houſes, will be very airy and pleaſant; and the ſtructure is as neat as the purpoſe requires. It conſiſts of a center crowned with a light open turret, and two wings which project a little beyond the main building. The wards for the patients are in the wings, each of which are to contain four wards of ten beds each, on two floors. Regular and convenient offices are laid out behind, and on the north ſide will be a pleaſant garden.

Peerleſs pool.

Behind this new hoſpital to the north-weſt, there was formerly a dangerous pond, which, from the number of perſons that uſed to loſe their lives by venturing into it, obtained the name of perilous pond: but in 1743, an ingenious projector, Mr. Kemp, converted this place into one of the moſt agreeable public baths in the world; and altered its name from perilous pond to peerleſs pool. It is now an open pleaſure bath 170 feet long, and above 100 feet broad; being

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* *Vid.* B. II. p. 543.

a brick baſon ſkirted with ſtone, having a ſmooth gravel bottom five feet deep in the middle, four feet at the ſides, and but three feet at one end. The deſcent to this bath is by ſix flights of railed ſteps conveniently diſpoſed round it; and contiguous are many boxes and arbours for undreſſing and dreſſing in; ſome open, others incloſed and more private. On the ſouth ſide is a neat arcade, under which is a looking-glaſs over a marble ſlab; a ſmall collection of books, and the news-papers every morning, for the amuſement of the ſubſcribers. Here is alſo a cold bath, generally allowed to be the largeſt in England, it being 40 feet long, and 20 feet broad, with dreſſing-rooms at each end. To theſe are added, a well-ſtocked fiſh-pond 320 feet long, for the uſe of thoſe ſubſcribers who are fond of angling. On each ſide this pond is a terrace walk planted with lime trees, the ſlopes of which are covered with ſhrubs; and the ground about the pleaſure bath is agreeably laid out and planted. The baths are well attended by waiters; and the free uſe of this place, ſo well calculated for the health of thoſe who are confined all day to their compting-houſes and ſhops, is purchaſed by a very eaſy annual ſubſcription.

Norton Falgate liberty.

The north end of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet-without enters into a ſmall extra-parochial liberty called Norton Falgate, belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral. The inhabitants maintain their own poor, and marry and bury where they pleaſe; but they generally make uſe of a chapel, built originally for them near Spital-yard, by Sir George Wheeler, prebendary of Durham.

St. Leonard Shoreditch.

As the inhabitants of this liberty are out of the city juriſdiction, as they refuſed to be included in the act for paving the pariſh of Shoreditch, and are too poor as a body to pave their own ſtreets; we ſtill ſee in Norton Falgate, between the improved ſtreets of Biſhopſgate and Shoreditch, a relic of the old inconvenient method of paving the metropolis: which at leaſt ſerves by contraſt to ſhew the ſuperior elegance of the new plan.

Norton Falgate, which is a continuation of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, ends in a long ſtreet called Shoreditch, which appears to have been antiently a village ſituated along the Roman highway, termed Eald-ſtreet by the Saxons; and then at a conſiderable diſtance from the city of London, though they are at preſent united. This pariſh, ſo far from deriving its name from the vulgar tale of Jane Shore, concubine of Edward IV. is ſaid by Stowe to have been called by the name of Soerditch above 400 years before his time *: but as he mentions it in one place by the name of Sewer's ditch †, this may probably have been its original name, as having been a ditch to which the common ſewers on that ſide the town were conducted: though Maitland is of opinion that the Hamlet owes its name to one of the predeceſſors of Sir John Sordig, or Soreditch, who was lord thereof in the year 1339.

At the north eaſt end of the high ſtreet called Shoreditch ſtands the pariſh church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, which is thought to be of a Saxon foundation. The laſt ſtructure, which was a very mean heavy pile, ſtood till the year

* Ed. II. p. 428. marg. note. † Idem, p. 427.

1735, when the inhabitants having the year before applied to parliament, it was pulled down, and the preſent light and elegant edifice was ſoon after erected in its room, of brick and ſtone. To this church there is an aſcent by a double flight of plain ſteps, which lead to a portico of four Doric columns, ſupporting an angular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain, but well enlightened, and the ſteeple light, elegant and lofty. The tower at a proper height has a ſeries of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are ſcrolls which ſupport as many Corinthian columns placed on pedeſtals, bearing a dome; from whoſe crown riſes a ſeries of columns of the Compoſite order; on the entablature of which reſts the ſpire ſtanding upon balls; and on the top, as uſual, is a ball and vane *.

This church is both a rectory and a vicarage; the arch-deacon of London has been parſon or rector ever ſince the reign of king John, and preſents the vicar: all matters eccleſiaſtical in the pariſh, in ſubordination to the biſhop, are ſubject to his juriſdiction, except in the liberties of Hoxton and Norton-falgate, which belong to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

In this pariſh are two prebends, and part of a third, belonging to St. Paul's cathedral, in the city of London: the firſt, denominated Eald-ſtreet, or Old-ſtreet, received that appellation from the Saxons, as being part of the Roman military way: the ſecond, which had been a ſeparate village for many ages, by the name of Hocheſtone, vulgarly Hoxton, likewiſe ſhews itſelf to be of a Saxon origin: the third called Haliwel, had its name from a vicinal fountain, which, for the ſalubrity of its water, had the epithet of Holy conferred on it.

Priory of Holywell

In King John's court, Holywell-lane, are to be ſeen the ruins of the priory of St. John Baptiſt, of Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert the ſon of Gelranni, prebendary of Haliwell, and confirmed by a charter of Richard I. in the year 1189. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovell, knight of the garter; who was there buried: and the following diſtich was in conſequence painted in moſt of the windows.

"All the nuns of Holywell,
"Pray for the ſoul of Thomas Lovell."

The remains of this priory are popularly conceived to be relics of king John's palace, though it does not appear that any royal manſion ever ſtood in this neighbourhood.

Hoxton.

On the north ſide of Old-ſtreet is the antient village of Hoxton; the principal part of which conſiſts of a neat ſquare, ſurrounded by ſmall houſes well inhabited. This diſtrict has a market for the ſupply of the neighbourhood, which lies remote from any other.

Spital-fields.

On the eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet-without antiently ſtood an hoſpital dedicated to St. Mary, and called St. Mary Spital; the ground belonging to

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 14.

to which has ſince the diſſolution of the houſe been known by the name of Spital-fields. Theſe fields are now formed into a great number of ſtreets, lanes, and alleys, inhabited by the deſcendants of thoſe French refugees who fled over hither from the perſecution that followed the revocation of the edict of Nantz by Louis XIV *; and eſtabliſhed the flouriſhing ſilk manufactures now principally exerciſed in this part of the town. Spital-fields compoſed a hamlet belonging to Stepney pariſh, until the great increaſe of inhabitants occaſioned the diſtrict to be made a diſtinct pariſh, and one of the fifty new churches to be erected in it †.

Chriſt's church Spital fields.

On the ſouth ſide of Church-ſtreet ſtands the pariſh church called Chriſt's church Spital-fields; the foundation of which was laid in 1723, and finiſhed in 1729. The body of this church is ſolid and well proportioned; its length is 111 feet, its breadth 87, the height of the roof 41 feet, and that of the ſteeple 234: it is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is a handſome aſcent by a flight of ſteps; and upon theſe the Doric order ariſes ſupported on pedeſtals. The tower over theſe has arched windows and niches, and on its diminiſhing for the ſteeple, is ſupported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttreſſes: from this part riſes the baſe of the ſpire, with an arcade; its corners are in the ſame manner ſupported with a kind of pyramidal buttreſſes ending in a point, and the ſpire is terminated by a vaſe and vane ‡. However the merits of this building may be determined by rules of art, the ſteeple is by no means a pleaſing pile; but appears to be a laboured maſs of ſtone, in which the architect has brought together more materials than he had taſte to employ. A profeſſed critic aſſerts that it deſerves the ſevereſt condemnation; being after a monſtrous expence one of the moſt abſurd piles in Europe §.

The living is a rectory in the gift of the principal and ſcholars of Brazen-noſe college Oxford.

Spital-fields market.

A little to the north weſt of the church is Spital-fields market; which is a great market, but principally for roots and greens.

St. Matthew's Bethnal Green.

Behind Spitalfields to the north eaſt lies the pariſh of St. Matthew Bethnal-green, another hamlet taken out of Stepney pariſh ||. The old Roman way from London led through this hamlet, and joining the military way from the weſt, paſſed with it to Lee ferry by Old Ford: and Bonner, the brutal biſhop of London, had a palace here. The church dedicated to St. Matthew the Evangeliſt, was erected in the year 1740 at the north-eaſt corner of Hare-ſtreet, Spitalfields, and is a neat commodious edifice, built with brick, coped and coined with free-ſtone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the ſame materials. Though the village of itſelf is ſmall, yet as part of Spitalfields anciently belonged to that hamlet, this pariſh is now very populous. The advowſon of the rectory is in the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and Brazen-noſe college Oxford.

On

* *Vid.* B. I. p. 258. † Stat. 2 Geo. II. c. 10. ‡ Engliſh Architecture, p. 13. § Ralph's Critical Review, p. 4. || By Stat. 16 Geo. II. c. 28. 19 Geo. II. c. 15.

St. Mary Whitechapel.

On the ſouth ſide of Whitechapel-ſtreet, which is a long broad ſtreet, extending from the Minories to near Mile End, ſtands the pariſh church of St. Mary, White chapel. This ſtructure is of no modern date; but the place has been the ſeat of a building for religious ſervice of a much longer time. The church, which in earlier ages ſtood in this place, was called Saint Mary Matfellon; and many vague conjectures have been made with reſpect to the origin of that term; but it appears to have been derived from an oriental word, ſignifying mother of a ſon, ſo that the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as mother of Chriſt; though this epithet has given way to that of Whitechapel, from its having been white-waſhed or plaiſtered on the out ſide.

This church was originally a chapel of eaſe to the church of St. Dunſtan on Stebun heath, now called Stepney; but was a rectory in the gift of the miniſter of Stepney in 1329; in whoſe ſucceſſors the advowſon continued till purchaſed by the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and college of Braſen-noſe in Oxford about the year 1711. In 1673 the church, then in a very old and ruinous condition, was taken down and rebuilt as it now appears. It is a coarſe irregular building. The body, which is formed of brick, and ornamented with ſtone ruſtic work at the corners, is 93 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and the height of the tower and turret 80 feet. The principal door is adorned with a kind of ruſtic pilaſters, with cherubims heads by way of capitals, and a pediment above. The body has many windows, which are of various forms and ſizes, a ſort of venetian, oval and ſquare. The ſquare windows have ill proportioned circular pediments, and the oval windows, ſome of which ſtand upright, and others croſsways, are ſurrounded with thick feſtoons. The ſteeple, which is of ſtone, and appears to be a part of the old ſtructure, riſes above the principal door, and is crowned with a plain ſquare battlement, in the center of which riſes a ſmall turret with its dome and vane.

Goodman's fields. Rag-fair.

This pariſh which is very extenſive comprehends Goodman's fields, which have already been mentioned *; and Rag-fair in Roſemary-lane, where old cloaths are ſold every day by multitudes of people ſtanding in the ſtreets: there is here a place called the Change, where all the ſhops ſell old cloaths. Many of the ſhops about, where this daily market is kept, deal for great ſums in caſt off apparel.

Well-cloſe ſquare.

The ſouth eaſt corner of Roſemary-lane leads to Wellcloſe ſquare, ſituated between Knock Fergus and Ratcliffe-highway; and which is by ſome called Marine-ſquare, from the number of ſea officers who live there. It is a neat ſquare of no great extent; its principal ornament is the Daniſh church, ſituated in the center, in the midſt of a church-yard well planted with trees, and ſurrounded by a handſome wall adorned at equal diſtances with iron rails.

Daniſh church.

This church is a commodious and elegant ſtructure; but though the architect appears to have underſtood ornaments, he has not been too laviſh in the uſe of them. The edifice conſiſts of a tall and handſome body, with a tower and turret. The body is divided by the projection of the middle part, into a fore front

* *Vid.* B. II. p. 664.

front in the center, and two ſmaller: at the weſt end is the tower, and at the eaſt it ſwells into the ſweep of circle; the corners of the building are faced with ruſtic. The windows, which are large and well proportioned, are caſed with ſtone with a cherub's head at the top of the arch, and the roof is concealed by a blocking courſe. The tower has a conſiderable diminution in the upper ſtage, which has on each ſide, a pediment, and is covered by a dome, from which riſes an elegant turret ſupported by compoſite columns.

Prince's ſquare. Swediſh church.

Eaſtward from Wellcloſe-ſquare in the ſame line, is Prince's-ſquare a neat place principally inhabited by the families of gentlemen who belong to the ſea. Its chief ornament is the church and church-yard belonging to the Swedes, ſurrounded with iron rails and well planted with trees. The front of the church is carried up flat with niches and ornaments, and on the ſummit is a pediment. The body is divided into a central part projecting forwarder than the reſt, and two ſides. The central part has two tall windows, terminated by a pediment, and in the midſt of that is an oval window; but in the ſides there is only a compartment below with a circular window above. The corners of the building are wrought in a bold, plain ruſtic. The tower riſes ſquare from the roof, and at the corners are placed urns with flames; on that is a turret in the lanthorn form with flaming urns at the corners: this turret is covered with a dome, from which riſes a ball, ſupporting the vane, in the form of a rampant lion.

London Infirmary

On the ſouth ſide of Whitechapel road, near the mount, ſtands the London Infirmary; one of the many charitable foundations that diſtinguiſh our country and the preſent age. It is ſupported by voluntary contributions, for the relief of all ſick and diſeaſed perſons; particularly manufacturers, ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, with their wives and children. This charity was inſtituted November 1740, in a large houſe in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, afterward uſed for the Magdalen hoſpital; but that becoming too ſmall a more capacious building was erected in the preſent airy ſituation. It is a very neat brick building, without being expenſive, and conſiſting of one extended front without either wings or inner courts, the whole is ſeen at one view. To the middle door is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps, and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial. Above the ground floor extend two ſeries, of each twenty-three ſaſh windows, their number and the length of the building giving it an air of dignity. It is properly furniſhed, and fitted up with about 160 beds for the reception of the patients.

White chapel court and priſon.

In Whitechapel-road is a court, called his majeſty's court of record for the manor of Stepney, for the trial of debts under 5l. contracted within the ſaid manor, with a priſon for debtors, called Whitechapel priſon.

Tower of London.

We now, in the order of place, arrive at the Tower of London, which ſtands in a ſpacious but very irregular area on the banks of the river to the eaſt of Tower-ſtreet-ward. It is incloſed by a high brick wall, having battlements above, and portholes at the angles below, for the admiſſion of cannon. This wall is ſurrounded by a broad deep ditch; and what is called Tower-hill with-

out this ditch, is indeed a rude uneven ground of different heights which does not appear to have been ever formed to any regular level, ſince the earth was injudiciouſly laid around at the firſt digging of the ditch. Tower-hill is bounded by buildings all round, and ſome good houſes are to be found on the north and weſt ſides.

The Tower at firſt conſiſted of no more than what is at preſent called the White Tower; which, on doubtful authority, has been ſaid to have been built by Julius Cæſar *; though other authorities aſſert it to have been marked out, and a part of it firſt erected by William the Conqueror in the year 1076, with a view to ſecure himſelf and followers a ſafe retreat, in caſe the Engliſh ſhould ever have recourſe to arms to recover their liberties. That this was the builder's deſign, evidently appears from its ſituation on the eaſt ſide of London, and its communication with the river whence it might be ſupplied with men, proviſions and military ſtores, and it ſtill ſeems a place rather calculated for defence than offence. On the death of the Conqueror in 1087, his ſon William Rufus, in 1098 ſurrounded it with walls, and a broad and deep ditch, which was in ſome places 120 feet wide; ſeveral of the ſucceeding princes added additional works, and Edward III. built the church. Since the reſtoration, it has been thoroughly repaired: in 1663 the ditch was ſcoured; all the wharfing about it was rebuilt with brick and ſtone, and ſluices made for letting in and retaining the Thames water as occaſion may require; the walls of the White Tower, have been repaired; and a great number of additional buildings have been added. At preſent, beſide the White Tower, are the offices of ordnance, of the Mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the Spaniſh armoury, the horſe armoury, the new or ſmall armoury, barracks for the ſoldiers, handſome houſes for the chief officers reſiding in the Tower, and other perſons: ſo that the Tower now ſeems rather a town than a fortreſs. Lately new barracks were erected on the Tower wharf; and the ditch was in the year 1758, railed round to prevent for the future all thoſe melancholy accidents which have frequently happened to people paſſing over Tower-hill in the dark.

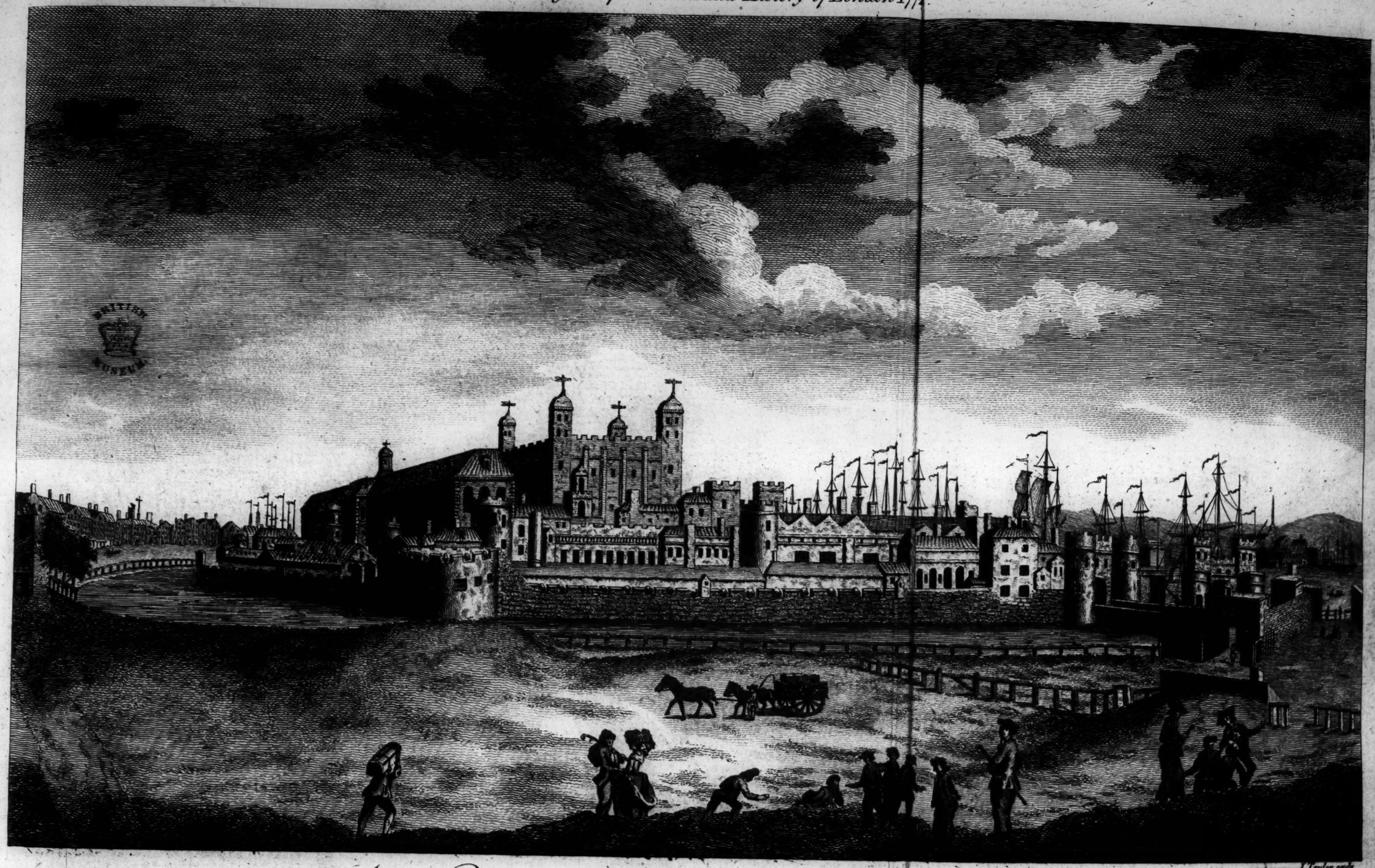
The Tower is in the beſt ſituation that could have been choſen for a fortreſs, it lying only 800 yards to the eaſtward of London bridge; and conſequently near enough to cover this opulent city from invaſion by water. It is to the north of the river Thames, from which it is parted by a convenient wharf and narrow ditch, over which is a drawbridge, for the readier taking in or ſending out ammunition and naval or military ſtores. Upon this wharf is a line of about ſixty pieces of iron cannon, which are fired upon public occaſions.

The wharf is incloſed from Tower-hill at each end, by gates opened every morning for the convenience of a free intercourſe between the reſpective inhabitants of the tower, the city, and its ſuburbs. Under this wharf is a water gate through the Tower-wall, commonly called Traitor's Gate, by which it had been cuſtomary, in former and more arbitrary times, to convey ſtate priſoners privately by water, to and from the Tower: but the lords committed to the Tower for the laſt rebellion were publicly admitted at the main entrance.

Over

* Vid. B. I. p. 5.

Engraved for Noorthouck's History of London 1772.


BRITISH MUSEUM

I. Taylor sculp.

A North-west View of the Tower of London.

Over this water-gate is a regular building terminated at each end by a round tower, on which are embraſures for cannon, but at preſent none are mounted there. In this building are an infirmary, a mill, and the water works that ſupply the Tower with water.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by three gates to the weſt, one within the other; the firſt of theſe opens to a court, on the right hand of which is the lions tower, where a number of curious wild animals are kept. The ſecond gate opens to a ſtone bridge built over the ditch; at the inner end of which is the third gate much ſtronger than the two former; having a portcullis to let down upon occaſion, and being guarded not only by ſoldiers, but by the warders of the Tower.

Under this gate, on the right hand, is the drawbridge for foot paſſengers to and from the Tower wharf.

The gates of the Tower are opened and ſhut every morning and night with great formality. A little before ſix in the morning in ſummer, and as ſoon as it is well light in winter, the yeoman-porter goes to the governor's houſe for the keys, and from thence proceeds back to the innermoſt gate, attended by a ſerjeant and ſix of the main guard. This gate being opened to let them paſs, is again ſhut; while the yeoman-porter and the guard proceed to open the outermoſt gates, at each of which the guards reſt their firelocks, as do the ſpur-guard, while the keys paſs and repaſs. The yeoman-porter, then returning to the innermoſt gate, calls to the warders in waiting to take in king George's keys; where upon the gate is opened, and the keys lodged in the warders hall, till the time of locking them up again, which is uſually about ten or eleven at night, with the ſame formality as when opened. After they are ſhut, the yeomen and guard proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms, with the officers upon duty at their head. The uſual challenge from the main guard is, "Who comes "here?" To which the yeoman-porter anſwers "The keys." The challenger returns "Paſs keys," and the officer orders the guard to reſt their firelocks; upon which the yeoman-porter ſays, "God ſave King George," and "Amen" is loudly anſwered by all the guard. The yeoman-porter then proceeds with his guard to the governor's, where the keys are left: after which no perſon can go out, or come in, upon any pretence whatſoever till the next morning, without the watch-word for the night, which is kept ſo ſecret, that none but the proper officers, and the ſerjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; and it is the ſame on the ſame night, in every fortified place throughout England. But when that is given by any ſtranger to the centinel at the ſpur-guard, or outer gate, he communicates it to his ſerjeant, who paſſes it to the next on duty, and ſo on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman-porter, who attended as before, the main guard being put under arms, brings them to the outer gate, where the ſtranger is admitted, and conducted to the governor; when having made known his buſineſs, he is conducted back to the outer gate; and diſmiſſed, the gate ſhut, and the keys delivered again with the ſame formality as at firſt.

Wild beaſts.

In examining thoſe curioſities of the Tower, which are uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers, it will be proper to mention them in the order they occur; beginning with the collection of wild beaſts kept there: theſe are uncommon fierce animals that have from time to time been preſented to the king either by the Barbary ſtates, other potentates, or by private hands. Having entered the outer gate, and paſſed what is called the ſpur-guard, the keeper's houſe preſents itſelf, which is known by a painted lion on the wall, and another over the door that leads to their dens. Theſe dens are about twelve or thirteen feet high, divided into two apartments one over the other; in the upper room the beaſt generally lives, and feeds in that below ſtairs. They are viewed through large iron grates, like the windows of a priſon; ſo that they may be ſeen with the utmoſt ſafety. Some of theſe dens are inhabited by lions, others by leopards, tygers, wolves, wild cats; together with a fine large eagle. Theſe animals are regularly fed with proper food; their apartments are duly cleaned out and ſtrewed with ſaw duſt every day: which is eaſily done by the means of ſliding doors that confine the animals in one room while the other is cleaning. In ſhort by this decent courſe of life, the manners of theſe animals are ſo far civiliſed, that though their forms are ſeen, their natural ferocity is in a great meaſure loſt.

Mint office.

The mint office is on the left hand on entering into the Tower, at a ſmall diſtance within the inner gate. There is no poſſibility of deſcribing the particular proceſſes that the different metals undergo here before they receive the impreſſion; the only operation that is permitted to be ſeen, being the manner of ſtamping it, which is performed very expeditiouſly by an engine conſiſting of the following parts. The power by which it works is a bar of iron about four feet long, with a large ball of lead at each end; this is fixed horizontally upon its center on a ſpindle like that of a printing preſs, playing in the frame by a worm ſcrew. To the point of this ſpindle below is faſtened one ſide of the die with the face of it downward; and at a little diſtance under it is fixed the other ſide of the die with the face upward. Between theſe the pieces of gold, ſilver, or copper, ready cut and weighed, and if either of the two former, ready milled, are ſucceſſively placed and ſtamped. The machine is worked by four men, two at each end of the loaded bar above mentioned; who, with leathern thongs tied at the weights, give it a ſmart pull in contrary directions. As it ſwings, the upper die deſcends till it meets the piece of metal laid on the fixed die below; where the preſſure is eſtimated at two tons weight. The recoil after ſo prodigious a jerk, reinſtates the engine for another pull; and it is amazing to ſee how dextrouſly the coiner, who ſits at the bottom of the machine, performs his part in theſe ſhort intervals: for as faſt as the men turn the ſpindle, ſo faſt does he ſupply the metal; twitching out the coin with his middle finger, and putting in an unſtamped piece with his fore finger and thumb. There are five or ſix of theſe engines in the ſtamping room.

The white Tower is a large, lofty ſquare, but irregular ſtone building, no one ſide anſwering to another, nor are any of its watch towers, of which there

there are four at the top, built alike. One of theſe towers is now converted into an obſervatory. The building itſelf conſiſts of three very lofty ſtories, under which are ſpacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with ſaltpetre. It is covered on the top with flat leads, from whence there is an extenſive and delightful proſpect. In the firſt ſtory are two noble rooms, one of which is a ſmall armoury for the ſea ſervice; having various ſorts of arms very curiouſly laid up, for above 10,000 ſeamen. In the other room are many cloſets and preſſes, all filled with warlike engines and inſtruments of death. Over this are two other floors, one principally filled with arms; the other with arms and other warlike inſtruments, as ſpades, ſhovels, pick-axes, and cheveaux de frize. In the upper ſtory are kept match, ſheep ſkins, tanned hides, &c. and in a little room called Julius Cæſar's chapel are depoſited ſome records. In this building are alſo preſerved models of the new invented engines of deſtruction that have from time to time been preſented to the government. On the top is a large ciſtern or reſervoir for ſupplying the whole garriſon with water; it is about ſeven feet deep, nine broad, and ſixty in length: and is filled from the Thames by means of an engine very ingeniouſly contrived for that purpoſe.

Near the ſouth-weſt angle of the White Tower is the Spaniſh armoury, in which are preſerved the ſpoils of what was vainly called the Invincible Armada *; in order to perpetuate the memory of the ſignal victory obtained by the Engliſh over the whole naval power of Spain in the reign of Philip II. Theſe conſiſt of various ſpecies of arms in uſe at that time; together with fetters and engines of torture, with which the fleet was plentifully ſtored on the preſumption formed of a certain conqueſt of this kingdom. Of this they entertained no doubt; for among other articles is ſhewn the conſecrated banner with a crucifix on it, beſtowed on the Spaniſh general by the pope. The Spaniſh general's ſhield, carried before him as an enſign of honour, is wrought in moſt curious workmanſhip, with ſome of the labours of Hercules, and other allegories. Spaniſh armoury.

There are ſome other curious articles preſerved in this room, the principal of which are theſe.---Daniſh and Saxon clubs, weapons which each of thoſe people are ſaid to have uſed in their conqueſt of England. Theſe are, perhaps, curioſities of the greateſt antiquity of any in the Tower.---King Henry the VIII's walking ſtaff, which has three match-lock piſtols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry; and a ſhort bayonet or dagger in the center of the barrels. With this ſtaff, the warders ſay, the king ſometimes walked round the city, to ſee that the conſtables did their duty; and that one night as he was walking near the bridge foot, the conſtable ſtopped him to know what he did with ſuch an unlucky weapon, at that time of the night. Upon which the king ſtruck him; but the conſtable calling the watchmen to his aſſiſtance, he was apprehended, and carried to the Poultry Compter, where he lay till morning, without either fire or candle. When the keeper was informed of the rank of his priſoner, he diſpatched a meſſenger to the conſtable, who came trembling with fear: but the king applauded him for his reſolution in doing his duty,

* Vid. B. I. p. 139.

duty, and made him a handſome preſent. At the ſame time he ſettled upon St. Magnus's pariſh an annual grant of 23l. and a mark, and made a proviſion for furniſhing thirty chaldron of coals and a large allowance of bread annually toward the comfortable relief of his fellow priſoners.---A large wooden cannon called Policy, becauſe, as we are informed, when king Henry VIII. beſieged Boulogne, the roads being impaſſable for heavy cannon, he cauſed a number to be made of wood, and mounted on proper batteries before the town, as if real cannon; which ſo terrified the French commandant, that he gave up the place.---The axe with which queen Anne Boleyn, the mother of queen Elizabeth, was beheaded, as alſo the earl of Eſſex, queen Elizabeth's favourite.---A ſmall train of ten pieces of braſs cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages, being a preſent from the foundery of London to king Charles I. when a child, to aſſiſt him in learning the art of gunnery.---Weapons made with the blades of ſcithes fixed ſtraight to the ends of poles, taken from the duke of Monmouth's party at the battle of Sedgemoor.---In an incloſure at the end of this room is a perfect model of that admirable machine, the idea of which was brought from Italy by Sir Thomas Lombe, and firſt erected at Derby, at his own expence, for making organzine or thrown ſilk.

You now come to the grand ſtorehouſe, a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, that extends 245 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. It was begun by king James II. who built it to the firſt floor; but was finiſhed by king William III. who erected that magnificent room over it called the New or Small Armoury; in which that prince, with queen Mary, his conſort, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dreſſed in white gloves and aprons, the uſual badges of the order of maſonry. This ſtructure is of brick and ſtone, and on the north ſide is a ſtately door caſe adorned with four columns, with their entablature and triangular pediment of the Doric order, and under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of trophy work. The ground floor of this large building is called the Great Armoury; and contains a dreadful variety of the larger engines of deſtruction, conſiſting of cannons and mortars; many of which were taken from the enemies of this country at different times, and others have hiſtorical anecdotes relating to them, which are more entertaining on the ſpot than in meer narrative. The walls are lined round with ſpunges, ladles, rammers, handſpikes, wadhooks, &c. and under the cieling there hang on poles upward of four thouſand harneſs for horſes, beſides men's harneſs, drag-ropes, &c. Beſide the trophies of ſtandards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, this place is now adorned with the tranſparent pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off at the concluſion of the peace in 1748.

Great armoury.

The apartment over this is, perhaps for the extent, one of the nobleſt rooms in the world; this is called the Small Armoury, and contains a wilderneſs of arms, ſo artfully diſpoſed in racks in the middle, and all round the walls, that at one view may be ſeen arms for near 80,000 men, all kept bright, and fit for ſervice at a moment's warning! A ſight which it is im-

poſſible to behold without aſtoniſhment; and beſide thoſe expoſed to view, there are ſixteen cheſts ſhut up, each cheſt holding about 1200 muſkets. Of the convenient and ornamental diſpoſition of the arms no adequate idea can be formed by deſcription; they were originally diſpoſed by Mr. Harris, who contrived to place them in this beautiful order both here and in the guard chamber of Hampton Court. He was a common gunſmith, but after he had performed this work, which is the admiration of people of all nations, he was allowed a penſion from the crown for his ingenuity. Small armoury.

The horſe armoury is a plain brick building a little to the eaſtward of the White Tower; and is an edifice rather convenient than elegant. Here the ſpectator is entertained with a repreſentation of all thoſe kings and principal heroes of our own nation, with whoſe gallant actions he is ſuppoſed to be well acquainted, equipped and ſitting on horſeback, in the ſame bright and ſhining armour they were uſed to wear in the field. Horſe armoury.

Among a great variety of ſuits of old armour, helmets, cuiraſſes, and horſe armour preſerved in this room in bright order, may be diſtinguiſhed, ſome of thoſe coats of mail, called Brigandine Jackets. They conſiſt of ſmall bits of ſteel, ſo artfully quilted one over another, as to reſiſt the point of a ſword, and perhaps a musket ball, and yet are ſo flexible, that the wearer might bend his body any way, as well as in his ordinary cloaths.---A little ſuit of armour made for king Charles II. when prince of Wales, and about ſeven or eight years of age; with a piece of armour for his horſe's head; curiouſly wrought and inlaid with ſilver.---An Indian ſuit of armour, ſent by the Great Mogul as a preſent to king Charles II. This is a very great curioſity; it is made of iron quills about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row eaſily ſlipping over another: theſe are bound very ſtrong together with ſilk twiſt, and are uſed in that country as a defence againſt darts and arrows.---A neat little ſuit of armour worn by a carved figure repreſenting Richard duke of York, the youngeſt ſon of king Edward IV.

The jewel office is a dark ſtrong ſtone room, about twenty yards to the eaſtward of the grand ſtorehouſe or new armoury, in which the crown jewels are depoſited. When theſe rich articles are ſhewn, the ſpectators are locked into that half of the room aſſigned for them, where they ſit down cloſe to a grate, like that of a nunnery; on the other ſide of which the perſon who ſhews the jewels diſplays them ſeparately by candle light. Theſe precautions have been taken ſince the reign of Charles II. when that deſperado Blood made a bold attempt to carry off the crown and other enſigns of royalty. The regalia ſhewn here are—The imperial crown, that it is pretended all the kings of England have been crowned with, from the time of Edward the Confeſſor *.---The orb or globe, held in the king's left hand at the coronation.—The royal ſcepter with the croſs.---The ſcepter with the dove; the emblem of peace.---St. Edward's ſtaff, all beaten Jewel office.

* This however is contradicted by fact; for the antient regalia of St. Edward were taken from Weſtminſter abbey and ſold by order of parliament during the civil wars, in 1642. Thoſe now in being were made after the reſtoration.

beaten gold, carried before the king at his coronation.---A rich ſalt cellar of ſtate, being a curious figure of the ſquare or white Tower; uſed on the king's table at the coronation.---Curtana, or the ſword of mercy, borne between the two ſwords of juſtice, ſpiritual and temporal.---A noble ſilver font, double gilt, that the royal family are chriſtened in.---A large ſilver fountain, preſented to Charles II. by the town of Plymouth.---The rich crown of ſtate his majeſty uſually wears on his throne in parliament.---The prince of Wales's crown.---Queen Mary's crown, globe and ſcepter, with the diadem ſhe wore in proceeding to her coronation.—An ivory ſcepter, with a dove, made for the late king James's queen.—The golden ſpurs, and the armillas, wore at the coronation.---The ampulla, or eagle of gold, which holds the holy oil the kings and queens of England are anointed with, and the golden ſpoon that the biſhop pours the oil into; which are great pieces of antiquity. The crowns and ſcepters are enriched with jewels of great ſize and value.

St. Peter *ad Vincula* in the Tower.

At the north weſt corner of Northumberland walk at the end of the new Armoury, is ſituated the church of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, which was founded by Edward III. and dedicated to St. Peter in chains. This is a plain Gothic building void of all ornament: 66 feet in length, 54 in breadth, and 24 feet high from the floor to the roof. The walls, which have Gothic windows, are ſtrengthened at the corners with ruſtic, and crowned with a plain blocking courſe. The tower is plain, and is crowned with a turret. The living is a rectory in the gift of the king; the rector, as miniſter of the Tower garriſon, is paid by his majeſty; and the living is exempt from archiepiſcopal juriſdiction *. In this church lie the aſhes of many noble and royal perſonages, executed either in the Tower, or on the hill, and depoſited here in obſcurity.

Tower liberties.

The liberties of the Tower are not confined to the limits of the fortreſs; but include both the Tower hills, part of eaſt Smithfield, Roſemary-lane, Well-cloſe ſquare, and the Little Minories; and in Spitalfields all the ſtreets, lanes, and alleys, built on the old artillery ground belonging to the Tower. For theſe liberties there is a court of record held by preſcription, at the king's arms on Great Tower-hill, by a ſteward appointed by the conſtable of the Tower; before whom are tried actions of debt for any ſum, damage and treſpaſs. Here alſo the grand jury try all perſons taken up in the Tower liberties for murders, felonies and other crimes, when if they are found guilty they are committed to Newgate to take their trials at the Old Baily. In the ſame houſe the coroner's inqueſt ſit for the Tower liberties.

* *Vid.* B. II. p. 525, *note.*

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Pariſhes in the county of Middleſex lying eaſtward from the Tower.

THESE pariſhes, which are chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring perſons, and thoſe whoſe buſineſs depends upon ſhipping in various capacities, are in general cloſe and ill built: therefore afford very little worthy obſervation except the pariſh churches, which will be mentioned in their order.

St. Catharine's. On the eaſt ſide of St. Catharine's court juſt below the Tower, ſtands the pariſh church dedicated to St. Catharine; which originally belonged to an hoſpital founded by Matilda, conſort to king Stephen, and was farther endowed by queen Eleanor, the relict of Henry III. queen Eleanor conſort to Edward I. and king Henry VI. who not only confirmed all the former grants, and added ſeveral additional ones, but gave an ample charter to this hoſpital. It was exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, till its ſuppreſſion by Henry VIII. ſoon after which king Edward VI. annexed it to the dioceſe of London. The church, which is a very antique building, is at preſent collegiate, and has a maſter and three brethren, who have 40l. each; three ſiſters who have 20l. and ten beadſwomen who have 8l. *per annum* each: but the other profits ariſing from their eſtates, being only known to the maſter and brethren, are divided amongſt them. To this precinct belong two courts; in one of which actions of debt for any ſum are tried weekly on Thurſdays: and in the other, which depends upon the civil law, are decided eccleſiaſtical matters.

St. John's Wapping. On the north ſide of the ſtreet called Wapping, which extends along the river ſide, ſtands the pariſh church of St. John's Wapping; which was built in 1617 as a chapel of eaſe to St. Mary's Whitechapel. But by the great increaſe of buildings, the hamlet of Wapping was in 1694 conſtituted a diſtinct pariſh; and the advowſon of the rectory remains in the principal and ſcholars of King's hall and Brazen-noſe-college Oxford. This church, which was built at the expence of 1600l. is a very mean building, it conſiſting of a plain body, a tower which ſcarcely deſerves the name, and a ſpire that might be taken for a lengthened chimney *.

Execution-dock. This pariſh conſiſts of very narrow ill built ſtreets carried cloſe to the river banks. At the place called Execution-dock, all pirates and others condemned for offences on the high ſeas, at the Admiralty ſeſſions, are executed on a gibbet at low water mark.

St. George's Ratcliffe-highway. On the north ſide of Ratcliffe-highway ſtands the pariſh church of St. George's in the eaſt, one of the fifty new churches; the foundation of which was laid in 1715, though the building was not compleated until 1729. It is a maſſy ſtructure, erected in a peculiar taſte. The floor is properly raiſed a conſiderable height above the level of the ground; and to the principal door, which is in the weſt front of the tower, is an aſcent by a double flight of ſteps, cut with a ſweep,

* Engliſh Architecture, p. 37.

a ſweep, and defended by a low wall of the ſame form. But what is ſingular in this ſtructure is, there are turrets over the body of the church, as well as one on the tower; which laſt is in the manner of a fortification, with a ſtaff on the top ſupported by ſtays like a maſt, for an occaſional flag.

The pariſh is taken out of that of Stepney; and by act of parliament * the hamlet of Wapping Stepney is appropriated to that purpoſe, in all reſpects independent of Stepney pariſh. The advowſon of this rectory, like that of Stepney, is in the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall, and Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

Shadwell. Shadwell, though now joined to London, was anciently a hamlet belonging to Stepney; but being greatly increaſed in the number of its inhabitants, Thomas Neale, Eſq; erected the preſent church in the year 1656 for their accommodation. In 1669, this diſtrict was conſtituted a diſtinct pariſh from that of Stepney, and the advowſon of the rectory is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's in London. It is one of the Tower hamlets, and received its name from a fine ſpring which iſſues from the ſouth wall of the church yard. The pariſh is, from its ſituation, divided into upper and lower Shadwell, lower Shadwell being antiently a part of Wapping marſh.

St. Paul's Shadwell. The church of St. Paul's Shadwell, which ſtands on the ſouth ſide of Upper Shadwell, is but a mean edifice built with brick, 87 feet long, and 63 broad; the height to the roof is 28 feet, and that of the ſteeple 60. The body has a few windows with ruſtic arches, and ſome very mean ones like garret windows in the roof. At the corners of the building are balls placed on a kind of ſmall pedeſtals. The tower is carried up without ornament, and is terminated with balls at the corners in the ſame manner as the body of the church, and is crowned with a plain low turret.

There is a market in Shadwell for the ſupply of proviſions for the neighbourhood; and being remote from the center of the town, the inhabitants have water works of their own to furniſh them with river water.

Stepney. Whitechapel is connected by buildings to Mile End; ſo called as being a mile diſtant from Aldgate: and on the ſouth ſide of Mile End lies the antient village of Stepney; now conſidered as a ſtraggling appendage of this great metropolis, which ſtretches out beyond it on the north and ſouth ſides. This pariſh was of ſuch a vaſt extent, and ſo amazingly encreaſed in buildings, as to produce the pariſhes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Ann's Limehouſe, St. John's at Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George's Ratcliffe-highway, Chriſt-church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal-green; all which have been ſeparated from it, and yet it ſtill remains one of the largeſt pariſhes within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-end, old and new towns, Poplar, and part of Ratcliffe.

St. Dunſtan's Stepney. There was a church here ſo long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of all ſaints, *Eccleſia omnium Sanctorum*; and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stibenhede*, or Stiben's-heath: but it does not appear when the church changed

* Stat. 2 Geo. II. 30.

its name by being dedicated to St. Dunſtan, whoſe name it at preſent bears. To this church belong both a rectory, and vicarage; the former, which was a ſine-cure, was in the gift of the biſhop of London, and the latter, in the gift of a rector, till Ridley, biſhop of London, gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowſon of the church to Edward VI. who, in his turn, granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, lord chamberlain of his houſhold. But the advowſon being afterward purchaſed by the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and brazen-noſe college in Oxford, they preſented two perſons to the rectory and vicarage by the name of the Portioniſts of Ratcliff and Spitalfields, till the year 1744; when the hamlet of Bethnal-green being ſeparated from it, Stepney became poſſeſſed by only one rector.

When the preſent church was erected is not recorded; the wall and battlements are built of brick and wrought ſtone, plaiſtered over; and the roof is covered with lead. It is of a very conſiderable extent, for it is 104 feet long, though no more than 54 broad; the height of the roof is 35 feet, and that of the tower, with its turret, 92 feet. The pillars, arches and windows, are of the modern Gothic, and the weſt porch, built in 1610, has no reſemblance to the reſt of the building, it being of the Tuſcan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is ſupported at the corners by a kind of double buttreſſes; it is crowned with a ſmall mean turret; and the ſame kind of battlements are carried round the body of the church. On the eaſt ſide of the portico, leading up to the gallery on the north ſide of the chancel, is a ſtone, whereon are engraved the following words:

" Of Carthage great I was a ſtone,
" O mortals read with pity!
" Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
" Men, mountains, towns, nor city;
" Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
" You whereunto you muſt,
" Since now ſuch ſtately buildings
" Lie buried in the duſt."

Mile End, which has been already obſerved to be a continuation of Whitechapel, ſtretches along the north ſide of Stepney; and is diſtinguiſhed into Mile End old town, and Mile End new town: both which hamlets are in Stepney pariſh. Here the ſpirit of the building is carried on with ſuch alacrity, that the great road from Mile End turnpike is almoſt incloſed on both ſides with regular well built houſes to the village of Bow. Mile End, old and new towns.

The hamlet of Poplar, which together with Blackwall form a ſtreet more than a mile in length along the Thames to the eaſt of Limehouſe, obtained its name from the great number of poplar trees that anciently grew there. The chapel of Poplar was erected in the year 1654, when the ground upon which it was built, together with the church-yard, were given by the Eaſt India com- Poplar.

pany; and the edifice was erected by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants and others: ſince that time the company has not only provided the miniſter a convenient dwelling houſe, with a garden and field containing about three acres, but has allowed him 20l. *per annum* during pleaſure. But this chapel for want of an endowment continues unconſecrated.

Iſle of Dogs. Poplar marſh is a large peninſula, almoſt three miles round, made by the winding of the river; oppoſite Greenwich. It is more generally known by the name of the Iſle of Dogs, from the great noiſe made by the king's hounds that were kept there during the reſidence of the royal family at Greenwich. This marſh is reckoned one of the richeſt ſpots of ground in England; for it not only raiſes the largeſt cattle, but the graſs it bears is eſteemed a great reſtorative of all diſtempered cattle.

Black-wall. Acroſs the iſthmus or neck of land within which the Iſle of Dogs is contained the ſtreet called Poplar ſtretches to Blackwall; at the eaſt extremity. This is diſtinguiſhed for being the place where the Eaſt India ſhips generally moor outward or homeward; as they ſeldom come much higher up the river. Here is a conſiderable ſhip-yard where they are both built and laid up.

Lime-houſe. At the weſt or hithermoſt extremity of this iſthmus, is Limehouſe, formerly a hamlet of Stepney; but being joined to the metropolis by the great increaſe of ſeafaring inhabitants owing to the extenſion of our trade, one of the fifty new churches was erected in it and dedicated to St. Anne. The foundation was laid in the year 1712, and the preſent ſtructure finiſhed in 1729; but the inhabitants of this hamlet not applying to parliament to have it erected into a pariſh till the year 1729 *, it was not conſecrated till 1730.

St. Anne's church Lime-houſe. This church is of a very ſingular conſtruction, the body is not one plain building, but is continued under ſeparate portions. The door under the tower has a portico, covered with a dome ſupported by pilaſters, and to this door there is an aſcent by a flight of plain ſteps. Its ſquare tower has a large Corinthian window adorned with columns and pilaſters. The corners of the tower are alſo ſtrengthened by pilaſters, which on their tops ſupport vaſes. The upper ſtage of the tower is plain, and extremely heavy, and from this part riſes a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle. The advowſon of the rectory, which is not to be held in commendam, is in the principal and ſcholars of King's hall and Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

In this pariſh are ſeveral docks for building and repairing veſſels.

* Stat. 3 Geo. II. c. 17.

BRITISH MUSEUM

MAP of the COUNTRIES THIRTY MILES ROUND LONDON Drawn & Engraved from ACCURATE SURVEYS By Thos. Kitchin Hydrographer to His MAJESTY

THAMES RIVER
SURREY
KENT
SUSSEX
Pt. OF SUSSEX
Miles West from London
Minutes of Longit. East
Villages on the Roads are Ichnographically laid down thus
Cross Roads
Open Roads
Churches
Gentlemens Seats
Parks
Wind Mills
Water Mills
Boundaries of Counties
Circuit of the Penny Post
Figures annexed to the Places denote its Distance from London in Measured Miles

APPENDIX.

BRITISH MUSEUM

No. I.

The firſt Charter of WILLIAM the Conqueror. [See p. 24.]

WILLM. kyng gret Willm. biſceop ⁊ Lofne gs portten ran ⁊ ealle þa burhþanu binnan Londone Frenciſce ⁊ Engliſce hneondlice. ⁊ ic kyðe eop þ ic pille, þ get beon eallra þera laga þeorðe þe gyt penan on Eadpeardes dæge kyngef. ⁊ ic pylle þæt ælc cyld beo hiſ fæderen yrfnume æfteren hiſ fæderen dæge. ⁊ ic nelle gepolian þ ænig man eop ænig þpang beode. Lot eoy gehealde.

In Engliſh thus:

WILLIAM the king friendly ſalutes William the biſhop, and Godfrey the portreve, and all the burgeſſes within London, both French and Engliſh. And I declare, that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the days of king Edward; and I grant that every child ſhall be his father's heir, after his father's days; and I will not ſuffer any perſon to do you wrong. God keep you.

No. II.

Second Charter of WILLLIAM the Conqueror. [See p. 25.]

WILLM. kyng gret Willm. b. ⁊ þegn ycyrgefenan ⁊ ealle mine þegnaf on Eaft dealan hneondlice. ⁊ ic kyðe eop, þ ic habbe geunnen, deon manne, minan men, þa hide landdef æt gyddesdune þe him oftgefryden. ⁊ ic nelle gepolian. Frenciſcan ne Engliſcan þ him æt ænigan pingan miſbeode.

In Engliſh thus:

WILLIAM the king friendly ſalutes William the biſhop, and Swegn the ſheriff, and all my thanes (or nobles) in Eaſt-Saxony; whom I hereby acquaint, that, purſuant to an agreement, I have granted to the people my ſervants the Hyde of land at Gyddeſdune. And alſo, that I will not ſuffer either the French or the Engliſh to hurt them in any thing.

No. III.

Charter of HENRY I. [See p. 27.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, to the biſhop of Canterbury, and to the biſhops and abbots, earls and barons, juſtices and ſheriffs, and to all his faithful ſubjects of England, French and Engliſh, greeting. Know ye, that I have granted to my citizens of London, to hold Middleſex to farm for three hundred pounds, upon accompt to them and their heirs; ſo that the ſaid citizens ſhall place as ſheriff whom they will of themſelves; and ſhall place whomſoever, or ſuch a one as they will of themſelves, for keeping of the pleas of the crown, and of the pleadings of the

the ſame, and none other ſhall be juſtice over the ſame men of London; and the citizens of London ſhall not plead without the walls of London for any plea. And be they free from ſcot and lot and Danegelt, and of all murder, and none of them ſhall wage battle: And if any one of the citizens ſhall be impleaded concerning the pleas of the crown, the man of London ſhall diſcharge himſelf by his oath, which ſhall be adjudged within the city; and none ſhall lodge within the walls, neither of my houſhold, nor any other, nor lodging delivered by force.

And all the men of London ſhall be quit and free, and all their goods, throughout England, and the ports of the ſea, of and from all toll and paſſage and leſtage, and all other cuſtoms; and the churches and barons and citizens ſhall and may peaceably and quietly have and hold their ſokes with all their cuſtoms; ſo that the ſtrangers that ſhall be lodged in the ſokes ſhall give cuſtom to none but to him to whom the ſoke appertains, or to his officer, whom he ſhall there put: And a man of London ſhall not be adjudged in amerciaments of money, but of one hundred ſhillings (I ſpeak of the pleas which appertain to money); and further there ſhall be no more miſkenning in the huſtings, nor in the folkemote, nor in any other pleas within the city; and the huſtings may ſit once in a week, that is to ſay, on Monday: And I will cauſe my citizens to have their lands, promiſes, bonds and debts within the city and without; and I will do them right by the law of the city, of the lands of which they ſhall complain to me: And if any ſhall take toll or cuſtom of any citizen of London, the citizens of London in the city ſhall take of the borough or town, where toll or cuſtom was ſo taken, ſo much as the man of London gave for toll, and as he received damage thereby: And all debtors, which do owe debts to the citizens of London, ſhall pay them in London, or elſe diſcharge themſelves in London, that they owe none; but, if they will not pay the ſame, neither come to clear themſelves that they owe none, the citizens of London, to whom the debts ſhall be due, may take their goods in the city of London, of the borough or town, or of the county, wherein he remains, who ſhall owe the debt: And the citizens of London may have their chaces to hunt, as well and fully as their anceſtors have had, that is to ſay, in the Chiltre, and in Middleſex and Surrey.

Witneſs the biſhop of Wincheſter, and Robert ſon of Richard, and Hugh Piggot, and Almer of Totneſs, and William of Albſ-prima, and Hubert Roger, Chamberlaine, and William de Mountfichett, and Hangul Taney, and John Ballet, and Robert ſon of Steward of Weſt.

No. IV.

Charter of HENRY II. [See p. 31.]

HENRY, king of England, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; To all archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, miniſters, and all his faithful ſubjects, French and Engliſh, of all England, greeting.

Know ye, that I have granted to my citizens of London, that none of them plead without the walls of the city of London, upon any pleas, except only pleas of foreign tenures (my moneyers and officers excepted.) Alſo I grant to them acquittal of murder * within the city and portſoken † thereof: And that none of them ſhall wage battle: And of the pleas of the crown they may diſcharge themſelves, according to the old uſage of the city. No man ſhall take lodging by force, or by delivery of the marſhal.

And alſo I have granted to them, that all the citizens of London ſhall be quit from toll and laſtage, throughout all England, and the ports of the ſea; and that none ſhall be adjudged for amerciaments of money, but according to the law of the city, which they had in the time of king Henry my grandfather: And that there ſhall be no miſkenning in any plea within the city: And that the huſtings ſhall be kept once a week; and they juſtly have their lands and tenures and premiſes, and all their debts, whoſoever do owe them: And that right be done to them, according to the cuſtom of the city, of all their lands and tenures which be in the city, and of all their debts, which were lent at London.

Alſo I do grant to them, that they may have their huntings whereſoever they had the ſame in the time of king Henry my grandfather. And if any in all England ſhall take any cuſtom or toll of or from the men of London, after he ſhall fail of right, the ſheriff of London may take goods thereof at London.

Further-

* By our old Saxon laws fines were impoſed on the hundred, &c. for murders committed within the diſtricts; of which there were eſtabliſhed rates according to the rank or ſtation of the perſon killed.

† *Portſoken* generally implied the extent of the city juriſdiction without the gates; and not the ward in particular, now known by that name.

Furthermore alſo, for the advancement of the ſaid city, I have granted to them, that they ſhall be free and quit of bridtoll, * childwite, † jereſgive ‡ and ſcotale; ‖ ſo as the ſheriff of London, or any other bailiff, may take no ſcotale.

Theſe aforeſaid cuſtoms I do grant unto them, and all their liberties and free cuſtoms which they had in the time of Henry my grandfather, whereſoever they had them more better and free. Wherefore I will and ſtedfaſtly command that they and their heirs may have and hold all theſe things aforeſaid, by inheritance, of me and my heirs.

Witneſs the archbiſhop of Canterbury, Robert biſhop of London, Philip biſhop of Bath, Edward biſhop of Exon, Thomas chancellor, Rich. of Newbery, R. of Warren, Rich. of St. Wal. Mamot. Rich. of Lucy, Conor, ſon of Garold, Mannel Biſſet, Loc. Baillolio, at Weſtm.

No. V.

The firſt Charter of RICHARD I. [See p. 35.]

RICHARD, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou; To his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, miniſters, and all others his faithful (French and Engliſh) people, greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, that none of them may plead without the walls of the city of London, for any pleas, ſaving pleas of foreign tenures, (except our moneyers and miniſters): Alſo we have granted to them acquittal of murder within the city, and in portſoken; and that none of them may wage battle; and that they may diſcharge themſelves of pleas belonging to the crown, according to the antient cuſtom of the city; and that none may take any lodgings within the walls of the city by force, or by delivery of the marſhal.

This alſo we have granted to them, that all the citizens of London be free from toll and leſtage, throughout all England, and the ſea-ports; and that none be adjudged of amerciaments of money, but according to the law of the city, which they had in the Time of king Henry, grandfather to Henry our father; and that there be no miſkenning in any place within the city; and that the huſtings be kept only once a week; and they juſtly have all their lands and tenures and premiſes, and all other their debts, whoſoever do owe them to them; and that right be done to them, according to the cuſtom of the city, of all their lands and tenures, which they have within the city; and of all their debts which ſhall be lent at London, and of promiſes there made: The pleas ſhall be holden at London; and, if any in all England ſhall take toll or cuſtom of the men of London, after he ſhall fail of right, the ſheriff of London may take goods thereof at London.

Alſo we have granted to them, that they may have their huntings whereſoever they had the ſame in the time of king Henry, grandfather to Henry our father. Furthermore alſo, for the advancement of the city, we have granted to them, that they all be acquit of all bridtoll, childwite, jereſgive and ſcotale; ſo that no ſheriff of London, or any other bailiff, ſhall make any ſcotale. The ſaid cuſtoms we do grant to them, and all other liberties and free cuſtoms which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather unto Henry our father, when as they more better and freely had the ſame. Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that they and their heirs have and hold all their things aforeſaid of us and our heirs.

Witneſs Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury; R. biſhop of Lincoln; Ralph, earl of Cheſter; R. earl of Clarence; Will. Marſhall, Rog. Bigott, Jeophery, ſon of Peter; Hugh Bardolph, Will. Brewer, and Will. Warren. Given by the hand of William, biſhop of Ely, our chancellor, at Wincheſter, the twenty-third of April, in the fifth year of our reign.

* *Bridtoll*, was toll for paſſing bridges.
† *Childwite*, was a fine for baſtardy.
‡ *Jereſgive*, was bribery taking by the king's officers for favour or connivance,
‖ *Scotale*, was a fraudulent exaction of money by ſuch of the king's officers who ſold ale, as bailiffs ſtill continue to do.

Second

No. VI.

Second Charter of RICHARD I. [See p. 36.]

RICHARD, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou; To his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, ſtewards, caſtle-keepers, juſtices, conſtables, bailiffs, miniſters, and all his faithful ſubjects, greeting. Know ye all, that we for the health of our ſoul, and for the ſoul's health of our father, and all our anceſtors ſouls; and alſo for the commonweal of our city of London, and of all our realm, have granted and ſtedfaſtly commanded, that all wears that are in the Thames be removed, whereſoever they ſhall be within the Thames: Alſo we have quit-claimed all that which the keeper of our Tower of London was wont yearly to receive of the ſaid wears. Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that no keeper of the ſaid Tower, at any time hereafter, ſhall exact any thing of any one, neither moleſt or burden, or any demand make of any perſon, by reaſon of the ſaid wears. For it is manifeſt to us, and by our right reverend father, Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other our faithful ſubjects, it is ſufficiently given us to underſtand, that great detriment and diſcommodity hath grown to our ſaid city of London, and alſo to the whole realm, by occaſion of the ſaid wears. Which thing, to the intent it may continue for ever firm and ſtable, we do fortify by the inſcription of this preſent page, and the putting to of our ſeal: Theſe being witneſſes.

John of Worceſter, Hugh of Coventry, biſhops; John earl of Moreton, Ralph earl of Cheſter, Robert earl of Leiceſter, William earl of Arundel, William of St. Mary's church, Peter, ſon of Hereb, Matthew his brother, Simon of Ryma, Scherio de Quincerio. Given by the hand of Euſtace dean of Saliſbury, vice-chancellor, then agent at the iſle of Audlyer, the fourteenth day of July, in the eighth year of our reign.

No. VII.

King JOHN's firſt Charter. [See p. 37.]

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; To all archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, miniſters, and all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, French and Engliſh, greeting:

Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, that none of them ſhall plead without the walls of the city of London, of no pleas, ſaving the pleas of foreign tenures (our moneyers and miniſters excepted): Alſo we have granted to them acquittal of murther, within the city and portſoken; and none of them ſhall wage battle; and of the pleas belonging to the crown they may diſcharge themſelves, according to the antient cuſtom of the city; and that within the walls of the city or portſoken, no man ſhall take lodging by force, or delivery of the marſhal: And alſo we have granted to them, that all the citizens of London ſhall be quit from toll or laſtage, and every other cuſtom throughout all our lands, on this ſide and beyond the ſeas: And that none ſhall be adjudged for amerciaments of money, but according to the law of the city, which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather to Henry our father: And that there ſhall be no miſkenning in any plea in the city: And that the huſtings ſhall be kept once in every week; and they juſtly have their lands, and tenures, and premiſes, and all other debts, whoſoever owe them: And that right be holden to them of their lands and tenures, which be within the city, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid city; and all of their debts which ſhall be lent at London; and that pleas of all promiſes there made be holden at London; and if any, in any of our lands on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, ſhall take any toll or any other cuſtom from the men of London, after that he ſhall fail of right, may take goods therefore at London.

And we do grant unto them, that they may have their huntings, whereſoever they had the ſame in time of king Henry, grandfather to our father. Furthermore, for the advancement of the ſaid city, we have granted unto them, that they ſhall be free and quit of all bridtoll and childwite, and of jereſgive and ſcotale, ſo as the ſheriff of London, nor any other bailiff, may make any ſcotale. Theſe aforeſaid cuſtomes we do grant; and all other liberties and free cuſtomes, which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather of Henry our father, when as more freely and better they had the ſame. Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that they and their heirs may have and hold all theſe things aforeſaid, hereditarily and wholly, of us and our heirs.

Witneſs Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, our chancellor; William of London, Euſtace of Ely, G. of Gloceſter, Godfrey of Wincheſter, Biſhops; Godfrey, ſon of Peter, earl of Eſſex; William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke; Homel, earl of Warren; R. earl of Clarence; earl Roger; lord Bigot; William, earl of Arundel; William de Braos; Roger, ſon of Roger, Hugh Borg, William Bridg, Warren, William D. Warren, Stephen D. Truncham, Simon de Pattiſhell: Given by the hands of Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, our chancellor, at Torham, the ſeventeenth day of June, in the firſt year of our reign.

No. VIII.

Second Charter of King JOHN. [See p. 37.]

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, ſtewards, caſtle-keepers, conſtables, bailiffs, miniſters, and all his faithful ſubjects, greeting:

Know ye all, that we for our ſoul's health, and for the ſoul's health of Henry our father, and all our predeceſſors; and alſo for the commonweal of our city of London, and all our realm; have granted and ſtedfaſtly commanded, that all the wares [or wears] which are in the Thames or in the Medway, be amoved, whereſoever they ſhall be within the Thames and the Medway; and that no wares from henceforth be put any where in the Thames or Medway, upon forfeiture of ten pounds ſterling; alſo we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the keepers of the Tower of London, were wont yearly to receive of the ſaid wares: wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that no keeper of the ſaid Tower, at any time hereafter, exact any thing from any body, nor trouble or moleſt any perſon, by reaſon of the ſaid wares; for it is ſufficiently manifeſt to us, by the right reverend Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other our faithful ſubjects, it is given us ſufficiently to underſtand, that very great detriment and diſcommodity hath grown to our ſaid city of London, and alſo to our realm, by occaſion of theſe wares; which to the intent it may continue both firm and ſtable for ever, we do fortify the ſame by inſcription of this preſent page, and putting to our ſeal:

Theſe being witneſſes, William of London, Euſtace of Ely, Godfrey of Wincheſter, biſhops; Jeffery, ſon of Peter, earl of Eſſex; William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke; H. earl of Warren; earl Rogers Pigott; R. earl of Clare; earl de Braos; Robert, ſon of Roger, Hugh Bord, William Brewer, Stephen Turnham, William Warren, Simon of Pattiſhel: Given by the hands of Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury our chancellor, at Shoreham, the ſeventeenth day of June, in the firſt year of our reign.

No. IX.

Third Charter of King JOHN. [See p. 37.]

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, and to all his bailiffs and loving ſubjects:

Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our preſent writing confirmed, to our citizens of London, the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex, with all the cuſtoms and things to the ſheriffwick belonging, within the city and without, by land and by water, *to have and to hold* to them and their heirs, of us and our heirs, paying therefore three hundred pounds of blank ſterling money, at two terms in the year; that is to ſay, at the Eaſter exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; and at Michaelmas exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; ſaving to the citizens of London all their liberties and free cuſtoms. Sheriffwicks of London and Middleſex granted.

And further, we have granted to the citizens of London, that they amongſt themſelves make ſheriffs whom they will; and may amove them when they will; and thoſe whom they make ſheriffs, they ſhall preſent to our juſtices of our exchequer, of theſe things, which to the ſaid ſheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to anſwer us; and unleſs they ſhall ſufficiently anſwer and ſatisfy, the citizens may anſwer and ſatisfy us the amerciaments and farm, ſaving to the ſaid citizens their liberties as is aforeſaid; and ſaving to the ſaid ſheriffs the ſame liberties which other citizens have: ſo that, if they which ſhall be appointed ſheriffs for the time being, ſhall commit any offence, whereby they ought to incur any amerciament of money, they ſhall not be condemned for any more than to the amerciament of twenty pounds, and that without the damage of other citizens, if the ſheriffs be

not ſufficient for the payment of their amerciaments: but, if they do any offence, whereby they ought to incur the loſs of their lives or members; they ſhall be adjudged, as they ought to be, according to the law of the city; and of theſe things, which to the ſaid ſheriffs belong, the ſheriffs ſhall anſwer before our juſtices at our exchequer, ſaving to the ſaid ſheriffs the liberties which other citizens of London have.

Alſo this grant and confirmation we have made to the citizens of London for the amendment of the ſaid city, and becauſe it was in ancient times farmed for three hundred pounds: wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that the citizens of London and their heirs may have and hold the ſheriffwick of London and Middleſex, with all things to the ſaid ſheriffwick belonging, of us and our heirs, to poſſeſs and enjoy hereditarily, freely and quietly, honourably and wholly, by fee-farm of three hundred pounds; and we forbid that none preſume to do any damage, impediment or diminiſhment to the citizens of London of theſe things, which to the ſaid ſheriffwick do or were accuſtomed to appertain: Alſo we will and command, that if we or our heirs, or any of our juſtices, ſhall give or grant to any perſon any of thoſe things which to the farm of the ſheriffwick appertain, the ſame ſhall be accounted to the citizens of London, in the acquittal of the ſaid farm at our exchequer.

Witneſs Edward of Ely, Savarick of Bath, biſhops; William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke; Ralph, earl of Cheſter; William, earl of Arundel; Robert, ſon of Walter; William, ſon of Albin. Given by the hands of Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, our chancellor, at the good town upon Toke, the fifth day of July, in the firſt year of our reign.

No. X.

Fourth Charter of King JOHN.

[See p. 37.]

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; To his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, and to all his bailiffs and faithful ſubjects, greeting: Know ye, that we, at the requeſt of our mayor and citizens of London, have granted, and by this our preſent writing confirmed, that the guild of weavers ſhall not from henceforth be in the city of London, neither ſhall be at all maintained: But, becauſe we have been accuſtomed yearly to receive eighteen marks in money, every year, of the ſaid guild; our ſaid citizens ſhall pay unto us and our heirs twenty marks in money, for a gift, at the feaſt of St. Michael, at our exchequer.

Witneſs Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury; earl of Ely; William of Albemarle; biſhop Hugh of Gornar; Robert of Harcourt; Thomas Baſſet; P. of Stoke; R. of Remars: Given by the hands of Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, at Gorme, the twentieth day of March, in the third year of our reign.

No XI.

Fifth Charter of King JOHN.

[See p. 39.]

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, and to all his faithful ſubjects, greeting:

Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our preſent writing confirmed, to our barons of our city of London, that they may chuſe to themſelves every year a mayor, who to us may be faithful, diſcreet, and fit for government of the city, ſo as, when he ſhall be choſen, to be preſented unto us, or our juſtice, (if we ſhall not be preſent); and he ſhall ſwear to be faithful to us; and that it ſhall be lawful to them, at the end of the year, to amove him, and ſubſtitute another, if they will, or the ſame to retain, ſo as he be preſented unto us, or our juſtice, if we ſhall not be preſent. We have granted to the ſame our barons, and by this our preſent charter confirmed, that they well and in peace, freely, quietly, and wholly, have all their liberties, which hitherto they have uſed, as well in the city of London as without, and as well by water as by land, and in all other places, ſaving to us our chamberlainſhip: Wherefore we will and ſtreightly command, that our aforeſaid barons of our aforeſaid city of London may chuſe unto themſelves a mayor of themſelves, in manner and form aforeſaid; and that they may have all the aforeſaid liberties well and in peace, wholly and fully, with all things to the ſame liberties appertaining, as is aforeſaid.

Citizens may chuſe their mayor.

Witneſs, the Lords, P. of Winton, William of Worceſter, William of Coventry, biſhops; William Brigword; Peter, Son of Herbert; Godfrey de Lucy; and John, ſon of Hugh. Given by the hands of Mr. Richard Harriſter, our chancellor, at the New Temple, London, the nineteenth day of May, in the ſixteenth year of our reign.

No. XII.

Firſt Charter of HENRY III. [See p. 43.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, and to all his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted, and by theſe preſents do grant and confirm, unto the citizens of London, the ſheriffwick of London and Middleſex, with all the cuſtoms and things to the ſame ſheriffwick belonging, within the city and without, by land and by water, to have and to hold, to them and to their heirs, of us and our heirs, paying therefore yearly to us and our heirs, three hundred pounds of blank money ſterling, at two times of the year; that is to ſay, at the Eaſter exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; and at Michaelmas exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; ſaving to the citizens of London all their liberties and free cuſtoms: And further, we have granted to the citizens of London, that they may among themſelves make ſheriffs whom they will, and may amove them when they will; and thoſe whom they make ſheriffs, they ſhall preſent to our juſtices, who may anſwer to us and our juſtices in our exchequer, of thoſe things which to the ſheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to anſwer us; and unleſs they ſhall well anſwer and ſatisfy us, the citizens of London ſhall anſwer and ſatisfy the amerciaments and the farm; ſaving to the ſame citizens their liberties as is aforeſaid, and ſaving to the ſheriffs the ſame liberties which other citizens have; ſo that, if they which ſhall be appointed ſheriffs for the time being, commit any thing, whereby they ought to incur any amerciament in money, they ſhall not be condemned for any more than to the amerciament of twenty pounds, and this without damage of other citizens, if the ſheriffs be not ſufficient for the payment of their amerciament: But, if they do any offence, whereby they ought to incur the loſs of their lives or members, they ſhall be judged as they ought to be adjudged, according to the law of the city: But of theſe things which to the ſheriffs belong, the ſheriffs ſhall anſwer before the juſtices of the exchequer; ſaving to the ſheriffs the liberties which other citizens have: Alſo this grant and confirmation we have made to our citizens of London for the amendment of the ſaid city, and becauſe it was antiently to be at the farm of three hundred pounds: Therefore we will, and ſtreightly command, that the citizens of London and their heirs aforeſaid may have and hold the ſheriffwick of London and Middleſex, with all that to the ſaid ſheriffwick belongeth, of us and our heirs, hereditarily, freely and quietly, honourably and wholly, by the farm of three hundred pounds per annum, as the charter of lord John our father, famous king of England, which we have ſeen, doth witneſs; and we forbid, that no perſon do preſume to do any hurt, impediment or diminution of our ſaid citizens, of things which to the ſaid ſheriffwick belong, or were accuſtomed to appertain: Alſo, we do will and command, that if we or our heirs, or any of our juſtices, ſhall give or grant to any perſon any thing which to the farm of the ſaid ſheriffwick appertain, the ſame ſhall be accounted to the citizens of London, in the acquittal of the ſaid farm in the exchequer yearly, as the charter of king John our father, which they have, concerning the ſame, doth reaſonably teſtify.

For election of ſheriffs.

Witneſs Lord Euſtace of London, &c. Given by the hands of the reverend Ralph biſhop of Chicheſter, the eighteenth day of February, in the eleventh year of our reign.

No. XIII.

Second Charter of HENRY III. [See p. 43.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, bailiffs, and his faithful ſubjects, greeting. Know ye, that we have granted, and by this preſent charter confirmed, to our barons in our city of London, that they may chuſe to themſelves a mayor of themſelves, every year, who may be to us faithful, diſcreet, and fit for the government of the city, ſo as, when he is choſen, he may be preſented unto us, or our juſtices, if we be not preſent,

For election of a mayor.

and ſhall ſwear to be faithful to us: And that it ſhall be lawful for them in the end of the year to amove him, and to ſubſtitute, or, if they will, to retain him ſtill, ſo as always that he be preſented to us, or to our juſtices, if we be not preſent.

Alſo we have granted to the ſaid barons, and by this preſent charter confirmed, that they may have well, and in peace, freely, quietly and wholly, all their liberties, which hitherto they uſed, as well in the city of London as without, and as well on the water as on the land, and in all other places; ſaving to us our chamberlainſhip: Wherefore we will and ſtreightly command, that our barons of our ſaid city of London may chuſe to themſelves a mayor of themſelves every year in manner aforeſaid; and that they have all their liberties well and in peace, wholly and fully, with all that to the ſaid liberties belongeth, as the charter of the excellent lord John king of England, which we have ſeen, doth reaſonably teſtify.

Witneſs the lord Euſtace of London, &c. Given by the hands of the reverend father Ralph biſhop of Chicheſter, the eighteenth day of February, in the eleventh year of our reign.

No. XIV.

Third Charter of HENRY III.

[See p. 43.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitain, earl of Anjou; to the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, ſtewards, caſtle-keepers, conſtables, bailiffs, miniſters, and all his faithful ſubjects, greeting. Ye ſhall know, that we, for our ſoul's health, and for the ſoul's health of king John our father, and for the ſoul's health of all our anceſtors, and alſo for the commonweal of our city of London, and of all our realm, have granted and ſtrictly commanded, that all the wares which are in the Thames or in Medway ſhall be amoved; and that no wares from henceforth be put anywhere in the Thames, or Medway, upon forfeiture of ten pounds ſterling. We have alſo quit-claimed all that which the keepers of our Tower of London were wont yearly to receive of the aforeſaid wares: Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that no Keeper of the ſaid Tower, at any time hereafter, exact any thing from any, or bring any demand, burden or trouble to any perſon, by reaſon of the aforeſaid wares; for it fully appears to us, and it is ſufficiently given us to underſtand by the right reverend father Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by others our faithful ſubjects, that very great hurt and diſcommodity hath grown to the aforeſaid city, and alſo to our ſaid whole realm, by occaſion of the aforeſaid wares; which thing that it may continue firm and ſtable for ever, we have fortified the ſame by the inſcription of the page, and putting to our ſeal, as that charter of the lord king John our father, which the barons of London have, from thence doth reaſonably teſtify.

Concerning wears in the Thames and Medway.

Witneſs the lord Euſtace of London, &c. Given by the hands of the reverend father Ralph biſhop of Chicheſter, our chancellor, at Weſtminſter, the eighteenth day of February, in the eleventh year of our reign.

No. XV.

Fourth Charter of HENRY III.

[See p. 43.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, earl of Anjou; to all archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, miniſters, and all our faithful ſubjects, French and Engliſh, greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, that none of them ſhall plead without the walls of the city of London, ſaving the pleas of foreign tenures, (our moneyers and miniſters excepted:) And we have granted to them acquittal of all murther within the city and portſoken, and that none of them ſhall wage battle; and that they may diſcharge themſelves of the pleas belonging to the crown, according to the ancient cuſtom of the city; and that, within the walls of the city and portſoken, no man may take any lodging by force, or by delivery of the marſhal: This alſo we have granted to them, that all the citizens of London be quit of toll and laſtage, and of all other cuſtoms throughout all our lands, on this ſide, or beyond the ſeas: And that none be condemned of any amerciaments of money, but according to the law of the city, which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather to king Henry our grandfather; and that no miſkenning be in any pleading in the city; and that the huſtings be kept only once a week; and that they may juſtly have all their

None to plead out of the city.

Free from toll in all the king's dominions.

lands

lands and promiſes, and debts, whoſoever owe them to them; and that right be holden to them of all their lands and tenures, which be in the city, according to the cuſtom of the city; and that pleas be there holden of all debts which be lent at London, of all promiſes there made; and that, if any ſhall take any toll or any other cuſtom of our men of London, in any our lands on this ſide, or beyond the ſeas, or in the ports of the ſeas on this ſide, or beyond the ſeas, after he ſhall fail of right, the ſheriffs of London may take goods for the ſame: Alſo we do grant to them, that they may have hunting, whereſoever they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather to king Henry our grandfather: Furthermore alſo, for the amendment of the ſaid city, we have granted to them, that they be all quit from bridtoll, childwite, jereſgive, and of all ſcotale, ſo that our ſheriff of London, or any other bailiff, ſhall not make any ſcotale. Theſe cuſtoms aforeſaid we do grant to them, and all other liberties and free cuſtoms which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather to king Henry our grandfather, when as they had the ſame better and more freely, as the charter of the Lord John our father, which they have, of the ſame doth reaſonably teſtify: Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that they and their heirs may have and hold all theſe things aforeſaid hereditarily of us and our heirs.

How to recover debts.

Right of hunting.

Quit of certain old impoſitions.

Theſe being witneſs, the lord Euſtace of London, &c. Given by the hands of the reverend father in God Ralph, biſhop of Chicheſter, our chancellor, at Weſtminſter, the ſixteenth day of March, in the eleventh year of our reign.

No. XVI.

Fifth Charter of HENRY III.

[See p. 43.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, foreſters, and all bailiffs, and faithful ſubjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted, and by this preſent charter confirmed, for us and our heirs, unto our archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, freeholders, and to all of the county of Middleſex, that all the warren of Staines, with the appurtenances, be unwarrened and diſforeſted for ever, ſo that all they aforeſaid, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, may have all liberties and benefit of warren and foreſt, in the aforeſaid warren, wherein they may till or plough all their lands, and cut all their woods, and diſpoſe of the ſame at their will, without the view or contradiction of our warreners or foreſters, and all their miniſters, and within the which no warrener or foreſter, or juſtice of our foreſt, ſhall or may any thing meddle with their lands or woods; neither with their herbage, or hunting, or corn; neither, by any ſummons or diſtreſs, ſhall cauſe them, their heirs or ſucceſſors to come before our juſtices of the foreſt, or warreners, by occaſion of the lands and tenements ſituate in thoſe parts, where the ſaid warren was wont to be; but that they, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, and their lands and tenements contained in the parts, be quit and free from all exactions, occaſions, demands and attachments, and of all things which belong to warrens or foreſts: Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that all they aforeſaid, holding lands and tenements within the ſaid parts, and their heirs and ſucceſſors for ever, have the aforeſaid liberties and freedoms; and that their lands and tenements aforeſaid be unwarrened and diſforeſted for ever, and quit from all things, which either to warren or foreſt, warreners or foreſters, pertain, as is aforeſaid.

To have liberty in the warren of Staines.

Theſe being witneſs, Hubert de Burgo, &c. Given by the hand of the reverend father Richard, biſhop of Chicheſter, our chancellor, at Woodſtock, the eighteenth day of Auguſt, in the eleventh year of our reign.

No. XVII.

Charter of HENRY III. confirming the Fee Farm of Queenhithe to the Corporation of London.

[See p. 46.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to all archbiſhops, biſhops, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, and all bailiffs, and his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we have ſeen a covenant made between Richard earl of Cornwall, our brother, on the one part, and the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, on the other part, in theſe words: in the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry, the ſon of king John, in the day of the tranſla-

tion

tion of ſaint Edward, this covenant was made at Weſtminſter, between the right honourable man, Richard earl of Cornwall, on the one part, and John Giſors, then mayor of the city of London, and the commonalty of the ſame city of London, on the other part, for and concerning certain exactions and demands belonging to Queenhithe, of the city of London; that is to ſay, that the ſaid earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that the ſaid mayor, and all the mayors after him, and all the commonalty of the ſaid city, may have and hold the ſaid Queenhithe, with all their liberties, cuſtoms, and other things to the ſame belonging, in fee-farm, paying therefore yearly to the ſaid earl, his heirs and aſſigns, fifty pounds, at two terms in the year, at Clerkenwell; that is to ſay, at the cloſe of Eaſter twenty-five pounds; and in Octavis of ſaint Michael twenty-five pounds; and for the more ſurety thereof, to the part of the chirography remaining with the mayor and commonalty of London, the ſaid earl hath put his ſeal; and to the writing thereof remaining with the ſaid earl, the foreſaid mayor and commonalty have ſet their common ſeal. We therefore, allowing and approving the ſaid covenant, do, for us and our heirs, grant and confirm the ſame: theſe ſame being witneſſes, Ralph, ſon of Nicholas, Richard de Grey, John and William his brothers, Paul Paiur, Ralph de Waunty, and John Guband.

Given by our hand at Windſor, the twenty ſixth day of February, in the twenty firſt year of our reign.

No. XVIII.

Sixth Charter of HENRY III. [See p. 48.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, and all his bailiffs, and faithful people, greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted, for us and our heirs, and confirmed it by this our preſent charter, that our mayor and citizens of London may have and hold all their liberties and free cuſtoms, which they had in the time of king Henry our grandfather, and which they had by charters of our anceſtors, kings of England, as they more freely and better had the ſame, and they moſt freely and fully have and uſe the ſame for ever.

Mayor to be preſented to the barons of the exchequer.

Alſo we have granted to the ſaid citizens, that every mayor, whom they ſhall chuſe in our city of London, (we being not at Weſtminſter) they may yearly preſent to the barons of our exchequer, that he may be admitted by them as mayor; ſo notwithſtanding, at the next coming of us or our heirs to Weſtminſter or London, he be preſented to us or our heirs, and ſo admitted mayor. And we will and command, for us and our heirs, that, out of the farm of our city of London, there be allowed to our ſheriff of the ſaid city yearly, in his ſaid account, ſeven pounds, at our exchequer, for the liberty of St. Paul's, London: and that our ſaid citizens throughout all our dominions, as well on this ſide the ſea as beyond, be quit of all toll and cuſtom for ever, as in the charters of the aforeſaid kings is granted. And we forbid, upon our forfeiture, that none preſume henceforth to vex or diſquiet the ſaid citizens, contrary to this liberty, and our grant.

71. to be paid yearly to the ſheriffs at the exchequer.

Acquitted from all toll and cuſtom.

Theſe being witneſſes, the reverend father P. biſhop of Hereford: Richard, earl of Cornwall, our brother, Peter de Salund; John Manſel, provoſt of Beverley; Mr. William Kelken, archiſ. Coventry; Bartino d'Cryel; John d'Laſſington; John d'Grey; Henry d'Wingham; Robert Walreand, William d'Grey; Nicholas d' St. Mauro; William Gerumne, and others.

Given by our hand at Windſor, the twelfth day of June, in the thirty-ſeventh year of our reign.

No. XIX.

Charter of Remiſſion granted to the Citizens by HENRY III. [See p. 55.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Guienne; to all men, greeting.

Know ye, that in conſideration of twenty-thouſand marks, paid to us by our citizens of London, as an atonement for their great crimes and miſdemeanours committed againſt us, our royal conſort, our royal brother Richard, king of the Romans, and our dear ſon Edward: that we have and do by theſe preſents remit, forgive, and acquit, for us and our heirs, the citizens of London, and their heirs, of all crimes and treſpaſſes whatſoever; and that the ſaid citizens, as formerly, ſhall enjoy all their rights and liberties; and that from Chriſtmas laſt they ſhall and may receive the rents and profits

fits of all their lands and tenements whatſoever: and alſo, that the ſaid citizens ſhall have all the goods and chattels of ſuch criminals, as have or ſhall be indicted on account of the late rebellion; except the goods and chattels of the perſons already mentioned, which we have given to our ſon Edward; and alſo, all the lands and tenements that ſhall eſcheat to us, by reaſon of the foreſaid rebellion. And we likewiſe grant, that all the citizens confined in our ſeveral priſons ſhall be diſcharged; except thoſe given as pledges to our ſon Edward for his priſoners, and thoſe for citizens that are fled. In witneſs whereof we have made theſe letters patents.

Witneſs myſelf at Northampton, the tenth day of January, in the fiftieth year of our reign.

No. XX.

Eighth Charter of HENRY III. [See p. 56.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England lord of Ireland, duke of Aquitain; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, ſheriffs, juſtices, rulers, miniſters, and all bailiffs, and his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, for us and our heirs, whom of late we have received again into our grace and favour, after divers treſpaſſes and forfeitures of them and their commonalty to us made, for the which, both for life and member, and all other things belonging to the ſaid city, they have ſubmitted themſelves to our will; that none of them be compelled to plead out of the walls of the ſaid city, for any thing except foreign tenures, and except our moneyers and officers, and except thoſe things which ſhall happen to be done againſt our peace, which according to the common law of our realm, are wont to be determined in the parts where thoſe treſpaſſes were done; and except pleas concerning merchandizes, which are wont to be determined according to the law-merchant in Boroughs and fairs, ſo yet notwithſtanding that thoſe plaints be determined in the boroughs and fairs, by four or five of the ſaid citizens of London, who ſhall be there preſent; ſaving to us the amerciaments in any wiſe coming, which they ſhall faithfully anſwer us and our heirs, upon pain of grievous forfeitures.

None compelled to plead out of the city.

Law-merchant.

We have alſo granted to our ſame citizens acquital of murder in the ſaid city and in porſoken; and that none of the ſaid citizens may wage battle; and that for the pleas belonging to the crown, chiefly thoſe which may chance within the ſaid city and ſuburbs thereof, they may diſcharge themſelves according to the antient cuſtom of the ſaid city; this notwithſtanding except, that upon the graves of the dead, for that which they ſhould have ſaid, if they had lived, it ſhall not be lawful preciſely to ſwear; but inſtead and place of thoſe deceaſed, which before their deaths, to diſcharge thoſe which for concerning the things belonging to the crown, were called and received, there may other free and lawful men be choſen, which may do and accompliſh that without delay, which by the deceaſed ſhould have been done, if they had lived; and that within the walls of the city and in portſoken none may take lodgings by force, or delivery of the marſhal.

Acquittal of murder, &c.

Graves of the dead.

We have alſo granted to our ſaid citizens throughout all our dominions, whereſoever they come to dwell with their merchandizes and things, and alſo throughout all the ſea-ports, as well on this ſide as beyond the ſeas, they ſhall be free of all toll and laſtage, and of all cuſtoms, except every where our due and antient cuſtom and prices of wines; that is to ſay, one tun before the maſt, and of one other behind the maſt, at twenty ſhillings the tun, to be paid in ſuch form as we and our anceſtors have been accuſtomed to have the ſaid prices; and if any in any of our lands, on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, or in the ports of the ſaid ſea, on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, ſhall take of the men of London toll, or any cuſtom, contrary to this our grant, (except the aforeſaid prices) after he ſhall fail of right, the ſheriff may take goods therefore at London.

Free of toll and laſtage, &c.

What is due to the king.

We have alſo granted to them, that the huſtings might be kept in every week once the week, and that only by one day; or as notwithſtanding that thoſe things within the ſame day cannot be determined, may continue till next morning, and no longer; and that right be holden to them for their lands and tenures within the ſame city, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid city; ſo as nevertheleſs, that as well foreigners as others may make their attorneys, as well in pleading as defending, as elſewhere in our courts; and they may not be queſtioned as miſkenning in any their pleas; that is to ſay, if they have not declared altogether well; and of all their debts which were lent at London, and promiſes there made, pleas be there holden, according to the juſt and antient cuſtom.

Huſting once a week.

Furthermore, we do alſo grant, toward the amendment of the aforeſaid city, that all be quit of childwite and jereſgive, and from ſcotale; ſo that our ſheriffs of London, nor any other bailiff, ſhall not make any ſcotale: and alſo, that the ſaid citizens may juſtly have and hold their lands, tenures

Acquittal of childwite, jereſgive, and ſcotale.

or

Againſt foreſtalling.

premiſes; and alſo their debts, whoſoever do owe them; and that no merchant or other do meet with any merchant coming by land or by water, with their merchandizes or victuals, towards the city, to buy or ſell again, till they come to the ſaid city, and there have put the ſame to ſale, upon the forfeiture of the things brought, and pain of impriſonment; from whence he ſhall not eſcape without great puniſhment: and that none ſhew out their wares to ſell, who owe any cuſtom, till the cuſtom thereof be levied, without great puniſhment, and upon pain of forfeiture of all that commodity, of him that happens to do otherwiſe: and that no merchant, ſtranger, or other, may buy or ſell any wares, which ought to be weighed or troned, unleſs by our beams or trone, upon forfeiture of the ſaid wares.

Cuſtom to be paid.

Goods to be weighed at the king's beam.

Moreover, thoſe debts, which of their contracts or loans ſhall be due unto them, may cauſe to be enrolled in our exchequer, for the more ſurety of them, upon the recognizance of thoſe who ſhall ſtand bound unto them in the ſaid debts; ſo as nevertheleſs, that no debts be enrolled upon the recognizance of any perſon who is not there known; or unleſs it be manifeſted concerning his perſon by the teſtimony of ſix or four lawful men, who be ſufficient to anſwer as well for the debt as for the damages, which any may have of ſuch recognizances, if the ſame happen to be falſly done under their names: and for every pound to be enrolled in the exchequer, one penny to be paid to our uſe, for the charge of ſuſtentation of thoſe which muſt attend to ſuch enrolling: Theſe liberties and free cuſtoms we grant to them, to hold to them and their heirs, ſo long as they ſhall well and faithfully behave themſelves to us and our heirs, together with all their juſt and reaſonable cuſtoms, which in time of us and our predeceſſors heretofore they have had, as well for manner of pleading of their tenures, debts, and promiſes, as for all other cauſes whatſoever, concerning both them and the ſame city: ſo long as the cuſtoms be not contrary to right, law and juſtice; ſaving in all things the liberty of the church of Weſtminſter to the abbots and monks of the ſame place, to them granted by the charters of us and our predeceſſors. kings of England: but, as touching our Jews and merchant ſtrangers, and other things out of our foreſaid grant touching us or our ſaid city, we and our heirs ſhall provide as to us ſhall ſeem expedient.

Debts to be enroll'd in the exchequer.

A penny to be paid for enrolment.

Theſe being witneſſes; Richard king of Almain, our brother; Edward our firſt ſon; Roger of Mortimer; Roger de Clifford; Roger Leybourn; Robert Watrand; Robert Aquiln. Mi. Godfrey; Gifford our chancellor; Walter de Merton; John Cheſhil, archdeacon of London; John de la Lind; William de Aette, and others. Given by our hand at Weſtminſter, the twenty-ſixth day of March, in the two and fiftieth year of our reign.

No. XXI.

Charter of Confirmation of the City Privileges, by EDWARD I. [See p. 61.]

WHEREAS our ſaid citizens, by the charters of our ſaid progenitors, have been accuſtomed hitherto to preſent every mayor, whom they have choſen in the ſaid city yearly, before the barons of the exchequer, (our progenitor or we not being at Weſtminſter) that he may be admitted by the ſaid barons as mayor for us, notwithſtanding that, at the next coming of our progenitor or of us unto Weſtminſter or London, he may be preſented to our progenitors, or to us, and ſo admitted mayor. We, willing to ſhew more ample favour to the ſaid citizens in that behalf, do grant to them, for us and our heirs; the mayor of the ſaid city, when he ſhall be choſen by the ſaid citizens, we, and our heirs, and our barons, not being at Weſtminſter or at London, they may or ſhall be preſented or admitted to and by the conſtable of our Tower of London yearly, in ſuch ſort as before they were wont to be preſented and admitted; ſo as nevertheleſs, that, at the next coming of us or our heirs to Weſtminſter or London, the ſaid mayor be preſented to us or our heirs, and admitted for mayor.

Permiſſion to preſent the mayor to the conſtable of the Tower, in abſence of the king and barons.

And alſo, we have granted for us and our heirs, to our ſaid citizens, that they and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſaid city, be for ever quit and free of pannage, pontage and murage throughout all the realm, and all our dominions: and that the ſheriffs of the ſaid city, as often as it ſhall happen them to be amerced in our court for any offence, they ſhall be amerced according to the meaſure and quantity of the offence, as other the ſheriffs of our ſaid realm have been amerced for the like offence.

Citizens acquitted of pannage, pontage and murage.

Sheriffs how to be amerced.

Wherefore we will, and ſtraightly charge and command, for us and our heirs, that the ſaid citizens and their ſucceſſors have all the liberties, freedoms, quittals and free cuſtoms aforeſaid, and them may or ſhall uſe according to our confirmation, renovation, and grants aforeſaid, for ever; as by the aforeſaid charter (amongſt other things) more fully appeareth.

Citizens to enjoy their liberties and cuſtoms.

All which the king certified by the following brief to his officers of the exchequer:

Edward,

Edward, by the grace of God, &c. to his treaſurers and barons of the exchequer, Greeting. Whereas, for the good ſervice that our beloved citizens of London have hitherto done us, by our letters patents we have rendered and reſtored to the ſame our foreſaid city, together with the mayoralty, all their liberties (which city, mayoralty and liberties we have long ſince cauſed to be taken in our hands) to be had and held to the ſame citizens, according to their will, as freely and intirely as they had and held them on the day of the ſaid taking them away, as is contained more fully in our ſaid letters: we command you, that ye permit the ſame citizens to uſe and enjoy the liberties which they have reaſonably uſed on the day of the foreſaid taking, before you in the exchequer beforeſaid, according to the tenor of our foreſaid letters.

Brief to the exchequer for admiſſion of the mayor.

Witneſs myſelf at York, the eight-and-twentieth day of May, in the ſix-and-twentieth year of our reign.

No. XXII.

Conſtitutions for the regular Government of the City; granted by EDWARD II.

[See p. 64.]

For the citizens of London, concerning new articles then made to be obſerved.

The king, to all whom, &c. greeting.

KNOW ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the mayor and aldermen, and other citizens of our city of London, had lately ordained and appointed among themſelves, for the bettering of the ſame city, and for the common benefit of ſuch as dwell in that city, and reſort to the ſame, certain things to be in the ſame city perpetually obſerved and had, inſtantly beſeeched, that we would take care to accept and confirm the ſame.

Articles of agreement for the compoſing differences in the city.

We having ſeen certain letters, patentwiſe, ſigned with the common ſeal of that city, and the ſeal of the office of the mayoralty of that city, upon the premiſes, and to us exhibited, have cauſed certain articles to be choſen out of the foreſaid letters, and cauſed them in ſome things to be corrected, as they are underneath inſerted, viz.

1. That the mayor and ſheriffs of the ſame city be elected by the citizens of the ſaid city, according to the tenor of the charters of our progenitors, heretofore kings of England, made to them thence, and no otherwiſe.

Mayor to be elected annually;

2. That the mayor remain only one year together in his mayoralty.

3. That the ſheriffs have but two clerks and two ſerjeants; and that they take ſuch for which they will anſwer.

4. That the mayor have no other office belonging to the city, but the office of mayoralty; nor to draw to himſelf the ſheriffs plea in the chamber of London, nor hold other pleas than thoſe the mayor, according to antient cuſtom, ought to hold.

5. That the aldermen be removed from year to year, on St. Gregory's day, and not re-elected; and others choſen by the ſame wards.

Aldermen to be annually elected, and not re-elected.

6. That tallages or aids henceforth to be aſſeſſed for the king's buſineſs, or for the ſtate and benefit of the city, after they ſhall be aſſeſſed by the men of the wards elected and deputed for this, be not increaſed or heightened but by the common conſent of the mayor and commonalty. And that the money coming from theſe tallages and aids be delivered into the cuſtody of four honeſt men, commoners of the city, to be choſen by the commonalty, to be further delivered by the teſtimony of the ſaid four men; ſo that they may inform the commonalty to what profit, and for what uſes, thoſe monies go.

7. That no ſtranger be admitted into the freedom of the city in the huſting; and that no inhabitant, and eſpecially Engliſh merchant, of ſome myſtery or trade, be admitted into the freedom of the city, unleſs by ſurety of ſix honeſt and ſufficient men of that myſtery or trade he ſhall be of, who is ſo to be admitted into the freedom; which ſix men may undertake for him, of keeping the city indemnified in that behalf. And that the ſame form of ſurety be obſerved of ſtrangers to be admitted into the freedom in the huſting, if they be of any certain myſtery or trade. And if they are not of ſome certain myſtery, then that they be not admitted into the freedom, without the aſſent of the commonalty. And that they who have been taken into the freedom of the city (ſince we undertook the government of our realm) contrary to the forms preſcribed; and they who have gone contrary to their oath in this behalf, or contrary to the ſtate of the city, and are thereof lawfully convicted, loſe the freedom of the ſaid city.

Strangers how to be admitted.

Saving always, that concerning apprentices the antient manner and form of the ſaid city be obſerved.

8. That each year in the ſame city, as often as need ſhall be, inquiry be made, if any of the freedom of the ſame city exerciſe merchandizes in the city, of the goods of others not of the ſame freedom, by calling thoſe goods their own, contrary to their oath, and contrary to the freedom of the ſaid city; and they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to loſe the freedom of the ſaid city.

Scot and lot to be paid by all freemen.

6. That all and every one being in the liberty of the ſaid city, and that would enjoy the liberties and free cuſtoms of the ſaid city, be in lot and ſcot, and partake of all burthens for maintaining the ſtate of the ſaid city, and the freedom thereof, according to the oath they have taken, when they were admitted into their freedom; and whoſo will not, to loſe his freedom.

Nonreſident freemen to pay ſcot and lot for their goods.

10. And that all and every one, being of the freedom of the city, and living without the city, and that either by themſelves, or by their ſervants, exerciſe their merchandizes within the city, be in lot and ſcot with the commoners of the ſaid city, for their merchandizes, or elſe to be removed from their freedom.

Common ſeal how to be kept and uſed.

11. And that the common ſeal of the city remain in the cuſtody of two aldermen and two others commoners, to be choſen for this purpoſe by the commoners; and that that ſeal be not denied, neither to poor nor rich commoners, when they ſhall need it; yet ſo that they reaſonably prove the cauſe of their demand: and that for the putting to of the ſeal nothing be taken. And that the giving of judgments in the courts of the city, and eſpecially after the verdicts of inquiſition taken, in caſes where inquiſitions have been taken, be not deferred, unleſs difficulty intervene. And if difficulty intervene by reaſon of this, giving judgment ſhall not be put off beyond the third court.

Weights and ſcales.

12. That weights and ſcales of merchandizes to be weighed between merchants and merchants, the iſſues coming of which belong to the commonalty of the ſaid city, remain in the cuſtody of honeſt and ſufficient men of the ſame city, expert in that office, and as yet to be choſen by the commonalty, to be kept at the will of the ſame commonalty; and that they be by no means committed to others than thoſe ſo to be choſen.

Sheriffs deputies.

13. That the ſheriffs for the time being commit toll, and other cuſtoms belonging to their farm, and other publick offices belonging to them, and to be exerciſed by others, to ſufficient men, for whom they will anſwer, and not commit them to others. And if any deputed by the ſaid ſheriffs to any of the aforeſaid offices, take undue cuſtom, or carry himſelf otherwiſe in that office than he ought, and is thereupon convicted at the ſuit of the complainant, let him be removed from that office, and puniſhed according to his demerits.

Non freemen not to ſell by retail

14. Merchants who are not of the freedom of the city, not to ſell, by retail, wines or other wares, within the city or ſuburbs.

Brokers.

15. That there be no brokers hereafter in the city of any merchandizes, unleſs elected to this by merchants of the myſteries, in which the brokers themſelves may have to exerciſe their offices; and at leaſt of this to make oath before the mayor.

Non freemen to pay taxes.

16. That the common harbourers in the city and ſuburbs, although they are not of the freedom of the ſame, be partakers of the contingent burdens for maintaining the ſaid city, according to the ſtate of it, as long as they ſhall be ſo common harbourers, as other like dwellers in the city and ſuburbs ſhall partake, on account of thoſe dwellings. Saving always, that the merchants of Gaſcoign, and other foreigners, may, one with another, inhabit and be harboured in the ſaid city, as hitherto they have accuſtomed to do.

Bridge maſters.

17. That the keeping the bridge of the ſaid city, and the rents and profits belonging to that bridge, be committed to be kept to two honeſt and ſufficient men of the city, other than the aldermen, to be choſen to this by the commonalty, at the will of the ſaid commonalty, and not to others; and who may anſwer thereupon to the ſaid commonalty.

Common ſerjeant and common clerk.

18. That no ſerjeant of the chamber of Guyhald take fee of the commonalty of the city, or do execution, unleſs one choſen for this by the commonalty of the city; and that the chamberlain, common clerk and common ſerjeant be choſen by the commonalty of the city, and be removed according to the will of the ſame city.

Fees.

19. And that the mayor and recorder, and the foreſaid chamberlain and common clerk, be content with their fees antiently appointed and paid on account of their offices, and take not other fees for the aboveſaid offices.

Aldermento be taxed as other citizens.

20. That the goods of the aldermen, in aids, tallages and other contributions, concerning the ſaid city, be taxed by the men of the wards in which thoſe aldermen abide, as the goods of other citizens, by the ſaid wards.

Which

Which articles, as they are above expreſſed, and the matters contained in the ſame, we accept, approve and ratify; and we yield and grant them, for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, to the foreſaid citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors in the foreſaid city and ſuburbs, for the common profit of thoſe that inhabit therein, and reſort thither, to obtain the ſame, and to be obſerved perpetually.

Moreover, we willing to ſhew ampler grace to the mayor, aldermen and citizens, at their requeſt, have granted to them, for us and our heirs, that the mayor, aldermen, citizens and commonalty of the commoners of the city, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, for the neceſſities and profits of the ſame city, may, among themſelves, of their common aſſent, aſſeſs tallages upon their own goods within that city, as well upon the rents as other things, and as well upon the myſteries as any other way, as they ſhall ſee expedient, and levy them, without incurring the danger of us or our heirs, or our miniſters whomſoever. And that the money coming from ſuch tallages remain in the cuſtody of four honeſt and lawful men of the ſaid city, to be choſen to this by the commonalty, and be laid out, of their cuſtody, for the neceſſities and profits of the ſaid city, and not otherwiſe. In witneſs whereof, &c.

Witneſs the king, at York, the eighth day of June.

No. XXIII.

Charter of EDWARD II. exempting the Citizens of London from Levies of Men for carrying on War out of the City. [See p. 65.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain; to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the mayor and the good men of the city of London have of late thankfully done us aid of armed footmen at our caſtle of Leeds, in our county of Kent; and alſo aid of like armed men now going with us through divers parts of our realm for divers cauſes; we, willing to provide for the indemnity of the ſaid mayor and men of our city of London in this behalf, have granted to them for us and our heirs, that the ſaid aids, to us ſo thankfully done, ſhall not be prejudicial to the ſaid mayor and good men, their heirs and ſucceſſors, nor ſhall they be drawn into conſequent for time to come. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs myſelf at Aldermanſton, the twelfth day of December, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

No. XXIV.

Firſt Charter of EDWARD III. granted by Conſent of Parliament. [See p. 67.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, and other his bailiffs and faithful ſubjects, greeting.

Know ye, that we for the bettering of our city of London, and for the good and laudable ſervice which our beloved mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the ſaid city heretofore have often done to us and our progenitors, with the aſſent of the aforeſaid earls, barons, and all the commonalty of our realm, being called to this our preſent parliament at Weſtminſter, have granted, and by this our charter, for us and our heirs, confirmed to the citizens of the aforeſaid city, the liberties here underwritten, to have and to hold to them and their heirs and ſucceſſors for ever.

Liberties granted by former charters confirmed.

Firſt, whereas in the great charter of the liberties of England it is contained, that the city of London have all their ancient liberties and cuſtoms; and the ſame citizens, at the time of the making of the charter, from the time of St. Edward the king and Confeſſor, and William the Conqueror, and of other our pregenitors, had divers liberties and cuſtoms, as well by the charters of thoſe our progenitors, as without charter by ancient cuſtom, whereupon in divers the circuits, and other the courts of our ſaid progenitors, as well by judgments as by ſtatutes, were invaded, and ſome of them adjudged; we will and grant, for us and our heirs, that they may have the liberties according to the form of the above-ſaid great charter; and that impediments and uſurpations to them in that behalf made ſhall be revoked and annulled.

Mayor made one of the juſtices of gaol delivery.

We have further granted, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors aforeſaid, that the mayor of the aforeſaid city, which for time ſhall be one of the juſtices to be aſſigned of the gaol-delivery of Newgate, and be named in every commiſſion thereof to be made; and that the ſaid

ſaid citizens may have infangtheft and outfangtheft, and chattels of felons, of all thoſe which ſhall be adjudged before them within the liberties of the ſame city, and of all being of the liberty aforeſaid, at the aforeſaid gaol to be adjudged.

To hold the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex, at 300l. *per annum.*

And whereas alſo, by the charters of our progenitors, it was granted to the ſame citizens, that they ſhould hold the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex, for three hundred pounds yearly, to be paid at our exchequer, and they are charged with the payment of four hundred pounds yearly, every year to be paid at our exchequer, for the ſheriffwicks, contrary to the form of the ſaid charters:

We will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the ſaid citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors, may henceforth the aforeſaid ſheriffwicks hold for three hundred pounds yearly, to be yearly paid at our exchequer, according to the tenor of the aforeſaid charters; and that they may be from henceforth acquitted of the ſaid hundred pounds.

To bequeath in mortmain.

Furthermore, we have granted, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid citizens, that their heirs and ſucceſſors may bequeath their tenements within the liberties of the aforeſaid city, as well in mortmain as in other manner, as of ancient time they have been accuſtomed to do.

Sheriffs to be amerced as other ſheriffs on this ſide Trent.

And whereas in a certain charter of the lord Edward, late king of England, our father, to the ſaid citizens made (amongſt other things) it is contained, that the ſheriffs of the ſaid city, as often as they ſhall happen to be amerced for any offence in the court, ſhall be amerced according to the meaſure and quantity of their offence, as other the ſheriffs of our realm were wont to be amerced for like offences; and the ſheriffs of the aforeſaid city, after the making of that charter, were otherwiſe amerced for the eſcape of thieves, than other ſheriffs were on this ſide Trent for ſuch-like eſcapes, were amerced only, as it is ſaid, one hundred ſhillings.

We will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the ſheriffs of the ſame city, which for the time ſhall be in no wiſe amerced or charged for the eſcape of thieves, in any otherwiſe than as other the ſheriffs on this ſide Trent; and that the aforeſaid citizens ſhall not be charged for the cuſtody of thoſe that fly to the churches within the aforeſaid liberty, for to have immunities, otherwiſe than of old hath been accuſtomed to be charged; any thing in the laſt circuit at the Tower of London made or adjudged notwithſtanding.

May take away all wears.

And that the ſaid citizens may remove and take away all the wears in the waters of Thames and Medway, and may have the puniſhments thereof to us belonging.

Merchant ſtrangers to ſell their wares within forty days

Alſo we will and command ſtreightly, that all merchant ſtrangers, coming to England, ſhall ſell their wares and merchandizes within forty days after their coming thither; and ſhall continue and board with free hoſts of the ſaid city, and other cities and towns in England, without any houſholds or ſocieties by them to be kept.

And alſo we will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the marſhal, ſteward or clerk of the market of our houſhold, may not ſit from henceforth within the liberty of the aforeſaid city, nor exerciſe any office there, nor any way draw any citizen of the ſaid city to plead without the liberties of the ſaid city, of any thing that happen within the liberties of the ſame; and that no eſcheator, or other officers, may, from henceforth, exerciſe the office of eſcheator within the liberties of the ſaid city: but that the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being may do the office of the eſcheator within the ſaid liberty; ſo as always he take his oath that he exerciſe the ſaid office, and that he anſwer thereof to us and our heirs, as he ought to do. And that the ſaid citizens, from henceforth ſhall not be compelled to go or ſend to war out of the ſaid city. And that the conſtable of the tower of London for the time being ſhall not make any prizes, by land or by water, of victual or other thing whatſoever, of the men of the ſaid city, nor of any other coming towards the ſaid city, or going thence; neither ſhall or may arreſt, or cauſe to be arreſted, the ſhips or boats bringing victuals, or other ſuch-like goods, to or from the ſaid city.

No citizen obliged to plead without the city.

Mayor to be eſcheator.

No citizen to be compelled to war out of the city.

Conſtable of the Tower not to arreſt ſhips, &c.

May hold a court of pye powder in all fairs.

And foraſmuch as the citizens, in all good fairs of England, were wont to have among themſelves keepers to hold the pleas touching the citizens of the ſaid city aſſembling at the ſaid fairs: We will and grant, as much as in us is, that the ſame citizens may have ſuch-like keepers, to hold ſuch pleas of their covenants, as of ancient time they had, except the pleas of land and of the crown.

Sheriffs not compelled to take an oath, except when yielding up their account.

Furthermore, we grant for us and our heirs, that the ſheriffs of the ſaid city for the time being ſhall not be compelled to take any oath at our exchequer, but upon the yielding up of their accounts. Alſo, whereas the ſaid citizens, in the circuit of Henry Stanton, and his fellow-juſtices of the lord Edward, late king of England, our father's laſt circuit at the Tower of London, were compelled, contrary to their ancient cuſtoms, to claim their liberties and free cuſtoms, and thereupon did claim divers liberties, by the charters of our ſaid progenitors, and of other their liberties and free cuſtoms, of old uſe and cuſtom; which ſaid claims do as yet hang before us undecided:

We

We will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the ſame citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors, may have the liberties and free cuſtoms, and may uſe them, as of old time they were wont; and that they may record their ſaid liberties and free cuſtoms before us, our juſtices, and other miniſters whatſoever, in ſuch ſort as they were wont to do before the ſaid circuit; notwithſtanding that the ſaid citizens in the ſaid circuit were impeached upon ſome like record and liberties and free cuſtoms aforeſaid; and alſo notwithſtanding any ſtatutes or judgments made or publiſhed to the contrary. And that to the allowance of their charters to be had before us in our exchequer, and other pleas whatſoever, one writ ſhall ſuffice in all pleas for every king's time. And that no ſummons, attachments, or executions be made by any of the officers whatſoever of us or our heirs, by writ, or without writ, within the liberty of the ſaid city; but only by the miniſters of the ſaid city. And that the ſheriffs of the ſame city (which ſhall be towards the aid of the fame of that city) may lawfully have the forfeitures of victuals, and other things and merchandizes, according to the tenor of the charter thereof made to the ſaid citizens, and ſhall not be debarred thereof hereafter, contrary to the tenor of the ſame charter.

Old liberties allowed to be recorded.

No ſummons, &c. but by city officers.

Sheriffs to have forfeiture of victuals, &c.

And that the ſame citizens, in the circuits of the juſtices, from henceforth ſitting at the tower of London, ſhall be guided by the ſame laws and cuſtoms, whereby they were guided in the circuits holden in the time of lord John and Henry, ſometime kings of England, and other our progenitors; and if any thing in the laſt circuit was done or attempted, contrary to their liberties and free cuſtoms, we will not that they be prejudicial to them, but that they may be guided as of old time they were.

To be guided by the laws of king John and king Henry.

We have alſo granted, for us and our heirs, that the ſame citizens, from henceforth, in and towards ſubſidies, grants and contributions whatſoever, to be made to the uſe of us or our heirs, ſhall be taxed and contributory with the commonalty of our realm, as common perſons, and not as men of the city. And that they be quit of all other tallages. And that the liberties of the ſaid city ſhall not be taken into the hands of us or our heirs, for any perſonal treſpaſs, or judgment of any miniſter of the ſaid city. Neither ſhall a keeper in the ſaid city for that occaſion be deputed; but the ſame miniſter ſhall be puniſhed according to the quality of his offence.

To be taxed as other commoners.

Liberties not to be forfeited for perſonal treſpaſs.

And that no purveyor and taker, officer and other miniſter of us and our heirs, or of any other, ſhall make any prices in the ſaid city, or without, of the goods of the citizens of the ſame city, contrary to their will and pleaſure, unleſs immediately they make due payment for the ſame, or elſe may have reſpite thereof, with the good-will of the ſeller. And that no price be made of the wines of thoſe citizens, by any the officers of us or our heirs, or otherwiſe againſt their wills; that is to ſay, of one tun before the maſt, and another behind it, nor by any other means; but ſhall be quit thereof for ever.

King's purveyors not to interrupt the ſale of citizens goods, &c.

Furthermore, we forbid, that any officer of us or our heirs ſhall merchandize by himſelf or others within the ſaid city, or without, of any thing touching their offices.

Alſo we grant, that the lands and tenements (lying without) of the ſaid citizens, which have been, or hereafter ſhall be miniſters of the ſaid city, be bound to keep the ſaid city harmleſs againſt us and our heirs, of thoſe things which concern their offices, as their tenements be within the ſaid city; and that no market from henceforth ſhall be granted by us or our heirs, to any within ſeven miles in circuit of the ſaid city. And that all inquiſitions, from henceforth to be taken by our juſtices or miniſters of the ſaid city, ſhall be taken in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London, and not elſewhere; except the inquiſitions to be taken in the circuits at the tower of London, and for the gaol-delivery at Newgate; and that none of the freemen of the ſaid city ſhall be impleaded or troubled at our exchequer, or elſewhere by bill, except it be by thoſe things which touch us or our heirs.

No market to be kept within ſeven miles of London.

Wherefore we will and ſtreightly command, for us and our heirs, that the ſaid citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors, have all their liberties and free cuſtoms, and the ſame may uſe and enjoy for ever, in form aforeſaid.

Theſe being witneſſes, W. archbiſhop of Canterbury, J. biſhop of Ely, our chancellor, and others. Given at Weſtminſter the ſixth of March, in the firſt year of our reign.

No. XXV.

Second Charter of EDWARD III. granting the Bailiwick of Southwark to the Citizens of London.

[See p. 67.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain; to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved, the citizens of the city of London, by their petition exhibited before us and our council, in our preſent parliament at Weſtminſter aſſembled, have given us

us to underſtand, that felons, thieves, and other malefactors, and diſturbers of the peace, who, in the ſaid city and elſewhere, have committed manſlaughters, robberies, and divers other felonies, privily departing from the ſaid city, after thoſe felonies committed, into the village of Southwark, where they cannot be attached by the miniſters of the ſaid city, and there are openly received: and ſo for default of due puniſhment are more bold to commit ſuch felonies: and they have beſeeched us, that, for the confirmation of our peace within the ſaid city, bridling the naughtineſs of the ſaid malefactors, we would grant unto them the ſaid village, to have to them, their heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, for the farm and rent therefore yearly due to us, to be yearly paid at our exchequer: We, having conſideration to the premiſes, with the aſſent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty, being in our preſent parliament aforeſaid, have granted, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid citizens, the ſaid village of Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, to them and their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſame city, of us and our heirs for ever, to pay to us by the year, at the exchequer of us and our heirs for ever, at the accuſtomed times, the farms therefore due and accuſtomed: In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the ſixth day of March, in the firſt year of our reign.

No. XXVI.

Third Charter of EDWARD III. [See p. 68.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, whereas in our parliament at York holden the morrow after the aſcenſion of our Lord, in the ninth year of our reign, it was enacted, That all merchant ſtrangers and Engliſh-born, and every of them, of what eſtate or condition ſoever, who would buy or ſell corn, wine, powderable wares, fiſh or other victuals, wool, cloth, wares, or other vendible things whatſoever, whereſoever they were, either in cities, towns, boroughs, ports of the ſea, fairs, markets, or other places in the realm, whether within liberties or without, might, without impediment, freely ſell the ſame victuals or wares, to whom they would, as well to foreigners, as Engliſh-born; the enemies to us and our realm only excepted, notwithſtanding of the charters of liberties to any cities or places aforeſaid, granted to the contrary, or cuſtom or judgment upon the ſaid charters, as in the foreſaid ſtate is more plainly contained; yet nevertheleſs, becauſe in the ſtatutes, as well in our ſaid parliament, as in other parliaments of our progenitors, ſometimes kings of England, made by us and our progenitors, with the common conſent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty of our realm, it was granted and eſtabliſhed, that the great charter of the liberty of England, in all and ſingular its articles, ſhould be maintained and firmly obſerved.

And in the ſame charter, among other things, it is contained, the city of London may have its ancient liberties and free cuſtoms unhurt; and it hath been the intent and meaning, as well of us as our progenitors, and yet is, that the ſaid great charter, in all the articles thereof, may be ſtill obſerved; and that by pretext of the ſaid ſtatute, or any other, nothing ſhall be done to the prejudice or infringement of the ſaid charter, or of any article therein contained, or of the ancient liberties or cuſtoms of the ſaid city may be unjuſtly burthened; touching their ſaid liberties and free cuſtoms, contrary to ſuch intent, with the conſent of the prelates, earls, and barons, aſſiſtant with us in this our parliament.

Have granted, for us and our heirs, that the citizens of the ſaid city, their heirs and ſucceſſors, may have all their liberties and free cuſtoms unhurt and whole, as before theſe times they more fully had the ſame; the foreſaid ſtatute for the ſaid merchants, made to the hurt of the liberties and cuſtoms of the ſaid city, notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the twenty-ſixth day of March, in the eleventh year of our reign.

No. XXVII.

Fourth Charter of EDWARD III. [See p. 70.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe our letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that we being worthily careful of the conſervation and increaſe of the name and honour of our city of London, and at the ſupplication of the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty of the ſaid city

city to us humbly made, will and grant for us and our heirs, that the ſerjeants appointed to bear the maces in our ſaid city may lawfully carry them of gold or ſilver, or ſilvered or garniſhed with the ſign of our arms, or others, every where in the ſaid city, and in the ſuburbs of the ſame, and in the county of Middleſex, and other places to the liberties of the ſaid city appertaining; and alſo without the ſaid city to meet with us, our mother, conſort, or the children of us or our heirs, or other royal perſons, when we or any of us ſhall come to the ſaid city, and alſo in going forth with us, or any of us, when we ſhall depart from the ſaid city; as alſo in the preſence of us, our mother, or conſort, or our children, when the ſaid mayor, or ſheriffs, or aldermen of the ſaid city, or any of them, ſhall come to us or our heirs, at or without the command or warning of us, or any of us; and as often as it ſhall happen any of the ſaid ſerjeants to be ſent to foreign places, and without the city, to do their offices at the command of us, or of the mayor and ſheriffs aforeſaid, they may lawfully carry going and coming publicly, as our own ſerjeants at arms, attending our preſence, do carry their maces; any ordinance or commandment made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Mayor's ſerjeants to carry maces of gold or ſilver.

In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the tenth day of June, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign of England, and of France the fifteenth.

No. XXVIII.

Fifth Charter of EDWARD III. (See p. 73.)

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all men to whom we ſend, greeting. Among other articles which our lord Edward, ſome time king of England, our father, the year of his reign XII. by his letters patents hath granted and confirmed to the citizens of the ſaid city of London, for the amendment and common profit of them that dwell in the ſame city, and of them that repair thereto. In the ſame letters it is contained, that the aldermen of the foreſaid city, that every year they be removed on the day of St. Gregory, by the commonalty of the ſaid city, and that they ſo removed be not choſen again the next year enſuing; but, inſtead of them that have been removed, others be choſen by the ſame wards from which ſuch aldermen were removed, as in the ſame letters plainly it is contained; concerning which, on the part of the commonalty of the foreſaid city, by their petition before us in our great council, now again aſked, to us meekly it is beſought, that ſince divers opinions and divers ſtrifes have been ſprung between the aldermen and the commonalty of the ſaid city upon the removing of aldermen, for the wrong interpretation of words in the foreſaid articles contained, that is to ſay, that the foreſaid aldermen affirm, that by the two words, *viz. ſint amobiles per communitatem*, &c. *i. e.* let them be removed by the commonalty, they ought not to be removed from the office of aldermanſhip, without ſufficient reaſon, or ſome notorious offence to be found in them. But others of the ſaid citizens being of a contrary opinion, and willing to aboliſh this article, they have beſought us to explain the ſaid article, ſo as to remove all doubt about the premiſes: We being willing, as much as lieth in us, to contribute to the peace and tranquillity of the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, henceforward, concerning the interpretation of the ſaid article, do, by and with the advice of our ſaid council, declare, that all and every alderman of the ſaid city, every year, for ever, on the feaſt of St Gregory the pope, from the office of an alderman utterly and preciſely ſhall ceaſe, and ſhall not be choſen again; but that, inſtead of thoſe removed, other aldermen ſhall be choſen every year, for ever, out of the diſcreet citizens of good fame, by the ſaid wards from which the ſaid aldermen were removed.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the twelfth day of November, the fiftieth year of our reign in England, and the thirty-ſix over France.

No. XXIX.

Sixth Charter of EDWARD III. (See p. 73.)

EDWARD, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas among other liberties granted to the citizens of our city of London, by the charters of our progenitors, ſometime kings of England, which we have confirmed, and by ours, it

it hath been granted unto them, that all merchant ſtrangers coming England, ſhall remain at board with the free hoſts of the city aforeſaid, and of other cities and towns in England, without keeping any houſes or ſocieties by themſelves; and that there ſhould be no brokers of any merchandizes from henceforth, unleſs they were choſen thereunto by the merchants in the myſteries in which the ſaid brokers exerciſe their offices, and thereupon at the leaſt do take their oaths before the mayor of the ſaid city: And alſo, that the merchants who are not of the freedom of the ſaid city, ſhould not ſell by retail any wines or other wares within the ſaid city, or the ſuburbs thereof. And now our well-beloved ſubjects, the mayor, aldermen and other citizens of the ſaid city, have humbly beſeeched us and our council in the laſt parliament by their petition exhibited in theſe words:

Merchant ſtrangers to board with freemen.

What brokers ſhould act for merchants.

No foreigners to ſell by retail.

City petition to king and parliament.

To our lord the king and his good council, your liege ſubjects the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London ſhew, That whereas they have often ſued in divers parliaments to have conſideration how that they are impoveriſhed and undone, by reaſon their liberties by him and his progenitors to them granted are reſtrained, and great part taken away; and now at the laſt parliament held at Weſtminſter, it was anſwered to them, That they ſhould declare their griefs ſpecially, and they ſhould have good remedy therefore: of which griefs (amongſt divers others) theſe be; that every ſtranger might dwell in the ſaid city, and keep a houſe, and be a broker, and ſell and buy all manner of merchandizes by retail; and one ſtranger to ſell to another to ſell again, to the great inhancing the prices of merchandizes, and a cauſe to make them remain there more than forty days; whereas, in time paſt, no merchant ſtranger might uſe any of theſe points, contrary to the franchiſes of the ſaid city before theſe times had and uſed: By which grievance the merchants of the ſaid city are greatly impoveriſhed, and the navy impaired, and the privities of the land by the ſaid ſtrangers diſcovered to our enemies by ſpies and other ſtrangers into theſe houſes received.

May it therefore pleaſe your majeſty and council to ordain in this parliament, that the merchant ſtrangers may be reſtrained in the points aforeſaid, and the mayor, aldermen, and commons in the ſaid city may enjoy the ſaid franchiſes.

Confirmation of the foreſaid liberties concerning buying and ſelling, and the qualifications of brokers.

We, for the ſpecial affection we bear to the ſaid citizens, willing to provide for the tranquillity and profit of the ſaid citizens in that behalf, with the aſſents of our prelates, nobles, *&c.* have granted for us, and our heirs, to the ſaid mayor and aldermen, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, upon condition that they put the ſaid city under good government, to our honour, and the profit of our realm of England, and right govern the ſame, that no ſtrangers ſhall from henceforth ſell any wares in the ſame city, or ſuburbs thereof, by retail, nor ſhall keep any houſe, nor be any broker in the ſaid city or ſuburbs thereof; any ſtatute or ordinance made to the contrary notwithſtanding. Saving always to the merchants of High Almaine their liberties by us and our progenitors to them granted and confirmed.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter the fourth day of December, in the fiftieth year of our reign over England, and of our kingdom of France the thirty-ſixth.

No. XXX.

Charter of RICHARD II.

(See p. 75.)

WHEREAS the ſaid citizens, by their petition exhibited to us in parliament, did ſet forth, That although they, for a long time paſt, have uſed and enjoyed certain free cuſtoms, until of late years they have been unjuſtly moleſted; which cuſtoms are as followeth, *viz.* That no foreigner do ſell or buy of another foreigner any merchandizes within the liberties of the ſaid city, upon pain of forfeiting the ſame. Nevertheleſs, being deſirous, for the future, to take away all controverſies about the ſame, we do by theſe preſents, with the aſſent aforeſaid, will and grant, and by theſe preſents, for us and our heirs, do confirm unto the ſaid citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that, for the future, no foreigner ſell to another foreigner any merchandizes within the liberties of the ſaid city; nor that any foreigner do buy of another foreigner any merchandize, upon pain of forfeiting the ſame; the privileges of our ſubjects of Aquitaine in all things excepted, ſo that ſuch buying and ſelling be made betwixt merchant and merchant.

No. XXXI. (See p. 80.)

A Proclamation made in the Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, *Knight, Mayor, on* Friday *after the Feaſt of the B. V.* Mary, *and in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of* Richard II. *concerning the Liberties lately granted to the Citizens of* London, *by the Lord the King in his Parliament, and alſo concerning certain antient Liberties renewed by the Lord the King, and newly confirmed to the ſaid Citizens by his Royal Charter.*

IT is proclaimed, on the part of the lord our king, and of the mayor of the city of London, by virtue of the confirmation and conceſſion made by the ſaid lord the king, concerning the liberties and ancient cuſtoms of the ſaid city, as well by charters of the kings of England granted unto them, as without charters, that it may be made known to all foreigners concerning the following liberties of the ſaid citizens, eſpecially touching as well the ſaid foreigners as the citizens of the city aforeſaid:

So that no ſummons, attachment, or execution be made by any miniſters or officers of the lord the king, or of his heirs, either with or without a warrant, within the liberties of the city aforeſaid, but by the officers of the city only.

Alſo the ſame lord our king has, out of his ſpecial grace, by his charter granted and confirmed, as will fully appear by having recourſe to the ſaid charters and letters, the gifts, grants, confirmations, innovations, and the ordinances aforeſaid; and alſo all the articles, and all other and every thing contained, recited, explained in all the charters and letters as well of him the lord the king, as any of his progenitors; ratifying and granting all and each thereof, at the inſtance and requeſt of the commons of the realm of England, in his laſt parliament, for the nouriſhing greater quiet and peace among his liege ſubjects, and for the publick good, and by and with the aſſent of the prelates, lords, nobility, and great men, aſſiſting him in the ſame parliament, for himſelf and his heirs, as much as in him lies, to the citizens of the foreſaid city, and to their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſame city.

Alſo the ſame our lord the king has further granted, at the inſtance and requeſt as aforeſaid, and by the aſſent aforeſaid, and alſo by his own charters confirmed, for himſelf and his heirs aforeſaid, that the foreſaid citizens, and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, ſhall be as entirely and fully reſtored to all their liberties and free cuſtoms, as ever they or their predeceſſors have at any time more freely and fully enjoyed the ſame under the predeceſſors of him the lord the king.

Alſo the ſame the lord our king willeth, that, although the ſame citizens, or their predeceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, have not, on any occaſion whatſoever, hitherto fully uſed any or either of the liberties, acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, or free cuſtoms, or other things granted in the ſaid charters or letters, or perhaps have abuſed any or all of the acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, or free cuſtoms, or any other things, in the ſame charters or letters, as aforeſaid, contained; nevertheleſs the ſame citizens and their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, may for the future fully enjoy and uſe all and ſingular the liberties, acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, free cuſtoms, and whatſoever elſe is contained in the charters and letters aforeſaid, whether the ſame were not uſed, or perhaps abuſed, and every one of them, without let or impediment of the ſame the lord the king, or of his heirs, juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, or any other his bailiffs or miniſters whomſoever, any ſtatutes or ordinances publiſhed, or judgments given, or any charters of the ſame the lord the king, or of his progenitors aforeſaid, in times paſt made and granted, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

No. XXXII.

Firſt Charter of EDWARD IV. [See p. 100.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland; to all archbiſhops, &c. greeting.

Although as we underſtand ſuch things all together, as ought to be holden and determined by conſervators of the peace, and juſtices aſſigned for hearing and determining divers felonies, treſpaſſes, and miſdemeanors in all the counties of our realm of England by the king's authority, by virtue of the ordinances and ſtatutes of our realm aforeſaid, made for the good of the peace, and rule of our people, have always, time out of mind, been uſed and well affirmed, and yet be in our city of London: Nevertheleſs, to the end that from henceforth one good, certain, and undoubted manner may be continually had in our ſaid city, for the conſervation of the peace, and governing our people

of the ſame, and that the ſame may always be and remain a city of peace and quietneſs; we will, of our mere motion, and by tenor of theſe preſents, do grant, for us, and as much as in us is, to the mayor and commonalty of the city aforeſaid, and to the citizens of the ſame, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, that they may have and hold all and ſingular their liberties and free cuſtoms, as whole and ſound as ever they had and held them in all time of our progenitors.

Confirmation of former liberties and free cuſtoms.

And further we grant, for us and our heirs aforeſaid, to the mayor and commonalty and citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, the liberties and authorities, acquittals and franchiſes under-written; that is to ſay, that from henceforth the mayor and recorder of the ſaid city who now be, and their ſucceſſors, and the mayors and recorders which for the time ſhall be, as well thoſe aldermen which before this time have been mayors of the ſame city, as other aldermen who ſhall hereafter ſuſtain the charge of mayoralty, and ſhall be thereof diſmiſſed, as long as they ſhall there remain aldermen for ever, ſhall be conſervators of the preſent peace of our city, and the peace of our ſucceſſors of the ſaid city, and liberties thereof, as well by land as by water; and to keep or cauſe to be kept all ordinances and ſtatutes, made and to be made for the good of our peace, and for the quietneſs, rule, and government of our people in all their articles, as well within the city aforeſaid as the liberty and ſuburbs of the ſame, as well by land as by water, according to all the force, form, and effect of the ſame, and to chaſtize and puniſh whom they ſhall find offending, contrary to the form and effect of the ſaid ordinances and ſtatutes aforeſaid ſhall be done.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen paſt the chair, made perpetual juſtices.

We will alſo, and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the now mayor and his ſucceſſors aforeſaid, and the recorder of the ſaid city, which for the time ſhall be, and ſuch aldermen as aforeſaid, or four of the ſame, mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of whom we will, that ſuch mayor for the time being and his ſucceſſors, to be one, be juſtices, and have ſo aſſigned them juſtices for us and our ſucceſſors for ever; to enquire, hear, and determine, as often and at ſuch times as to them ſhall ſeem meet, of all manner of felonies, treſpaſſes, foreſtalling and regratings, extortions, and other miſdemeanors within the ſaid city, or the liberties or ſuburbs thereof, as well by land as by water, by whomſoever, or after what manner ſoever, done or committed, and which from henceforth ſhall happen to be done; and alſo to hear, and determine, and execute all and ſingular other things, which ſhall pertain to our juſtices of the peace within our realm of England; ſo always that the ſaid mayor and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may have and hold all and ſingular their antient liberties and cuſtoms, whole, free, and ſound, the premiſes in any thing notwithſtanding, given to our ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid for the time being, and to their ſucceſſors, and to all whatſoever, citizens of the ſaid city, which now be, and which hereafter for the time ſhall be, by tenor of theſe preſents, ſtreightly in commandment, that they be attendant, counſelling, anſwering, and aiding the ſaid keepers of the peace aforeſaid, the now mayor, recorder, and their ſucceſſors, and to ſuch aldermen as aforeſaid, in all things they do, or may pertain to the office of conſervator of the peace, and of ſuch juſtices within the ſaid city and liberties thereof, according to the form aforeſaid, as often and at ſuch times as ſhall be by them or any of them on our behalf duly required: Saving always to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſame city, and to their ſucceſſors, their cuſtoms, liberties, and franchiſes, which we will and ſtreightly command inviolably be obſerved in all things, as they and their predeceſſors, before the making of theſe preſents, have obſerved the ſame.

And they, or any four of them, to be juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, to enquire, hear, and determine of all felonies, treſpaſſes, &c.

And becauſe we underſtand, that by the moſt antient cuſtom of the ſaid city, it is there had, and in the circuits of the juſtices of our progenitors, ſome times kings of England, it is allowed to the ſaid citizens, that the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city, for the time being, ought to record all their antient cuſtoms by word of mouth, as often and at ſuch time as any thing ſhall be moved in act or queſtion before any judges or juſtices touching their cuſtoms aforeſaid, as in their claims in the laſt circuit of juſtices holden at our Tower of London, it is more fully contained: We, conſidering the ſame thing, being willing rather to enlarge than diminiſh the cuſtoms of the ſaid city, of our ſpecial grace have granted, for us and our heirs and ſucceſſors, unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever any iſſue ſhall be taken in any plea of or upon the cuſtoms of the city of London between any parties in pleading, (yea, though themſelves be parties) or if any thing in plea, act, and queſtion, touching the ſaid cuſtoms, be moved or happen before us, or our heirs, to be holden, the juſtices of the common bench, the treaſurer and barons of our exchequer, or of our heirs, or before the barons of ſuch-like exchequer, or any other the juſtices of us, or of our heirs, which ſhall exact or require inquiſition, recognizance, certificate, or trial; the ſame mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall record, teſtify and declare, whether ſuch be a cuſtom, or not, by the recorder of the ſame city for the time being,

Diſputes concerning city cuſtom to be determined in court, upon hearing the recorder's report thereof.

being, by word of mouth; and that there may be ſpeedy proceſs by that record, certificate, and declaration, ſuch cuſtom ſo alledged ſhall be allowed for a cuſtom, or accounted not for a cuſtom, without any jury therefore to be taken, or further proceſs thereupon to be made.

No forfeiture to be taken for any crime or default in the mayor, &c.

And furthermore, we have granted to them, the mayor and commonalty and citizens, that though they and their ſucceſſors, or the ſaid mayor and aldermen, and their predeceſſors in times paſt, or their ſucceſſors hereafter, have, for ſome cauſe, perchance fully not uſed, or abuſed any of the liberties, acquittals, grants, ordinances, articles, or free cuſtoms, or other thing contained in theſe our writings, or in other our writings, or of our progenitors ſome times kings of England, to the ſame mayor and commonalty granted; notwithſtanding we will not, that the ſame mayor and commonalty, aldermen and citizens, or their ſucceſſors, ſhall therefore incur the forfeiture of any of the premiſes; but that they and their ſucceſſors may, from henceforth, fully enjoy, and uſe all and ſingular the liberties, grants, acquittals, ordinances, articles, free cuſtoms, and other things whatſoever, ſo not uſed or abuſed, in the charters aforeſaid contained, and every of them, without impeachment or let of us or our heirs, juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, or other our bailiffs and miniſters, or of any other whatſoever ally, ſtatutes or ordinances made, or Judgments given, or any other charters, or any the charters of our progenitors whatſoever in times paſt granted to the contrary notwithſtanding.

All inhabitants of the city liable to be aſſeſſed in all taxes.

And we, being willing further to do the ſame mayor and commonalty a greater pleaſure, and alſo for the bettering and common profit of our ſaid city, will and grant to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth all and ſingular merchants, as well denizens and aliens, abiding within the ſaid city, and the liberties and ſuburbs of the ſame, and exerciſing merchandizing or occupations there by any means, by themſelves or others, though they be not of the liberty of the ſame city, ſhall be partakers, ſhall be taxed and contribute according to their faculties in ſubſidies, tallages, grants, and other contributions whatſoever by any means to be aſſeſſed for the need of us, or of our heirs, or of the ſaid city, for the maintenance of the ſtate, and profit of the ſame, with the citizens of the ſame city: Yet notwithſtanding that this our preſent grant be not in prejudice or derogation of any grants by us, or any of our progenitors, made or granted to thoſe merchants of Almain, which have an houſe in the city of London, which is commonly called the Guildhall of the Almains, or their ſucceſſors.

But not in prejudice to the grants to the merchants of Almain.

And further, becauſe it is well known and manifeſt, that thoſe of the ſaid city which are called, elected, and taken to the degree of aldermen, proper for the conditions and merits requiring the ſame, have ſuſtained and ſupported great charges, coſt, and pains for the time they make their abode and reſidence in the ſame city, being vigilant for the common good, rule, and government of the ſame, and for that cauſe oftentimes do leave their poſſeſſions and places in the counties there, that therefore they, and every of them may, without all fear of unquietneſs or moleſtation, peaceably abide and tarry in ſuch their houſes, places, and poſſeſſions, when they ſhall return thither for comfort and recreation's ſake.

Aldermen not to be put upon aſſizes, attaints, or juries, nor to be appointed collectors or taxers out of the city.

We have, of our ſpecial grace, granted to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and to their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, that all and every of theſe, which be aldermen of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, which for the time ſhall be aldermen there for the term of their lives, ſhall have this liberty; that is to ſay, that as long as they ſhall continue aldermen there, and ſhall bear the charge of aldermen proper; and alſo thoſe which before had been aldermen, and have alſo with their great coſts and expences borne the office of mayoralty, ſhall not be put in any aſſizes, juries, or attaints, recognizances, or inquiſitions, out of the ſaid city; and that they, nor any of them, ſhall be trier or triers of the ſame, although they touch us, or our heirs or our ſucceſſors, or other whomſoever.

And that, without that city, neither they, nor any of them, be made collectors or collector, aſſeſſor, taxer, overſeer, or comptroller of the tenths, fifteenths, taxes, tallages, ſubſidies, or other charges or impoſitions whatſoever, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors hereafter to be granted or given; and if they or any of them be elected to any of the offices or charges aforeſaid, and that the ſame mayor or aldermen do deny, refuſe, or not do the offices or charges aforeſaid, then they or any of them ſhall not, by any means, incur any contempt, loſs, fine, impriſonment, or forfeiture, by occaſion of their ſo refuſing or not doing, nor ſhall, for that cauſe, forfeit any iſſues by any means.

Southwark, with the waifs, &c. granted to the city.

And further, as we underſtand, lord Edward, ſome time king of England, the third after the conqueſt, our progenitor, with the aſſent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty of the realm of England aſſembled in parliament holden at Weſtminſter, in the firſt year of his reign, at the petition of the then citizens of the ſaid city, by his letters patents granted for him and his heirs to the ſame citizens the town of Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and hold to them and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſame city, of the ſame our progenitors and their heirs for ever, paying

ing unto him by the year, at the exchequer of him and his heirs, at the terms accuſtomed, the farm therefore due and accuſtomed, as in the ſaid letters patents more fully is contained: And now the mayor and commonalty of the ſame city, and their predeceſſors, have and hold certain liberties and franchiſes in the town aforeſaid, by virtue of thoſe letters patents, and do uſe the ſame as their predeceſſors have had and held them, and have uſed and enjoyed them; and they now fear that divers doubts, opinions, varieties, and ambiguities, controverſies, and diſſenſions, may light, and be likely to ſpring, grow, be imagined, holden and had in time to come, in and about the uſe and exerciſe of ſuch liberties and franchiſes, for want of more clear and full declaration and expreſſing of the ſame, for that divers diverſly interpret, judge, and underſtand: We therefore, to the end to take away from henceforth and utterly to aboliſh all and all manner of cauſes, occaſions, and matters, whereupon ſuch opinions, ambiguities, varieties, controverſies, and diſſenſions may ſpring, be holden, and moved in this behalf, have, of our ſpecial grace, and from our mere motion, granted to the ſaid mayor and commonalty of the ſaid city which now-be, and their ſucceſſors, mayor and commonalty and citizens of that city, which for the time being ſhall be for ever, the town of Southwark, with the appurtenances, with all chattels called waif and eſtray, and alſo treaſure found in the town aforeſaid, and all manner of handiwork, goods and chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of felons defamed and denying the law of our land, whereſoever, or before whomſoever juſtice ſhall be done upon them; and alſo goods diſclaimed, found, or being within the town aforeſaid; and alſo all manner of eſcheats and forfeitures which may there pertain unto us, as fully and wholly as we ſhould have them, if the ſame town were in our hands: And that it ſhall be lawful to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and to their ſucceſſors, by their deputy and miniſters of the ſame town, to put themſelves in poſſeſſion of and in all the handiworks and chattels of all manner of traitors, felons, fugitives, outlaws condemned, convicted, and of felons defamed and denying the laws of our land; and alſo of and in all goods diſclaimed, found, and being within the ſame town; and alſo of and in all the eſcheats and forfeitures to us and to our heirs there pertaining: And that the ſame mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, by themſelves, or their deputy or miniſters, may have in the town aforeſaid aſſay, and aſſize of bread, wine, beer and ale, and all other victuals and things whatſoever ſaleable in the ſaid town; and alſo all and whatſoever doth and may appertain to the office of clerk of the market of our houſe or of our heirs, together with the correction and puniſhment of all perſons there ſelling wine, bread, beer, ale, and other victuals, and all other inhabiting and exerciſing any arts whatſoever; and with all manner of forfeitures, fines, and amerciaments to be forfeited, and all other which there do, and in any time to come may there pertain to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors: And that they ſhall have in the ſaid town the execution of all manner of writs of ours, or of our heirs and ſucceſſors, and of all other writs, commandments, precepts, extracts, and warrants, with the return of the ſame by ſuch their miniſters or deputy whom they ſhall thereunto chooſe; ſo always that the clerk of the market of our houſe, or of the houſe of our heirs, or the ſheriff or eſcheator of the county of Surrey, which now is, or hereafter ſhall be, do not, by any means, intermeddle, enter, or do any execution.

Aſſize of Bread, &c. there.

Execution of wr.ts.

To hold a fair and court of pye-powder for three days.

We have alſo granted to the ſame mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that they ſhall and may have yearly one fair in the town aforeſaid for three days; that is to ſay, the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth days of September, to be holden, together with a court of pye-powders, and with all liberties and free cuſtoms to ſuch fair appertaining; and that they may have and hold there at their ſaid courts, before their ſaid miniſters or deputy, the ſaid three days, from day to day, and hour to hour, from time to time, all occaſions, plaints, and pleas of a court of pye-powders, together with all ſummons, attachments, arreſts, iſſues, fines, redemptions and commodities, and other rights whatſoever to the ſame court of pye-powders any way pertaining, without any impediment, let, or hindrance of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, or other our officers and miniſters whatſoever; and alſo that they may have there a view of frankpledge, and whatſoever thereto pertaineth, together with all ſummons, attachments, arreſts, iſſues, amerciaments, fines, redemptions, profits, commodities, and other things whatſoever, which there may or ought therefore to pertain to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

To carry thieves thence to Newgate.

And furthermore, the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may, by themſelves, or by their miniſter or deputy in the ſaid town appointed, take and arreſt all manner of felons, thieves, and other malefactors found within the ſaid town, and may lead them to our gaol of Newgate, ſafely to be kept, until they ſhall be by proceſs of law delivered.

And further, the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may, for ever, have in the town aforeſaid all manner of liberties, privileges, franchiſes, acquittals, cuſtoms, and rights,

rights, which we ſhould or might there have, if the ſaid town were and remained in our hands, without any thing to be by any means given or paid to us or our heirs, beſide only ten pounds for the antient farm therefore due, and without impeachment, let, moleſtation, or diſturbance of us, or our heirs or ſucceſſors, juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, officers, or miniſters of ours, or of our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever; the rights, liberties, and franchiſes of right belonging to the moſt reverend father and lord in Chriſt, Thomas lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, and of other perſons there, always ſaved; although expreſs mention be not here made of the true yearly value of the premiſes, or of any other gifts or grants to the mayor or aldermen, ſheriffs and citizens, or to their ſucceſſors, or any of them made, according to the form of the ſtatute thereof had, made, and provided, or any other ſtatute, ordinance, act, thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever notwithſtanding.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury's right reſerved.

Theſe being witneſs, the reverend father Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, William archbiſhop of York, George of Exon, chancellor, and William biſhop of Ely, and our dear brothers George of Clarence, and Richard of Glouceſter, dūkes, &c. Given by our hand at Weſtminſter, the ninth day of November, in the ſecond year of our reign.

No. XXXIII.

Second Charter of EDWARD IV. [See p. 100.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come greeting.

Know ye, that for certain and notable cauſes us ſpecially moving, of our ſpecial grace and certain knowledge, we have granted to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our ſaid city of London, that the tronage and weighing, and meaſuring, laying-up, and placing, and houſing of whatſoever wools, by whomſoever, from whatſoever parts, brought or to be brought to the city aforeſaid, or which have before time been accuſtomed to be brought to the ſtaple at Weſtminſter, ſhall from hence be, and be made in the place called Leadenhall, within our city aforeſaid, and in no other place within three miles of the ſaid city, to have the laying up, placing, and houſing aforeſaid, together with all fees, profits, and emoluments to the ſame laying-up, placing, and houſing, or any of them due, uſed, or accuſtomed to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſame city, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, without any account to be made, or any other thing therefore to us to be paid, although expreſs mention be not in theſe preſents made of the clear yearly value or certainty of the premiſes, or of any other gifts or grants by us or our progenitors to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, by any means made, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, or any other thing whatſoever made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Weighing of wool confined to Leadenhall.

In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents: witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt, in the third year of our reign.

No. XXXIV.

Third Charter of EDWARD IV. [See p. 103.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the ſum of twelve thouſand nine hundred and twenty-three pounds nine ſhillings and eight pence is by us, amongſt other things, due to our beloved and faithful ſubjects, the mayor, commonalty and citizens of our city of London, as in the receipt of our exchequer more plainly appeareth; of which ſum the ſaid mayor and commonalty are willing to remit and releaſe unto us nineteen hundred and twenty-three pounds nine ſhillings and eight-pence, to the intent we ſhould vouchſafe to grant them licence, that they and their ſucceſſors might purchaſe lands, rents and ſervices, and other poſſeſſions whatſoever, to the value of two hundred marks by the year, over all charges and reprizes, although they ſhould be holden of us or of others by any manner of ſervice, of whatſoever perſon or perſons willing to give, bequeath or aſſign the ſame to them; to have and to hold to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, for ever, in form following:

On condition of 1923l. 9s. 8d. releaſed to the king.

Gives liberty to purchaſe lands inmortmain to the value of 200marks *per annum*.

We inwardly pondering, not only the premiſes, but alſo the manifold pleaſures to us by the mayor and commonalty of the ſaid city before this time acceptably done, and willing (as we are bound) before all other things wholly to pay and recompence our debts, have, of our ſpecial grace, and for that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, for them and their ſucceſſors, have remitted and altogether releaſed

leaſed unto us the ſaid ſum of nineteen hundred and twenty-three pounds nine ſhillings and eight pence, granted and given licence, and by theſe preſents do grant and give licence, for us and our heirs (as much as in us is) to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, that they and their ſucceſſors may purchaſe lands, revenues, rents, ſervices, and other poſſeſſions, whatſoever, to the value of two hundred marks, by the year, over all charges and reprizes, of any perſon or perſons willing to give, grant, bequeath or aſſign the ſame unto them, although they be holden of us or others by any manner of ſervice, in full ſatisfaction and contentation of the ſaid ſum of nineteen hundred and twenty-three pounds nine ſhillings and eight pence, to them by us due, without any fine or fee to be paid to the uſe of us or our heirs, to have and to hold to the ſame mayor and commonalty and their ſucceſſors for ever.

And we have by tenor of theſe preſents given ſpecial licence to the ſame perſon and perſons, that he or ſhe may give, grant, bequeath or aſſign lands, tenements, rents, poſſeſſions and ſervices, to the yearly value aforeſaid, over and above all reprizes and charges as aforeſaid, unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and to their ſucceſſors as aforeſaid, for ever, without hindrance of us or our heirs, our juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, coroners, bailiffs, or other the miniſters of us or our heirs whatſoever; and this without any other the king's letters patents, or inquiſitions upon any writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other the king's commandments in this behalf, by any means be had, proſecuted and taken; the ſtatute concerning lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain, or any other ſtatute, act or ordinance made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we alſo will and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, that they and their ſucceſſors may have ſo many and ſuch writs *ad quod damnum*, and other royal letters patents executory, from time to time, upon the licence aforeſaid, in full ſatisfaction and contentation of the ſaid ſum of nineteen hundred and twenty-three pounds nine ſhillings and eight pence.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the twentieth day of June, in the eighteenth year of our reign."

No. XXXV.

Fourth Charter of EDWARD IV. [See p. 103.]

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom the preſent letters patents ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the ſum of twelve thouſand nine hundred and twenty-three pounds nine ſhillings and eight pence, is, amongſt other things, due by us to our well-beloved the mayor and commonalty of our city of London, as in the receipt of our exchequer more fully appeareth; of which ſum the mayor and commonalty are willing to remit and releaſe unto us the ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds, to the intent we ſhould vouchſafe to grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, the offices and occupations under-written, to be had in form following:

On condition of 7000l. releaſed and remitted to the king.

We inwardly pondering, not only the premiſes, but alſo the manifold pleaſures to us by the mayor and commonalty of the ſaid city before-time acceptably done, and willing, as we are bound, before all other things, to pay or recompence our debts, have, of our ſpecial grace, and for that the ſaid mayor and commonalty have, for them and their ſucceſſors, remitted and releaſed unto us ſeven thouſand pounds, parcel of the ſaid twelve thouſand nine hundred and twenty-three pounds nine ſhillings, and eight pence, granted and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, in full ſatisfaction and contentation of the ſaid ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds, to them by us due: the offices of packing of all manner of woollen cloths, ſheep-ſkins, calves-ſkins, goat-ſkins, veſſels of amber, and of all other merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, tunned, piped, barrelled, or anywiſe to be included with the overſight of opening all manner of cuſtomable merchandizes arriving at the port of ſafety, as well by land as by water, within the liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid city and ſuburbs of the ſame, as well of the goods of denizens as of aliens, whereſoever they ſhall be accuſtomed; and alſo the office of packing all woollen cloths, ſheep-ſkins, lamb-ſkins, goat-ſkins, and calves-ſkins, with picking and poundering of the ſame, and all amber veſſels, and of all other merchandizes to be packed, picked and poundered in London, or the ſuburbs of the ſame, or to be carried by land, or to be accuſtomed, as well concerning the goods of merchants denizens, as of aliens; and alſo of the office of carriage and portage of all wools, ſheep-ſkins, tynn bails, and other merchandizes whatſoever, which ſhall be carried in London from the water of Thames unto the houſes of ſtrangers, and contrariwiſe from the ſame houſes to the ſaid water, or of other merchandizes which ought to be carried, being in any houſe for a time.

Grants the office of package.

Carriage, portage.

And

And alſo the office of occupation of garbling of all manner of ſpices, and other merchandizes coming to the ſaid city at any time, which ought to be garbled; and the office of gauger within the ſaid city; and alſo the office of wine-drawers, to provide for the carrying of wines brought to the port of the ſaid city, and laid on land whereſoever it be, and elſewhere to be carried, to have the occupations and offices aforeſaid, and every of them, and the diſpoſitions, ordinances, overſights, and corrections of the ſame, together with all fees, profits and emoluments to the ſame offices or occupations, and other the premiſes, and every of them due, uſed and accuſtomed to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſame city, and their ſucceſſors for ever; and alſo the exerciſing of the ſame offices by themſelves, or by their ſufficient deputies, without any account or any other thing to us or our heirs therefore to be given or made, in full ſatisfaction and contentation of the ſaid ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds. Garbling, gauging, wine-drawers.

And further, whereas our moſt dear couſin Anthony earl Rivers hath of our grant, by our letters patents, the office of our chief butler of England, under a certain form in the ſaid letters patents ſpecified; by reaſon of which office, the earl hath granted, and pretendeth to grant, the office of coroner within the ſaid city and ſuburbs of the ſame; we likewiſe, in ſatisfaction and contentation of the ſaid ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, as is aforeſaid, due, have of our ſpecial grace granted that the ſame mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors may lawfully and ſafely grant the ſaid office of coroner to any perſon who ſhall pleaſe the ſaid mayor and commonalty and their ſucceſſors, and may make a coroner there whom ſhall pleaſe them immediately, and as ſoon as the ſaid office of chief butler of England, or the office of coroner aforeſaid, ſhall happen to be void, or to come to our gift, by the ſurrender of the ſaid earl, or by any other cauſe whatſoever. Office of coroner.

And we will by theſe preſents, that the ſame office of coroner be from henceforth ſeverally and diſtinctly and altogether ſeparated from the coroner ſo made by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, or their ſucceſſors, may have full power and authority to exerciſe and do all and ſingular things, which to the office of coroner within the ſaid city, and ſuburbs of the ſame, do pertain to be exerciſed and done; ſo that none other our coroner, nor of our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall by any means intermeddle within the ſaid city or ſuburbs of the ſame; although expreſs mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſes, or any of them, or if any other gift or grants, by us or our progenitors to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or to their predeceſſors before this time by any means made, be not in theſe preſents made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance or proviſion thereof made, publiſhed or ordained to the contrary, or any other thing whatſoever notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the twentieth day of June, in the eighteenth year of our reign.

No. XXXVI.

Regulations concerning Strangers buying and ſelling within the City; from HENRY VIIth's Charter. [See p. 111.]

——Of all time, of which the memory of man is not to the contrary, for the commonweal of the realm and city aforeſaid, it hath been uſed, and by authority of parliament approved and confirmed, that no ſtranger from the liberty of the city may buy or ſell, from any ſtranger from the liberties of the ſame city, any merchandize or wares within the liberties of the ſame city, upon forfeiture of the ſame. The ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their predeceſſors by all the time aforeſaid, have had and received, and have been accuſtomed to receive, perceive, and have, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens, all and all manner of merchandizes and wares bought and ſold within the liberties of the ſame city as aforeſaid, and forfeitures of the ſame merchandizes and wares, until of late paſt time they were troubled or moleſted.

The ſame lord Henry the ſeventh, by his letters patents as aforeſaid, for pacifying and taking away from henceforth controverſies and ambiguities in that behalf, and to fortify and by expreſs words to explain and declare the liberty and cuſtom aforeſaid to them the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, and willing the ſaid liberties to be peaceably and quietly had, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, with the forfeitures aforeſaid, againſt the ſaid late lord king Henry, his heirs and ſucceſſors granted, and by his ſaid charter confirmed to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that no ſtranger from the liberties of the ſame city may buy or ſell, from any other ſtranger to the liberty of the ſame city, any merchandizes or wares within the liberties of the ſame city; and if any ſtranger to the liberty of the ſame city ſhall ſell or buy any merchandizes or wares within the liberty of Strangers not to buy and ſell to other ſtrangers within the city.

Forfeitures, &c. to the uſe of the city.

the ſame city of any other ſtranger to the liberty of the ſame city, that the ſame mayor, commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may have, hold, and receive all and all manner of ſuch-like merchandizes and wares, ſo bought and to be bought, ſold or to be ſold, within the liberty of the ſaid city, between whatſoever ſtrangers to the liberty of the ſame city, as forfeited; and all the forfeitures of the ſame, and alſo the penalties, fines, and redemptions whatſoever any ways forfeited, loſt or to be loſt, or to be forfeited or due thereon, to the uſe and profit of the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, without hindrance of the ſame late king, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and without any account, or any other thing to be rendered or paid thereof to the late king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, any ſtatute, act, or ordinance of us or our progenitors made to the contrary notwithſtanding; although the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, or their predeceſſors, have before that time uſed, abuſed, or not uſed thoſe cuſtoms and liberties: Saving always, that the great men, lords and nobles, and other Engliſh and ſtrangers, of what condition they ſhall be, may freely buy whatſoever merchandizes in groſs for their families and proper uſes within the liberties of the ſaid city, without any forfeiture, loſs or hindrance whatſoever, ſo that they do not ſell again the ſaid merchandizes to any other.

Office of Gauger.

And further, the ſame late king, of his ample grace, by his ſaid letters patents, amongſt other things, did give and grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſame city of London, and their ſucceſſors, the office of gauger within the ſaid city, and the diſpoſing, ordering, ſurveying, and correcting of the ſame, to have, hold, exerciſe, and occupy the ſaid office, and other premiſes, with all fees, profits, and emoluments to the ſaid office in any manner belonging or appertaining, to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, by themſelves, or by their ſufficient deputy or deputies, from the 22d day of Auguſt, in the firſt year of his reign, for ever, without any account to be made thereof, or any other thing rendering or paying to the ſaid lord Henry the ſeventh, his heirs or ſucceſſors, as by the ſaid letters patents doth more plainly appear.

No. XXXVII.

Charter of HENRY VIII. for removing the Seſſions from the Monaſtery of St. Martin's le Grand, to Guildhall. [See p. 115.]

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas Edward the third, ſometime king of England, our progenitor, by his letters patents, amongſt other things, has granted to the citizens of the city of London, that all inquiſitions from hence, to be taken by the juſtices, and other the miniſters of the men of the ſaid city, ſhould be taken at Great St. Martin's in London, and not elſewhere, except inquiſitions to be taken in circuits in the Tower of London, and for the gaol-delivery of Newgate.

Know ye, that we, for ſome urgent cauſes reaſonable us moving, at the petition of the mayor and commonalty aforeſaid, and of the citizens of the ſame city, have, of our ſpecial grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, granted, and by theſe preſents do, for us and our heirs (as much as in us is) grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and unto their ſucceſſors, and unto the ſame citizens of the ſame city, that all inquiſitions by the juſtices, or other our miniſters, or of our heirs, to be from henceforth taken of the men of our city aforeſaid, ſhall be taken at the Guildhall, within the city aforeſaid, or at any other place within the ſame city, where it ſhall from time to time be thought to our juſtices for the time being, before whom thoſe inquiſitions ought hereafter to be taken, moſt expedient and moſt convenient, and not elſewhere, except inquiſitions be taken at the circuits of the Tower of London, and for the gaol-delivery of Newgate.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents: witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the ſixteenth day of June, in the tenth year of our reign.

No. XXXVIII.

The Charter of King HENRY VIII. reſtoring the Office of Keeper of the great Beam or common Balance of Weight, to the Corporation of London.

[See p. 117.]

HENRY the eighth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas we by our letters patents, the date whereof is the eighteenth day of June, in the thirteenth year of our reign, have, of our ſpecial grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, given and granted for us and our heirs, foraſmuch as in us then was, to Sir William Sidney, knight, the office of keeper of the great beam and common balance or weight within our city of London, for weighing all merchandizes of averdupoize, and alſo all weights whatſoever within the ſame city; which office one William Stafford, deceaſed, lately exerciſed and occupied, by what name ſoever the ſame office was named or known; and have ordained, made, and conſtituted the ſaid Sir William Sidney keeper of the great beam, balance and weight, and of all other weights whatſoever; and alſo of the weights of all ſpices, wares, commodities, merchandizes and things in the city aforeſaid, there to be weighed and accuſtomed, and uſed to be bought and ſold by weight. Right of weighing at the beam.

And have granted alſo, by our ſaid letters patents, to the ſaid Sir William, authority and power to make, name and aſſign, from time to time, all manner of clerks, porters, ſervants and miniſters of the great beam and balance, and of the iron beam, and of the beam of the Stillyard, and of the weights aforeſaid; and alſo all other clerks, porters, ſervants and miniſters to the ſame office belonging; and alſo to remove the ſame or any of them, and other or others to make, put and conſtitute in his or their place, as often as to him ſhall ſeem expedient, to have, occupy and exerciſe the office and offices aforeſaid, together with the authority aforeſaid, to the ſaid Sir William Sidney, by himſelf, or by his deputy or deputies, during our pleaſure, to his proper uſe and behoof, with all and ſingular commodities, houſes, advantages, profits, fees and emoluments to the ſaid office in our time, or in the times of any of our progenitors, kings of England, due and accuſtomed, pertaining or belonging, in as ample manner and form as any perſon, having or occupying ſuch office before this time, had, received or enjoyed the ſame: and have given and granted the ſame commodities, houſes, advantages, profits, fees and emoluments, and all and ſingular the premiſes, for the exerciſe and occupation of the office aforeſaid, in manner and form aforeſaid, to the ſaid Sir William, during our pleaſure, to the uſe and behoof of the ſaid Sir William, without account, or any other thing to us or our heirs, in this behalf, for the premiſes to be made, given or paid; although expreſs mention be not made of the true yearly value, or of any certainty of the premiſes, or any grant or grants by us or any of our progenitors to the ſaid Sir William before this time made, contained in the ſaid letters patents above ſpecified, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, reſtraint or proviſion before this time made or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding, as by our letters patents fully appeareth; which our pleaſure in that behalf we will by theſe ſhall be determined; and which letters patents the ſame Sir William Sidney hath ſurrendered into our chancery to be cancelled, to the intent we would vouchſafe to grant our letters patents to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our city of London.

And becauſe now of late we underſtand of the grievous complaint of our well-beloved the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our ſaid city of London, that the ſaid lord Edward, ſome time king of England, the ſecond, our progenitor, by his charter, dated the 18th day of June, in the 12th year of his reign, amongſt other things, granted to the then citizens of our ſaid city, predeceſſors to the now mayor, commonalty, and citizens aforeſaid, that the weights and beams for the weighing of merchandizes between merchants and merchants, of which the profits growing and knowledge of the ſame pertain to the commonalty of the ſaid city, ſhould remain to be kept, at the will of the ſaid commonalty, in the cuſtody of two ſufficient men of the ſame city, expert in that office, to be thereunto choſen by the commonalty of the ſame city; and that they ſhould in no wiſe be committed to any others, than to ſuch as ſhould be ſo choſen, as by the ſame his letters patents, which we have ſeen, more fully appeareth.

And becauſe alſo the lord Henry, ſome time king of England, the fourth, our progenitor, by his letters patents dated the 25th day of May, in the firſt year of his reign, of his favourable grace,

amongſt other things, granted to the ſaid citizens of the ſaid city tronage; that is to ſay, the weighing of lead, wax, pepper, alum, madder, and all other ſuch wares within the ſaid city for ever: which letters patents we, of our ſpecial grace, by our charter dated the 12th day of July, in the firſt year of our reign, ratified and confirmed to the ſame then citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, as by the ſame our letters patents more fully appeareth: by which letters patents, and by the continual keeping of the office of beam, balance, weights, and of other the premiſes time out of mind, by the ſaid citizens and their predeceſſors, and by the exerciſe and occupation of the ſame within the ſaid city, without any challenging, it is manifeſt, and without any difficulty evident and apparent unto us, that the ſaid office of the great beam and common balance ordained for weighing between merchants and merchants, and the office of keeping of the great balance or weight within our city of London, for the weighing of all merchandizes of averdupoize, and alſo of all weights whatſoever, within the ſaid city; and alſo of all ſpices, wares, merchandizes, and things in the city aforeſaid, there to be weighed; and alſo the authority and power to make, name, and aſſign all and all manner of clerks, porters, ſervants, and miniſters of the ſaid great beam and balance, and of the iron beam, and of the beam of the Stillyard; and alſo all other clerks, porters, ſervants, and miniſters to the ſaid office pertaining, and the iſſues and revenues thereof coming, and all and ſingular the premiſes pertaining and of antient right belonging to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, we will in no wiſe be wronged.

And to the end that from henceforth all ambiguities in ſuch caſe might be taken away, and that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may not in time to come be impeached, impleaded, or grieved, by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any of our juſtices or miniſters, of or for the premiſes, or any of them, we will and grant to the now mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, that the weights and beams for weighing of merchandizes between merchant and merchant, whereof the profits growing, and the knowledge of them, to pertain to the commonalty of the city aforeſaid, ſhall remain at the will of the commonalty of the ſame city, to be kept in the cuſtody of good ſufficient men of the ſame city, expert in that office, and to be thereunto choſen by the commonalty aforeſaid, and that to others than ſo to be choſen in no wiſe they be committed; and that they ſhall have tronage; that is to ſay, the weighing of wax, lead, pepper, alum, madder, and all other ſuch-like wares within the ſaid city for ever.

Willing alſo to do the ſaid mayor and commonalty a more ample pleaſure in this behalf, we have, of our favourable grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the ſame mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, the aforeſaid office of keeper of the great beam and common balance, ordained for weighing between merchant and merchant; and alſo the office of the great beam and weights within the ſaid city, for weighing of merchandizes of averdupoize; and alſo of all weights whatſoever within our ſaid city, and of all ſpices, wares, merchandizes, and things in our ſaid city, there to be weighed, by whatſoever name the ſaid office is named or known; and do by theſe preſents make, ordain, and conſtitute the ſame mayor, commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, keepers of the great beam, balance, and weights aforeſaid, and other weights whatſoever; and alſo the weighing of all ſpices, wares, merchandizes, and things in the city aforeſaid, there to be weighed, and accuſtomed to be bought and ſold by weight within our ſaid city.

And alſo we do give and grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our city aforeſaid, authority and power to make, name, and aſſign from time to time all and all manner of clerks, porters, ſervants, and miniſters of the great beam and balance, and of the iron beam, and of the beam of the Stillyard, and weights aforeſaid; and alſo all other clerks, ſervants, and miniſters to the ſame office pertaining; and alſo to remove them or any of them, and to make, conſtitute, and place other in his or their place, as often as to them ſhall ſeem expedient, to have, occupy, and exerciſe the office aforeſaid, together with the authority and power aforeſaid, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, by themſelves, their deputy or deputies for ever, to their own proper uſe and behoof, together with all and ſingular commodities, houſes, advantages, profits, wages, fees, and emoluments in our time, or in the times of any of our progenitors kings of England, due and accuſtomed, pertaining or belonging to the ſame office, in as ample manner and form as the ſame citizens and their predeceſſors, or any other perſon or perſons having or occupying the ſame office before this time, had and received, or enjoyed the ſame.

And alſo we give and grant by theſe preſents to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, the commodities, houſes, advantages, profits, fees, and emoluments, and all and ſingular the premiſes, for the exerciſe and occupation of the ſaid office, to the proper uſe and behoof of the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, without account, or any other thing

thing to us or our heirs to be delivered, made, given, or paid in this behalf for the premiſes, or any of them, in theſe letters patents ſpecified and contained; although expreſs mention be not in theſe preſents made of the true value or certainty of the premiſes, or of their gifts or grants by us to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city before this time made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, or reſtraint thereof made, ordained, or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents: witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 13th day of April, in the twenty-ſecond year of our reign.

No. XXXIX.

Act of Common-Council in 1538, to enforce the Statute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 18. for preſerving the Navigation of the River Thames. (See p. 118.)

WHEREAS, by a ſtatute made in the 27th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord king Henry the eighth, for reformation of the river of Thames, among other abuſes, by caſting in dung and other filth, many great ſhelves, and other riſings, have of late grown and been made within the ſaid river; by reaſon whereof many great breaches have enſued by occaſion thereof, which of like ſhall be the occaſion of the utter deſtruction of the ſaid river, unleſs that the ſame law be put in due execution, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Wherefore, for a future reformation of the ſame, and to the intent that the ſaid good and wholeſome ſtatute may be put in more execution, and better knowledge of the people,

It is enacted, by the authority of this common-council, that proclamation may be made within this city, and the ſame to be put in writing, and tables thereof made, and ſet up in divers places of this city, that it ſhall be lawful to every perſon or perſons, to dig, carry away, and take away ſand, gravel, or any rubbiſh, earth, or any thing lying and being in any ſhelf or ſhelves, within the ſaid river of Thames, without lett or interruption of any perſon or perſons, and without any thing paying for the ſame; and after that to ſell the ſame away, or otherwiſe occupy or diſpoſe of the ſaid gravel, ſand, or other thing, at their free liberty and pleaſure.

And that all paviours, bricklayers, tilers, maſons, and all others that occupy ſand or gravel, ſhall endeavour themſelves, with all diligence, to occupy the ſaid ſand or gravel, and none other, paying for the ſame reaſonably, as they ſhould or ought to pay for other ſand or gravel digged out of other men's grounds about the ſaid city, which after is filled again with much filthy things, to the great infection of the inhabitants of the ſaid city, and all others repairing unto the ſame: and that further humble ſuit be made to the king's highneſs, that all perſons, having lands or tenements along the ſaid river ſide, upon certain pain, by his highneſs, and the lords of his honourable council, to be limited, ſhall well and ſufficiently repair and maintain all the walls and banks adjoining unto their ſaid lands, that ſo the water may not, nor ſhall break in upon the ſame; and the ſame to be continued till the time the ſaid noble river be brought again to its old courſe and former ſtate.

And that ſtrong grates of iron, along the ſaid water-ſide, and alſo by the ſtreet-ſide, where any water-courſe is had into the ſaid Thames, be made by the inhabitants of every ward, ſo along the ſaid water, as of old times has been accuſtomed; and that every grate be in height twenty-four inches at the leaſt, as the place ſhall need; and, in breadth, one from another one inch; and the ſame to be done with all expedition and ſpeed.

And, if the occupiers of the ſaid lands and tenements make default contrary to the ordinance aforeſaid, or elſe if any perſon or perſons in great rains, or other times, ſweep their ſoilage or filth off their houſes into the channel, and the ſame afterwards is conveyed into the Thames, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit for every ſuch default one ſhilling and eight pence; and that, upon complaint to be made to any conſtable next adjoining to the ſaid place where any ſuch default ſhall be found, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid conſtable, or his ſufficient deputy, for the time being, from time to time, to diſtrain for the ſaid offence, and to retain the ſame irreplagiable. And a like law to be obſerved and kept, and like penalty to be paid, by every perſon that burns ruſhes and ſtraw in their houſes, or waſh in the common ſtreets or lanes, and to be recovered as aforeſaid; and the one moiety thereof to be to the mayor and commonalty, and the other moiety to be divided betwixt the ſaid conſtable that taketh pain, and the party finder of the ſaid default. And if the conſtable, or his deputy, refuſe to do his duty, according to the true meaning of this act, that then the conſtable, or his deputy, which ſhall ſo refuſe to do his duty, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay for every time ſo offending three ſhillings and

four pence; and the ſame penalty of the conſtable, to be recovered and obtained by diſtreſs irreplagiable, to be taken by any of the officers of the chamber of London, to the uſe of the mayor and commonalty of London. And further, that no perſon or perſons, having any wharf or houſe by the water-ſide, make not their lay-ſtalls where the common rakers of this city uſe to repoſe and lay all their ſoilage, to be carried away by them with their dung boats; and that the ſaid rakers ſhall lay their ſaid dung, carried in their ſaid dung-boats, to ſuch convenient place or places, as ſhall be appointed by the lord-mayor of London, for the time being, with the advice of his brethren, the aldermen of the ſame, and to no other place or places, upon pain to forfeit for every ſuch default five pounds, to be recovered in any of the king's courts within the city of London, by bill, plaint, moiety of debt, or information, by any perſon that will or ſhall ſue for the ſame; the one moiety thereof to be unto the mayor and commonalty of London, and the other moiety to him or them that will or ſhall ſue for the ſame; in which actions or ſuits, no wager of law nor eſſoign ſholl be allowed.

No. XL.

Charter of King EDWARD VI. granting the Manor of Southwark to the City of London.

[See p. 125.]

EDWARD the ſixth, by the grace of God, king of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and on earth ſupreme head of the church of England and Ireland; to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Certain parcels of land, &c. in Southwark and Surrey granted.

Know ye, that for the ſum of ſix hundred and forty-ſeven pounds, two ſhillings and a penny, of lawful money of England, paid to the hands of the treaſurer of our court of augmentation and revenues of our crown, to our uſe, by our well-beloved the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, whereof we acknowledge us to be fully ſatisfied and paid, and the mayor and commonalty and citizens and their ſucceſſors to be thereof acquitted and diſcharged by theſe preſents; and for other cauſes and conſiderations, us thereunto eſpecially moving; haye of our ſpecial grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, and alſo with the advice of our council, given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, all that our meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure of Simon Sebatſon, ſituate and being next our manſion late Charles, late duke of Suffolk's, in Southwark, in the county of Surrey; and all that our meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, next the broad gate of the ſame our manſion in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our cloſe of ground called Moulter's Cloſe, containing by eſtimation fifteen acres, lying in Newington, in our ſaid county of Surrey; and all that our cloſe of ground, containing by eſtimation two acres, now or late in the tenure of John Parrow, lying and being in St. George's dunghill, in the pariſh of St. George, in Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo all that one cloſe of ground, late in the tenure of John Billington, lying in Lambeth marſh, in the pariſh of Lambeth, in the ſaid county of Surrey; and alſo all thoſe our thirty-nine acres and three rods of meadow, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure of William Baſely, lying and being in divers parcels in the field called St. George's field, in the pariſh of St. George in Southwark, in our ſaid county of Surrey; and one meſſuage or tenement of ours, ſituate near Broad Gates, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all thoſe our two meſſuages or tenements, and one chamber, and three ſtables, and one garden of ours, with all their appurtenances, ſituate and being in Southwark aforeſaid; all and ſingular which premiſes were ſome time parcel of the poſſeſſions and hereditaments of Charles duke of Suffolk; and all other the meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, and hereditaments whatſoever, with their appurtenances, in Southwark, in the ſaid county of Surrey, which were the aforeſaid Charles duke of Suffolk's, and which were late purchaſed by our dear father Henry the eighth, late king of England, of the ſame Charles late duke of Suffolk; except nevertheleſs always to us and our heirs and ſucceſſors, all that our capital meſſuage and manſion-houſe called Southwark Place, in Southwark aforeſaid, late the ſaid duke of Suffolk's, and all gardens and grounds to the ſame adjoining or appertaining; and all our park in Southwark aforeſaid, and all the meſſuages, and all the buildings and grounds called the Antelope there.

And the lordſhip and manor of Southwark.

Furthermore, we give, and for the conſideration aforeſaid, with the advice aforeſaid, do by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, all that our lordſhip and manor of Southwark, with their rights, members and appurtenances in the ſaid county of Surrey, late pertaining to the late monaſtery of Bermondſey in the ſaid county; and all meſſuages, houſes, buildings, barns, ſtables, dove-houſes, ponds, pools, ſprings, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, commons, waſte-ſtreet, void ground-rents, reverſions,

ſions, ſervices, court-leet, view of frankpledge, chattels, waiſs, ſtrays, free warren, and all other rights, profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatſoever in Southwark aforeſaid, to the ſaid lordſhip and manor of Southwark by any means belonging, or being before this time accounted, known, or taken as member or parcel of the ſaid lordſhip and manor, except before excepted.

Furthermore, we give, and for the conſideration aforeſaid, and with the aſſent aforeſaid, by theſe preſents do grant unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, all our manor and borough of Southwark, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, in the ſaid county of Surrey, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the archbiſhop and archbiſhopric of Canterbury, and all our annual rent of three ſhillings and twopence halfpenny, and the ſervices going out of the lands and tenements ſome time of John Burcetor, knight, and now or late in the tenure of William Glaſſock, Eſq; in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our yearly rent of three ſhillings, and ſervice going out of the houſe or tenement called the Swan, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our yearly rent of four ſhillings and ten pence, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the Mermaid, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that the yearly rent of twenty pence a quarter, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the Helmet, in the borough of Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our annual rent of ſixteen ſhillings, and the ſervices going out of the meſſuage or tenement called Horſehead in the borough of Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo all that our annual rent of ſix ſhillings and four pence, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the Gleyne, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our annual rent of two ſhillings a quarter, and the ſervices going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the Roſe; and one acre of ground lying in the Lock in Southwark; and all that our annual rent of twenty pence a quarter, and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or tenement called the Lamb in Southwark aforeſaid, pertaining to the company of fiſhmongers of London; and alſo that our annual rent of twenty pence a quarter, and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or tenement pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of fiſhmongers in London, called the Bale in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that annual rent of twenty pence a quarter, going out of one meſſuage or tenement pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of fiſhmongers, commonly called the Flower de Luce in Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo that our annual rent of four ſhillings, and the ſervice going out of the twelve acres of land lying at the Lock of Southwark aforeſaid, ſome time the lord Wilford's, and now or late pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of fiſhmongers; and all that our annual rent of eight pence, and the ſervice going out of two acres of land of Giles Athorn, called Tipping in the Hole, in Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo that our annual rent of three ſhillings, and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or tenement, late Thomas lord Poyning's, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our annual rent of twelve pence halfpenny, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement now or late of William Malton, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our annual rent of twenty pence halfpenny, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the White Hart, in Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo all that our annual rent of ſeven ſhillings and four pence, and the ſervice going out of a meſſuage or tenement called the Crown, in Southwark aforeſaid, now or late of the maſters of the bridge-houſe, London; and alſo all that our annual rent of two ſhillings, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement of the ſame maſters of the bridge-houſe called the Chriſtopher, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our annual rent of twelve pence, and the ſervice going out of the lands and meadows of the maſters of the Bridge-houſe of London, lying and being at the Lock, called Carpenter's-hall in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our annual rent of ten pence halfpenny, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called the Blue Mead, in Southwark aforeſaid; and all that our annual rent of two ſhillings, and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or tenement now or late of William Saliſbury, in Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo all that our annual rent of ſixteen pence, and the ſervice going out of a certain field of ground of four acres of land, now or late the heirs of Robert Linled, lying and being in the Lock, and abutting upon the lands of the late duke of Suffolk, in Southwark aforeſaid, and in Newington, or in either of them, in the ſaid county of Surrey; and all our annual rent of two ſhillings, and the ſervice going out of a certain field of ground, ſome time John Solas's field, and now or late the heirs of Robert Linled, in Southwark and Newington aforeſaid, or either of them; and all our annual rent of twenty pence, and the ſervices going out of five acres of ground, now or late Stephen Middleton's, lying and being at the Lock of Southwark and Newington aforeſaid, or in either of them; and all that our annual rent of four pence, and the ſervice going out of four acres of land, now or late William Champion's, lying and being in Southmead in Walworth's field, in the pariſh of Newington, in our ſaid county of Surrey; and all that our annual rent of twenty pence farthing, and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement called Circot, in Southwark and Newington aforeſaid,

And certain yearly rents, ſervices, &c.

and either of them; and all other our meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and hereditaments whatſoever, which were parcel of the poſſeſſions, rents, and revenues of the archbiſhopric and biſhopric of Canterbury, in Southwark in the ſaid county of Surrey.

And all woods, underwoods, &c.

We furthermore give, and for the conſiderations aforeſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, do grant by theſe preſents to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, all and all manner of woods, underwoods, and trees whatſoever, growing and being of, in, and upon all and ſingular the premiſes, and the ſoil and ground of the ſame; and alſo whatſoever reverſions of all and ſingular the premiſes, and every part thereof, and all the rents and yearly profits whatſoever, reſerved upon whatſoever demiſes and grants made of the premiſes, or any part thereof, by any means.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, all and ſingular the premiſes, with the appurtenances, as fully, and in as ample manner and form, as the ſaid Charles late duke of Suffolk, or any other abbot of the late monaſtery of Bermondſey, or any archbiſhop of Canterbury, or any of them, or others before this time, having or poſſeſſing the ſaid manors and other premiſes, or any parcel thereof, or being thereof ſeized, ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have or enjoy the ſame, or any parcel thereof, and as fully, freely and wholly, and in as large manner and form, as all and ſingular the ſame came or ought to have come to our hands, or to the hands of our moſt dear father Henry the eighth, late king of England, by reaſon or pretence of any charter, gift, grant, or confirmation, or by reaſon or pretence of the diſſolution of the ſaid late monaſtery, or by any other means or right they came or ought to have come, or as the ſame now be, or ought to be in our hands.

Know ye moreover, that we, as well of our grace, knowledge, and motion aforeſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, as for the ſum of five hundred marks of lawful money of England, paid into the hands of our treaſurer of our court aforeſaid, to our uſe, by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, whereof we confeſs us to be fully ſatisfied, and the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, thereof to be acquitted and diſcharged by theſe preſents; have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, in and through all the borough and town of Southwark aforeſaid, and in and through all the pariſhes of St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, and St. George's in Southwark, and in the pariſh, and through all the pariſhes late called St. Thomas's hoſpital, and now called the king's hoſpital, in Southwark aforeſaid, and elſewhere ſoever in the ſaid town and borough of Southwark aforeſaid, and in Kentiſh-ſtreet, and in Blackman-ſtreet aforeſaid, and the pariſh of Newington, and elſewhere in the ſaid town and borough of Southwark, all goods and chattels waiſed, eſtrays, and all treaſure found in the town and precinct aforeſaid, and all manner of handywork, goods and chattels of all manner of traitors, felons, fugitive, outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of felons defamed and put in exigent, felons of themſelves, and deodands, and denying the law of our land, whereſoever or before whomſoever juſtice ought to be done of them, and all goods diſclaimed, found, and being within the borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts aforeſaid, and alſo all manner of eſcheats and forfeitures to us and our heirs may there pertain, as fully and wholly as we ſhould have them, if the ſaid town and borough were in the hands of us, or of our heirs; and that it ſhall be lawful to the ſame mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, by their deputy or miniſters of the ſame town and borough, to put themſelves in ſeizin of and in all the handyworks and chattels of all manner of traitors, felons, fugitives, outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of felons defamed, and denying our law of the land, and of other premiſes; and alſo of and in all goods diſclaimed, found or being within the ſame borough, town, pariſhes or precincts aforeſaid; and alſo of and in all eſcheats and forfeitures to us and our heirs there pertaining.

And all waifs and eſtrays, treaſure found, deodands, &c. in the borough of Southwark, pariſhes of St. Saviour, St. Olave, St. George, St. Thomas's hoſpital, &c. and in Kentſtreet, Blackman-Street, and Newington.

And that the ſame mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, by themſelves, or their deputy, or miniſter or miniſters, ſhall have in the borough, town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, the aſſize and eſſay of bread, wine, beer, and ale, and of all other victuals and things whatſoever ſet to ſale in the town aforeſaid; and alſo all and whatſoever doth or may pertain to the clerk of the market of our houſe, or of the houſe of our heirs, together with the correction and puniſhment of all perſons ſelling wine, bread, beer, ale, and other victuals there to be ſold, and of others there dwelling, or exerciſing arts howſoever, and with all manner of forfeitures, fines and amerciaments to be forfeited, with all other things which therefore do or may there pertain to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors in time to come; and that they ſhall have there the execution of all manner of writs of ours, or of our heirs and ſucceſſors, and of all other writs, commands, extracts and warrants, with the returns of the ſame, by ſuch their miniſters and deputies, whom they ſhall thereunto chooſe; and that

The aſſize of bread, wine, &c. in the ſaid places.

Execution of writs.

that the ſame mayor commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall every year have there, and through all the town, borough, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, one fair or mart, to endure three days; that is to ſay, the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth days of the month of September, to be holden together with a court of pye-powder, and with all liberties and free cuſtoms to ſuch fair pertaining; and that they may have and hold therein, and at the ſaid court, before their miniſter or deputy, through the ſaid three days, from day to day, and hour to hour, and from time to time, all the actions, plaints and pleas of the ſaid court of pye-powder, together with all ſummons, attachments, arreſts, iſſues, fines, redemptions and commodities, and other rights whatſoever to the ſame court of pye-powder by any means belonging, without any impediment, let or diſturbance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of other our officers or miniſters whatſoever; and alſo that they may have in and through all the precinct aforeſaid, view of frankpledge, together with all ſummons, attachments, arreſts, iſſues and amerciaments, fines, redemptions, profits, commodities, and other things whatſoever, which therefore may or ought there to pertain to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by any means.

A fair and pye-powder in September.

And further, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may, by themſelves, or by their miniſter or deputy, in the borough, town, pariſhes or precincts aforeſaid conſtitute and to be conſtituted, take and arreſt all manner of felons, thieves and other malefactors found within the borough, town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, and may bring them to our gaol of Newgate, there to be ſafely kept, until by due proceſs of law they may be delivered.

The arreſt of felons, &c. to be brought to Newgate.

And furthermore, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may have in the borough, town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid for ever, all and all manner of liberties, privileges, franchiſes, acquittals, cuſtoms and rights, which we or our heirs ſhould or might there have, if the ſame borough or town were or remained in the hands of us or our heirs.

All and all manner of royal liberties, &c.

And further, we have, of our grace, knowledge and motion aforeſaid, and by the advice aforeſaid, granted, and by theſe preſents do grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, from henceforth for ever, ſhall and may hold all and all manner of contracts and demands whatſoever, within the town, borough, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, chancing, happening and growing, before the mayor and aldermen, and ſheriffs of the ſaid city, and the ſheriffs of the ſaid city for the time being, or any of them, in the Guildhall of the chamber of the Guildhall and huſtings of the ſaid city, or any of them, to be holden by like actions, bills, plaints, proceſs, arreſts, judgments, executions, and other things whatſoever, and at the ſame days and times, and in ſuch-like manner and form, as ſuch happening in the ſaid city have, time out of mind, been taken, held, levied, proſecuted and executed in the court before the mayor and aldermen, and ſheriffs of the ſaid city, or in any of them.

Trials at Guildhall for debts.

And that the ſerjeants at mace of the city of London, for the time being, which have uſed to execute and ſerve any proceſs, or any other things in the ſaid city, may hereafter make, do and execute any manner of proceſs, and do whatſoever things in the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes and precincts concerning all and ſingular things ariſing and happening about ſuch pleas and executions of the ſame within the precincts aforeſaid, as by all the time aforeſaid it hath been uſed in the ſaid city of London.

Serjeants at mace to ſerve proceſſes.

And that the inhabitants of the town and borough, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, as concerning the cauſes and matters there ariſing, may be impleaded and plead in the ſame city in form aforeſaid, and in the courts aforeſaid. And, if the men impannelled and ſummoned in juries for trials of ſuch iſſues, have not appeared before the ſaid mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs in the ſaid courts of the ſaid city, that then ſuch men impannelled and ſummoned as aforeſaid, making default, ſhall be amerced by the ſaid mayor or ſheriffs, and ſhall forfeit ſuch iſſues upon them returned and to be returned, after the ſame, or in like manner and form, as the men impannelled and ſummoned in the ſaid city for the like iſſues in the courts of the ſaid city to be tried, have before this time forfeited, and have accuſtomed to forfeit; and alſo that ſuch amerciaments and iſſues forfeited ſhould be levied by the miniſters of the ſaid city, to the uſe of the mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, for ever.

In all pleas to obſerve the city forms.

To fine defaulters on juries.

And alſo, that the ſame mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may, from henceforth, ever have cognizance of all manner of pleas, actions, plaints, and ſuits perſonal, happening or growing out of any court of ours, or of our heirs, before us or our heirs, or before any of the juſtices, for or concerning any thing, cauſe or matter within the town, borough, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, before the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, or any of them, in the ſaid courts of the ſaid city, or any of them; and that the iſſues happening upon the ſaid pleas and ſuits ſhall be

tried in the ſame courts, before the mayor and aldermen and ſheriffs, or any of them, by the men of the ſame borough or town, in ſuch ſort as iſſues in the ſame city are tried; and that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may for ever chuſe, according to the form of law, and may conſtitute every year, or as often as, and in what times ſoever ſhall ſeem to them expedient, two coroners in the borough or town aforeſaid; and that the ſaid coroners, or either of them, being duly elected and conſtituted, may and ſhall have full power and authority to do and execute in the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, all and ſingular things, which to the office of coroner in any county of our realm of England do, or ought to pertain to be done and executed; and that none other coroners of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall enter into any thing, which to the office of ſuch coroner pertaineth to be done within the ſaid borough, pariſhes or precincts, neither ſhall at all intermeddle about any thing belonging to the office of coroner, happening within the borough, town, pariſhes and precincts aboveſaid; and that the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being ſhall be our eſcheator, and eſcheators of our heirs, in the borough, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid; and that he ſhall have full power and authority to make his precept and commandment to the ſheriff of the county of Surrey for the time being, and do execute and finiſh there all and ſingular things which appertain to the office of eſcheator in any county of our realm; and that none other eſcheator of ours, or of our heirs, ſhall enter there into any thing, which to the office of eſcheator appertaineth to be done, neither ſhall at all intermeddle with any thing to the office of eſcheator there belonging.

To chuſe two coroners. Their power.

Lord mayor tobe eſcheator. His power in this office.

And that the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being ſhall be clerk of the market, and of the market of our heirs, within the borough, town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, and ſhall do and execute therein all ſuch things which to the clerk of the market appertain; and that the clerk of the market of our houſes or of the houſe of our heirs, or any other clerk of the market, intermeddle not there.

And clerk of the market.

And that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may, from henceforth for ever, have, hold, enjoy and uſe, as well within the ſaid manor, as in the town, borough, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, as well all and ſingular liberties and franchiſes aforeſaid, as tolls, ſtallages, pickages, and other our juriſdictions, liberties, franchiſes and privileges whatſoever, which any archbiſhop of Canterbury, and which the ſaid Charles late duke of Suffolk, or any maſter, brethren or ſiſters of the late hoſpital of St. Thomas in Southwark aforeſaid, or any abbot of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Saviour's, St. Bermondſey next Southwark aforeſaid, in the county aforeſaid, or any prior and convent of the late priory of St. Mary Overy in the ſaid county of Surrey, or any of them, ever had, held or enjoyed in the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſes or places aforeſaid, or any of them, or which we have, hold or enjoy by any ways or means whatſoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample manner, as we, or our moſt dear father Henry the eighth, late king of England, had, held and enjoyed, or ought to have, hold and enjoy the ſame; and that none of our ſheriffs, or any other officer or miniſter of ours, or of our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall any way intermeddle in the town, borough-town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, or in any of them, contrary to this our grant.

To have tolls, ſtallage, &c.

And we, with the advice aforeſaid, do further, by theſe preſents, grant to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and to their ſucceſſors, that all and ſingular perſons, from time to time inhabiting or reſident within the town, borough, pariſhes and places aforeſaid, ſhall from henceforth be in the order, government and correction of the mayor and officers of the city of London, and their deputies, for the time being, as the citizens and inhabitants of the ſaid city of London be and ought to be, by virtue of the charters before this time by any means made, granted and confirmed by any of our progenitors to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city; and their ſucceſſors ſhall and may, from henceforth, have, hold, and enjoy ſo many, ſo great, the ſame, ſuch and the like rights, juriſdictions, liberties, franchiſes and privileges whatſoever, in the towns, pariſhes and places aforeſaid, and in every parcel thereof, as fully, freely and wholly, as the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city enjoy and uſe, or may have, enjoy and uſe in the ſaid city, by virtue of any of the charters and grants made, granted and confirmed by any of our progenitors kings of England, to any mayor, commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city.

That the inhabitants of the town, borough, pariſhes, &c. aforeſaid, ſhall be ſubject to the city laws.

And that the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, and the recorder thereof for the time being, after the ſaid aldermen have exerciſed and borne the charge of mayor of the ſaid city, ſhall be juſtices of our peace, and of our heirs, in the town, borough, pariſhes and limits aforeſaid, ſo long as the ſame

City juſtices to act in the places aforeſaid.

ſame aldermen ſhall be and remain aldermen of the ſaid city; and every of them ſhall there do and execute all and ſingular things, which other juſtices of our peace, and our heirs, may do and execute within the ſaid county of Surrey, according to the laws and ſtatutes of our realm of England.

And that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have, in every week, on Monday, Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday, within the borough and town aforeſaid, one market or markets to be there holden, and all things which to a market do appertain, or may appertain, for ever; except always, and reſerved to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, out of theſe our letters patents, all and all manner of rights, juriſdictions, liberties and franchiſes whatſoever, within the walk, circuit and precinct over the capital meſſuage, gardens and park in Southwark aforeſaid, and in all gardens, curtilages and lands, to the ſame manſion, gardens and park appertaining; and except and always reſerved the houſe, meſſuage or lodging there, called the King's-bench, and the garden or gardens to the ſame pertaining, with the appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be uſed for a priſon for the impriſoned, as it now is; and except the meſſuage and lodging there, called the Marſhalſea, and the gardens to the ſame belonging, with the appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be uſed for a priſon, as now it is.

A market on Monday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. What parts are excepted.

Proviſo for the lord marſhal,

Provided alſo, that theſe our letters patents, nor any thing therein contained, ſhall extend to the prejudice of the officers of the great maſter, ſteward, and marſhall of our houſe, or of the houſe of our heirs and ſucceſſors, to be exerciſed within the town, borough, pariſhes and limits aforeſaid, be within the verge; nor of Sir John Gate, knight, one of the gentlemen of our privy chamber, of or for lands, tenements, offices, franchiſes, or liberties, by us or our father to the ſaid John Gate granted during his life; which manors, lands, tenements, rents, privileges, and all other the premiſes, are now extended to the yearly value of thirty-five pounds fourteen ſhillings and four pence, to have, hold and enjoy the ſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, commons, woods, underwoods, rents, ſervices, reverſions, court-leets, views of frankpledge, chattels waifed, ſtrays, free-warrens, and all and ſingular the ſaid premiſes, with the appurtenances (except as before excepted) to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and to their ſucceſſors, for ever, to be holden of us, and our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of our manor of Eaſt Greenwich in our county of Kent, by fealty only, in free ſoccage, and not in chief, for all ſervices and demands whatſoever.

And Sir John Gate.

We give alſo, and for the conſideration aforeſaid, do, by theſe preſents, grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, all the iſſues, rents, revenues and profits of the ſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, and all other the premiſes, with their appurtenances, coming and growing from the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt paſt hitherto, to have the ſame to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, of our gift, without account, or any other thing to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by any means, therefore to be given, paid or made.

And furthermore, of our ample grace, we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will yearly, for ever, diſcharge, acquit and ſave harmleſs, as well the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, as the ſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, and all other the premiſes, with their appurtenances, and every part thereof, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and againſt whatſoever perſons, concerning all and all manner of corodies, rents, fees, annuities, ſums of money and charges whatſoever, by any means, going out, or to be paid out of the premiſes, or to be charged thereupon; ſaving the ſervices above by theſe preſents reſerved, and the demiſes and grants by any means made for terms of life, or years of the premiſes, or any parcel, whereupon the old rent and more is reſerved, and ſhall be due yearly, during the terms aforeſaid, and beſides the covenants in thoſe demiſes and grants being; and ſaving ten pounds by the year, of the antient farm, for the town of Southwark aforeſaid, by the mayor and commonalty and citizens due, in our exchequer yearly to be paid and payable; willing, and by theſe preſents, by ſtreight injunction, commanding, as well our chancellor and general overſeers, and council of our ſaid court of augmentations and revenues of our crown, and all receivers, auditors, and other our officers of ours, or of our heirs, whatſoever, for the time being, that they and every of them, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our letters patents, or of the inrolments of the ſame, without any other writ or warrant from us or our heirs by any means to be obtained and proſecuted, ſhall make and cauſe to be made unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, full power and due allowance, and manifeſt diſcharge of all ſuch corodies, rents, fees, annuities and ſums of money whatſoever, going out, or to be paid out of the premiſes, or thereupon charged or to be charged, except as before excepted; and theſe our letters patents, and the inrolment of the ſame, ſhall be yearly, and from time to time, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge,

Citizens ſaved harmleſs in the premiſes,

Saving what is herein reſerved:

Saving alſo 10 l. *per ann.* for the town of Southwark, antientrent.

This charter only to be given in evidence for the proof of the premiſes.

as well to the ſaid chancellor and general overſeers, and to our council of our ſaid court of augmentations and revenues of our crown, as to all receivers, auditors, and other officers and miniſters of ours, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, for the time being, in this behalf.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, do grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city of London, that they may and ſhall have theſe our letters patents in due manner made and ſealed under our great ſeal of England, without fine or fee, great or ſmall, to us, in our hamper, or elſewhere to our uſe, to be by any means given, paid or made, although expreſs mention be not made in theſe preſents of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premiſes, or of other gifts or grants of us, or by any of our progenitors, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens before this time made; any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion or reſtraint thereof made, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding.

To be ſealed without fee or fine.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents: Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the twenty-third day of April, in the fourth year of our reign.

No. XLI.

Queen ELIZABETH's Proclamation againſt new Buildings in and about London.

[See p. 136]

THE Queenes Majeſtie perceiving the ſtate of the citie of London (being aunciently termed her chambre) and the ſuburbes and confines thereof to increaſe dayly, by acceſſe of people to inhabite in the ſame, in ſuch ample ſort, as thereby many inconveniencies are ſeene already, but many greater of neceſſity like to followe, being ſuch as her majeſtie cannot neglect to remedie, having the principal care, under Almightie God, to foreſee aforehand, to have her people in ſuch a citie and confines not onlie well-governed by ordinarie juſtice, to ſerve God and obey her majeſtie, (which, by reaſon of ſuch multitudes lately increaſed, can hardly be done without deviſe of more new juriſdictions and officers for that purpoſe) but to be alſo provided of ſuſtentation of victual, foode, and other like neceſſaries for man's life, upon reaſonable prices, without which no citie can long continue.

And finally, to the preſervation of her people in health, which may ſeem impoſſible to continue, though preſently, by God's goodneſs, the ſame is perceived to be in better eſtate univerſally, than hath been in man's memorie; yet where there are ſuch great multitudes of people brought to inhabite in ſmall roomes, whereof a great part are ſeene very poore, yea, ſuch as muſt live of begging, or by worſe means, and they heaped up together, and in a ſort ſmothered with many families of children and ſervantes in one houſe or ſmall tenement; it muſt needes followe, if any plague or popular ſicknes ſhould, by God's permiſſion, enter amongſt thoſe multitudes, that the ſame would not only ſpread itſelf, and invade the whole citie and confines, but that a great mortalitie would enſue the ſame, where her majeſties perſonal preſence is many times required: beſides the great confluence of people from all partes of the realme, by reaſon of the ordinary termes of juſtice there holden, the infection would be alſo diſperſed through all other partes of the realme, to the manifeſt danger of the whole body thereof; out of the which neither her majeſties owne perſon can be (but by God's ſpecial ordinance) exempted, nor any other, whatſoever they be.

For remedie whereof, as time may now ſerve, until by ſome further good order, be had in parliament or otherwiſe, the ſame may be remedied; her majeſtie, by good and deliberate adviſe of her counſell, and being alſo thereto moved by the conſiderate opinions of the lorde-mayor, aldermen, and other the grave wiſe men in and about the citie, doth charge and ſtraightly command all manner of perſons, of what qualitie ſoever they be, to deſiſt and forbeare from any new buildings of any houſe or tenement within three miles from any of the gates of the ſaid citie of London, to ſerve for habitation or lodging for any perſon, where no former houſe hath bene knowen to have been in the memorie of ſuch as are now living; and alſo to forbeare from letting or ſetting, or ſuffering any more families then one onely to be placed or to inhabite from henceforth in any one houſe that heretofore hath bene inhabited.

And to the intent this her majeſties royal commandment and neceſſary proviſion may take place, and be duely obſerved, for ſo univerſal a benefite to the whole body of the realme, for whoſe reſpects all particular perſons are bound, by God's lawe and man's to forbear from their particular and extraordinarie lucre; her majeſtie ſtraightly chargeth the lorde-mayor of the citie of London, and all other officers having authoritie in the ſame, and alſo all juſtices of peace, lordes and bailifes of liberties not being within the juriſdiction of the ſaid lorde-mayor of London, to foreſee, that no perſon do

begin

begin to prepare any foundation for any new houſe, tenement, or building, to ſerve to receive or hold any inhabitants to dwell or lodge, or to uſe any victualling therein, where no former habitation hath bene in the memorie of ſuch as now do live; but that they be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do. And both the perſons that ſhall ſo attempt to the contrary, and all manner of workmen that ſhall (after warning given) continue in any ſuch work tending to ſuch newe buildings, to be committed to cloſe priſon, and there to remain without baile, until they find good ſureties, with bonds for reaſonable ſums of money (to be forfeitable and recoverable at her majeſties ſuite, for the uſe of the hoſpitals in and about the ſaid city) that they will not at any time hereafter attempt the like.

And further the ſaid officers ſhall ſeaze all manner of ſtuff, ſo (after warning given) brought to the place where ſuch newe buildings ſhall be intended, and the ſame cauſe to be converted and employed in any publick uſe for the city or pariſh where the ſame ſhall be attempted.

And for the avoyding of the multitudes of families heaped up in one dwelling-houſe, or for the converting of any one houſe into a multitude of ſuch tenements for dwelling or victualling-places, the ſaid lord-mayor, and all other officers, in their ſeveral liberties within the limites of three miles, as above mentioned, ſhall commit any perſon giving cauſe of offence, from the day of the publication of this preſent proclamation, to cloſe priſon, as is afore limited.

And alſo for the offences in this part of increaſe of many indwellers, or, as they be commonly termed, inmates or underſitters, which have been ſuffered within theſe ſeven years, contrary to the good auncient laws or cuſtomes of the city, or of the boroughes and pariſhes within the foreſaid limit of three miles afore-mentioned, the ſaid lorde-mayor, and the other officers above-mentioned, ſhall ſpeedily cauſe to be redreſſed in their ordinarie courtes and law dayes, betwixt this and the feaſt of All-Saintes next coming; within which times ſuch underſitters or inmates may provide themſelves other places abroade in the realme, where many houſes reſt uninhabited, to the decay of divers auncient boroughes and townes. And, becauſe her majeſtie intendeth to have this ordinance duely executed, her pleaſure is, that the ſaid lorde-mayor of London, and other the officers, having juriſdiction within the ſaid ſpace of three miles above-mentioned, ſhall, after the proclamation hereof, as ſpeedily as they may, meete in ſome convenient place near to the ſaid city, and there (after conference had) accord among themſelves how to proceed to the execution hereof; and, if any cauſe ſhall ſo require, to imparte to her majeſties privy counſell, any let or impediment that may ariſe, to the intent that remedy be given to any ſuch impediment, according to her majeſties pleaſure heretofore expreſſed.

Given at Noneſuch, the ſeventh day of July, 1580, in the two-and-twentieth year of her majeſties reign.

No. XLII.

The firſt Charter of King JAMES I. [See p. 146.]

JAMES, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom our preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas our beloved the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London, time out of mind, have had, exerciſed, and ought, and have accuſtomed themſelves to have and exerciſe the office of bailiff, and conſervation of the water of Thames, to be exerciſed and occupied by the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies, in, upon, and about the water of Thames; (that is to ſay) from the bridge of the town of Staynes in the county of Middleſex, and toward the eaſt, unto London-bridge, and from thence to a certain place called Kendall, otherwiſe Yenland, otherwiſe Yeenleet, towards the ſea, and eaſt, and in Medway, and in the port of London aforeſaid, and upon whatſoever bank, and upon every ſhore, and upon every wharf of the ſame water of Thames, within the limits and bounds aforeſaid, and in, upon, and about all and every of them: And alſo, for all the time aforeſaid, have had and taken, and ought and have accuſtomed to have and take to their own proper uſe, by the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or his ſufficient deputies, all wages, reward, fees, and profits belonging to the ſame office of bailiff.

And whereas the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, from all the time aforeſaid, have had and exerciſed the office of meaſurer, and meaſuring of all coals, and grain of whatſoever kind; and alſo of all kind of ſalt, and all kind of apples, pears, plumbs, and other fruit whatſoever, and alſo all kind of roots eatable of what kind ſoever, and of onions, and all other merchandizes, wares, and things whatſoever meaſurable, and the meaſuring of every of them, in, or unto the ſaid port of Lon-

don, coming, carried, or brought upon the ſaid water, in whatſoever ſhip, boat, barge or veſſel, floating, laden, and being on whatſoever part of the ſaid water of Thames, or upon whatſoever bank, ſhore, or wharf of the ſame water of Thames, which ſhall come to, arrive, abide, be delivered or laid down, from the ſaid bridge of the ſaid town of Staynes weſtward, to the ſaid bridge of London, and from thence to the ſaid place called Yendale, otherwiſe Yeenleet, towards the ſea, and eaſt, and in Medway, and in the ſaid port of the city of London aforeſaid; to exerciſe and occupy the ſame office, by the mayor of the ſaid city for the time, during the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies; and alſo, for all the ſaid time they have had and taken, and ought to have and take to their proper uſe, by the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, during his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies, all wages, rewards, fees, and profits to the ſame office belonging.

And, notwithſtanding they the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, of late times, thereof have been diſquieted, and in ſome meaſuring aforeſaid unjuſtly hindered, and eſpecially in the ſaid office of meaſuring coals, ſuppoſing that office to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens antiently not to appertain, neither by any lawful grant, or preſcription, as yet to appertain or belong; whereas in truth it doth manifeſtly and plainly appear, that the ſame offices, and all other premiſes to them of old time appertaining, do now of right appertain, and that they lawfully received and enjoyed, and ought to have, take, and enjoy the wages and rewards, fees and perquiſites thereof. We therefore, to take away all controverſies, and remove all doubt in this behalf, and to the intent that the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, may ſecurely, freely, and quietly uſe, have, exerciſe and enjoy the offices aforeſaid, and every of them, and the meaſuring aforeſaid, and the fees, wages, rewards and profits to the ſaid office and meaſuring belonging, and all and ſingular other the premiſes, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, without the contradiction, moleſtation, or hindrance any way of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, admiral of England, juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, bailiffs, or other our officers or miniſters whatſoever. And becauſe it is well-pleaſing to us to ſhew favour in this behalf to the ſame mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and rather encreaſe, ſtrengthen, and enlarge, than diminiſh the liberties, franchiſes, juriſdictions, privileges, and free cuſtoms of the city of London aforeſaid; of our ſpecial grace, and from our certain knowledge, and meer motion, we do by theſe preſents approve, allow, ratify and confirm, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, all and ſingular the offices and meaſuring aforeſaid, and other recited premiſes, and the wages, rewards, fees, and profits belonging or appertaining thereto, and the uſes and cuſtoms aforeſaid, to the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors.

Granting the conſervacy of the Thames to the mayor.

And further, of our ſpecial grace and certain knowledge, and meer motion, we have granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that they may exerciſe and execute the ſaid office of bailiff and conſervation of the water of Thames, by the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or his ſufficient deputies, from time to time, for ever, in, upon, or about the ſame water of Thames; (that is to ſay) from the bridge of Staynes to the bridge of London, and from thence to a certain place called Yenland, otherwiſe Yeenleet, towards the ſea, and towards the eaſt and Medway, and in the port of the city of London aforeſaid, and upon whatſoever bank, ſhore and wharf of the ſame water of Thames, within the limits and bounds aforeſaid, in, upon, and about every one of the ſame, and to have, receive, and collect and enjoy all and ſingular wages, rewards, fees and profits to the ſame office of bailiff pertaining, to the proper uſe of the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, by the mayor of the ſame city, for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies.

The office of meaſurer of coals, grain, ſalt, fruits.

And alſo, of our more ample grace, and from our certain knowledge and meer motion, we have given, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that they may peaceably and quietly, from time to time, for ever, execute and exerciſe the aforeſaid office of meaſurer of all and ſingular coals, and grain of what ſort ſoever, and all kind of apples, pears, plumbs, and other fruit whatſoever, and all roots to be eaten of what ſort ſoever: And alſo of onions, and other merchandizes, wares, and things meaſurable, and the meaſuring of them, whatſoever, in or to the port of the city of London, coming, carried, or brought, in whatſoever ſhip, boat, barge, or other veſſel, floating, laden, remaining or being in any part of the ſame river of Thames, and upon any bank, or ſhore, or wharf of the ſame water of Thames, happening to unlade, ſtay, remain, be delivered, or laid down, from the ſaid bridge of the town of Staynes in the county of Middleſex, and towards the eaſt, unto London bridge aforeſaid, and from thence to the ſaid place called Yendale, alias Yeenfleet, towards the ſea, and eaſt, and in Medway, and in the ſaid port of the city of London, by the mayor of the aforeſaid

city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies. And to have, receive, collect, and enjoy all and ſingular the wages, rewards, fees and profits whatſoever, to the ſame office of meaſuring belonging or appertaining, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, to be received and taken up by the mayor of the aforeſaid city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or his ſufficient deputies, without the hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any of our officers, bailiffs, or miniſters, or of our admiral of England, or of our ſucceſſors, or any others of our ſubjects, or of our heirs or ſucceſſors to be made to the contrary: To have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid office, and all and ſingular the premiſes, with all and ſingular wages, rewards, fees, profits and appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid offices, and every or any of them, belonging or appertaining, to the aforeſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever, by the mayor of the aforeſaid city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or his ſufficient deputies, to be exerciſed and executed without any account, or any other thing to be rendered, or made thereof to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; ſo as no other bailiff or conſervator of the aforeſaid water, or meaſurer of coals, grain, ſalt, apples, plumbs, roots to be eaten, onions, or other merchandizes, or commodities, or of any thing or things abovementioned, ſhall be, or ſhall in any ways intermeddle in the premiſes, or any of them.

And we, willing to ſhew our ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens more ample favour, of our ſpecial grace, and from our certain knowledge, and meer motion for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, and by this our preſent charter confirm, that although the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, hitherto in ſome caſe happening, have not uſed, or peradventure have abuſed the offices aforeſaid, or any or ſome of the offices or the meaſuring aboveſaid, or any thing or things, to any or ſome of them appertaining or belonging: Notwithſtanding they the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, from henceforth freely and peaceably ſhall uſe and enjoy the ſaid offices, ſo not without hindrance uſed or abuſed, and every of them, without the let or impediment of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of our juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, or other bailiffs, officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; any ſtatute or ordinance made, or judgment rendered, or any charter of us, our progenitors or predeceſſors, in times paſt made or granted notwithſtanding: Although there be no expreſs mention in theſe preſents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſes, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors to the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London aforeſaid, before theſe times made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation or reſtraint to the contrary thereof therefore had, made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof, theſe our letters we have cauſed to be made patents: Witneſs myſelf, at Weſtminſter, the twentieth day of Auguſt, in the third year of our reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the thirty-ninth.

No. XLIII.

The ſecond Charter of King JAMES I. [See p. 147.]

JAMES, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas very many of our progenitors, ſome times kings of England, of their ſpecial grace, and for free, laudable, multiplied and continued ſervice done and expended in times paſt by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their predeceſſors; and alſo for divers other urgent cauſes and conſiderations, them thereunto eſpecially moving, have given, granted, and confirmed to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, divers liberties, juriſdictions, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, authorities, ordinances, cuſtoms, and quittances, as by the ſeveral letters patents of our progenitors and predeceſſors, ſome times kings of England, more fully and manifeſtly is and appeareth.

We alſo, for and in conſideration of the high fidelity, conſtancy, and ready and laudable ſervice, by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our ſaid city of London, to us in the beginning of our reign, and continually ever ſince manifeſted, faithfully done, and expended, we have ratified and allowed, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as much as in us is, do accept of and approve all and ſingular the letters patents, charters, and confirmations of our moſt famous progenitors and anceſtors, to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their predeceſſors,

Confirms all former charters and cuſtoms.

deceſſors, by whatſoever name of incorporation before theſe times made, granted, or confirmed; and all and ſingular gifts, grants, confirmations, reſtitutions, cuſtoms, ordinances, explanations, and all other things whatſoever, in whatſoever letters patents, or charters of our predeceſſors, progenitors or anceſtors, kings of England; and alſo all and ſingular things in the ſaid letters patents, charters, grants, confirmations, or any of them, contained, recited, confirmed, or explained; and all and ſingular juriſdictions, authorities, privileges, acquittances, and free cuſtoms and hereditaments whatſoever, which the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, or their predeceſſors, by the name of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, or by the name of the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, or by the name of the mayor, citizens, and commonalty of the city of London, or by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, or by the name of the citizens of the city of London, or by the name of the barons of London, or by the name of the barons of the city of London, or by any other name whatſoever, by reaſon or force of any letters patents, charters, or confirmations of any of our progenitors, kings of England, which in any time or times they had reaſonably uſed or exerciſed, and them all and ſingular, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, do ratify and confirm, to have and hold, enjoy and exerciſe, all and ſingular the premiſes to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſo fully, clearly, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, as if they were, or had been ſeverally, particularly, and by name in theſe preſents expreſſed and declared.

Stiles of incorporation.

And further, we will, and of our ſpecial grace, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, be reſtored to all and ſingular their authorities, juriſdictions, liberties, franchiſes, privileges, acquittances, immunities, and free cuſtoms; and we do reſtore the ſame to them and their ſucceſſors by theſe preſents, as fully, and freely, and entirely, as they or their predeceſſors, in any time of our progenitors or predeceſſors, kings of England, uſed or enjoyed, or ought to have, uſe, and enjoy the ſame.

And we will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of our ſpecial grace, do grant, that although the ſame mayor and commonalty of the citizens of the city aforeſaid, in ſome caſe happening, have not hitherto uſed, or peradventure have abuſed the ſame, or any authorities, juriſdictions, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, quittances, and free cuſtoms, in the letters patents and charters aforeſaid, or any of them contained, and other their cuſtoms; they notwithſtanding, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, from henceforth, fully may enjoy and uſe the ſame authorities, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, quittances, and free cuſtoms whatſoever, totally not uſed or abuſed, and every of them, without let or hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, the juſtices, ſheriffs, coroners, eſcheators, or any other bailiffs or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, any cauſe, matter or thing whatſoever in times paſt to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding; to hold all and ſingular the premiſes of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by the ſame and ſuch-like ſervices, fee-farm rents, ſums of money, and demands whatſoever, by which, and as the ſame of us, and our progenitors or predeceſſors, before this time were holden.

By the like ſervices, &c. as formerly.

And whereas within the ſaid city of London, the liberties and ſuburbs, and port of the ſame, we are informed the ſearch and ſurveying of oyl, hops, ſope, ſalt, butter, cheeſe, and ſuch other like things coming or brought to the port of the ſame city, to the intent to be ſold or expoſed to ſale by way of merchandize, and alſo the meaſuring of all corn whatſoever, of any kind, onions, ſalt, ſea-coals, and fruit of all kinds, fiſh called ſhell-fiſh, meaſurable and uſed to be meaſured, which are coming or brought to the ſaid city of London, to the intent to be ſold by way of merchandize, hitherto have pertained to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their predeceſſors, to be exerciſed and executed by the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, according to the laws, ordinances, and ſtatutes made concerning the ſame, and the cuſtom of the ſame city; we of our certain knowledge and mere-motion, for us and our ſucceſſors, do ratify the ſame ſearch, ſurveying, and meaſuring aboveſaid, in and by all things as the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, or their ſucceſſors, lawfully had or enjoyed before this time, and to the ſaid now mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, confirm by theſe preſents.

The ſearch and ſurvey of oyl, hops, ſope, ſalt, butter, cheeſe, &c.

The meaſuring of corn, ſea-coal, fiſh, and fruits.

And further, we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ordain and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid city of London, and the circuit, bounds, liberties, franchiſes, and juriſdictions of the ſame, do extend and ſtretch forth, and may and can extend and ſtretch forth, as well in and through all

all and ſingular the ſeveral circuits, bounds, limits, franchiſes, and juriſdictions of the late diſſolved priory of the church of Trinity near Aldgate, London, commonly called Creed-church-ſtreet, or the Duke's-place; and the late diſſolved priory of St. Bartholomew, London, near Smithfield; and the late diſſolved hoſpital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, without Newgate, London, commonly called Great St. Bartholomew and Little St. Bartholomew; and alſo the late diſſolved houſe or priory of Preaching Friars within and at Ludgate, London, commonly called Black-Friars; and alſo the late diſſolved houſe or priory of friars of the order of the bleſſed virgin Mary of Mount Carmel, called White-Friars; and alſo the inn or liberty of Cold Herberge, otherwiſe Cold Harburgh, and Cold Herburg-Lane, within the liberty of London aforeſaid; ſo as from henceforth for ever all and ſingular the circuits and franchiſes aforeſaid of the late diſſolved priory church of St. Trinity, and the ſaid diſſolved priory or houſe of St. Bartholomew; and the ſaid late diſſolved hoſpital of St. Bartholomew; and alſo the late diſſolved houſe or priory of Preaching Friars; and alſo the ſaid late diſſolved houſe or priory of Friars of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; and alſo the ſaid inn and liberty of Cold Harbour, be, and every one of them is, and for all times to come ſhall be and remain within the circuits, precincts, liberties, franchiſes and juriſdictions of the ſame our city of London.

Extends the city liberties through the pariſh of Trinity near Aldgate, or Duke's-Place, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bartholomew's near Smithfield, Black-Friars, White-Friars, and Cold Harbour.

And that all and ſingular the inhabitants and dwellers within the ſame, or any of them, ſhall be, and every of them is, and for all time to come ſhall be, and remain under the rule, government, juriſdiction, overſight, ſearch, correction, puniſhment, precepts and arreſts of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, and the ſheriffs of our city of London for the time being, and their officers and miniſters for ever, any liberties, franchiſes, privileges, exemption or authority whatſoever to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: Provided nevertheleſs, and we will and ordain, that all perſons now inhabitants, or who ſhall inhabit in time to come within the liberties and franchiſes aforeſaid of the ſaid late diſſolved priory called the Black-Friars, and the late diſſolved priory called the White-Friars, and the whole precinct, circuit, and compaſs of them, and all buildings therein built, and to be built from henceforth for ever, ſhall be quit and exonerated of and from all taxes, fifteenths, and other burthens of ſcot, and of watch and ward, through or within the city of London, to be paid, made, ſuſtained, or contributed; except the charges and expences due and reaſonable for ſetting out of ſoldiers, and for the defence of our realm, and ſuch-like ſpecial ſervices concerning us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and except the charges for pavements, and cleanſing the lanes, ditches, ways, water-courſes, and ſewers within the circuits, precincts, liberties, and juriſdictions of the ſame late houſes or priories, called Black-Friars and White-Friars aforeſaid, reſpectively to be paid.

Provided the inhabitants of Black Friars and White-Friars be exempt from certain taxes,

And that the inhabitants ſhall be quit and exonerated of and from the office of conſtable, ſcavenger, and ſuch offices of charge within the city aforeſaid, without the circuits and limits of the ſaid late houſe or priory called the Black-Friars and the White-Friars, reſpectively executed and exerciſed. Nevertheleſs, we will, that all freemen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, inhabiting, or who ſhall inhabit within the ſaid liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid late houſe or priory of Black-Friars and White-Friars, ſhall be chargeable and eligible unto all offices and charges, as well mayor, as ſheriffs and aldermen of the ſaid city, as of the company within the ſaid city of London, of which they are or ſhall be free, as other freemen of the ſaid city are.

and offices.

But ſhall be eligible into city and ward offices.

And furthermore, for the better and common profit of our city of London, and for the accommodation and ſupportation of the charges and expences of the ſaid city, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we will and grant to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and to their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth all and ſingular perſons, though they be not free of the ſame city, who now are, or hereafter ſhall be dwelling within the ſaid city, the liberties or precincts of the ſame (except the inhabitants within the liberties and franchiſes of the aforeſaid ſeveral late houſes or priories of the late Friars, called the Black-Friars and the White-Friars) in whatſoever aids, tallages, grants, and other contributions whatſoever, to the uſe and ſervice of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or to the uſe of the ſaid city, for maintaining the ſtate, good, or benefit of the ſaid city, howſoever to be aſſeſſed, ſhall reaſonably be taxed and contribute.

Non freemen within the city to be taxed equally with the citizens in all aids, &c. except the inhabitants of Black-Friars and White-Friars.

And the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, may and can levy the ſaid aids, tallages, grants, and other contributions (except before excepted) by their own officers and miniſters, by diſtreſs of the goods and chattels of ſuch perſons, who, from time to time, ſhall be charged with the payment of ſuch aids, tallages, grants, and other contributions, or any of them; and ſo levied, they can and may have, hold, and enjoy, to the uſe and behoof aforeſaid: Provided always, nevertheleſs, that ſuch reſidents and dwellers in any houſes within the aforeſaid city, who are not, nor ſhall be freemen of the aforeſaid city, ſhall be taxed to ſuch aids, tallages, grants, and other contributions, from time to time, only for the houſes in which they ſhall inhabit or reſide, or are

dwelling within the ſame city of London, liberties, or precincts of the ſame, according to the cuſtoms of the ſaid city, ſhall be aſſeſſed and taxed, and not otherwiſe: Provided alſo, that if any one, or any of the ſaid inhabitants, reſidents, or dwellers, who are not, or ſhall not be a freeman, or freemen of the ſaid city, ſhall think himſelf, by reaſon of the ſaid aids, tallages, grants, or contributions, unjuſtly grieved, that then, and in ſuch caſe, the chancellor of England, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the time being, upon the complaint of any perſon or perſons ſo grieved, ſhall moderate and qualify ſuch aids, tallages, grants, and contributions, as to him in that behalf ſhall be thought fit; which moderation ſhall ſtand, and be of force.

May appeal in caſe of grievance to the lord chancellor.

Mayor, recorder, and aldermen paſt the chair to be juſtices of Oyer and Terminer.

And furthermore we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor and recorder of the ſaid city, which now are, and every mayor and recorder of the ſame city, who hereafter for the time being ſhall be, as well thoſe aldermen of the ſaid city, as thoſe aldermen who ſhall for the time to come bear the charge of mayoralty of the ſame city, after that they have ceaſed, or be moved from the office of mayoralty of the ſame city, and ſo long as they ſhall continue aldermen of our city of London aforeſaid, for ever be, and ſhall be our juſtices, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors, and every one of them be, and ſhall be juſtices and keepers of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to keep and make to be kept the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in and through all and ſingular circuits, precincts, liberties, franchiſes, and places aforeſaid, commonly called the Black-Friars, the White-Friars, the Duke's Place, otherwiſe Creed-Church-Street, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bartholomew's, and Cold Harborough aforeſaid, and every of them, and to keep, or cauſe to be kept and executed, all ordinances and ſtatutes of this our realm, made for the good of our peace, and the quiet rule and government of our people, in all their articles, according to the force, form, and effect of the ſame; and to chaſtiſe and puniſh thoſe, who, contrary to the form and effect of thoſe ordinances or ſtatutes, or any of them, within the limits, franchiſes, and places aforeſaid, are found to offend, as ought to be done, according to the form of the ſaid ordinances and ſtatutes; and to make to come before them all thoſe who threaten any of the people of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, concerning their bodies, or burning their houſes, to find ſufficient ſecurity of the peace or good behaviour towards us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; and, if they refuſe to find ſecurity, them to cauſe to be ſafely kept in priſon, until they ſhall find ſuch ſecurity.

With power to take ſecurity for the peace, and to commit to priſon.

And further, we will and grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, and the recorder of the ſame now being, and who for the time to come ſhall be, and every alderman as aforeſaid, who has been or hereafter ſhall be mayor of the ſaid city, after they ſhall ceaſe or be amoved from the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city, and ſo long as the aldermen of the ſaid city ſhall continue, or any four or more of the ſame, mayor, recorder, and aldermen (whereof the mayor and recorder of the ſame city for the time being we will to be two) from henceforth for ever, may be juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; to enquire of all and all manner of felonies, witchcrafts, inchantments, ſorceries, magick art, treſpaſſes, foreſtallers, regraters, ingroſſers, and extortions whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other miſdeeds and offences, of which our juſtices of the peace may and ought lawfully to enquire, howſoever and whereſoever done or committed, or which hereafter ſhall be done or attempted in the liberties, franchiſes, and places aforeſaid; and alſo, of all other who within the ſame franchiſes, liberties, and places, go or ride in aſſemblies, or with armed force againſt our peace, and to the diſturbance of our people; and alſo of thoſe who lie in wait to kill our people, or hereafter ſhall preſume to lie in wait; and alſo of hoſtlers, and all and ſingular other perſons who have offended or attempted, or hereafter ſhall preſume to offend or attempt in abuſe of weights and meaſures, and in ſelling victuals againſt the form of the ordinances and ſtatutes, or any of them, made for the common profit of our kingdom and people; and alſo to hear and determine all and ſingular the ſame felonies and miſdeeds, according to the laws and ſtatutes of our realm of England: And alſo, to hear and determine, do and execute all and ſingular other thing or things, which pertain, have pertained, or in time to come may pertain to juſtices of the peace within the ſaid city of London; ſo always that the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may have and hold all and ſingular their antient privileges, free, whole, and unhurt; and that no other keeper of the peace, or juſtice, or other officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, ſhall intermeddle in the ſame, or any of them.

The mayor and recorder to be of the Quorum.

No other juſtices of the peace to intermeddle

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, charge and command the ſheriffs of the ſaid city of London for the time being, that from time to time they be aſſiſting, aiding, attending, and deviſing, as it behoveth, to the ſaid mayor, recorder, and aldermen, and every or any of them, in execution of the premiſes, and according to our true meaning herein expreſſed.

Sheriffs to aid, &c. the ſaid mayor, &c.

And furthermore, we do hereby give and grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, may have and enjoy to their own proper uſe, without any account thereof to be rendered to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, all treaſure found, or to be found in the ſaid franchiſes and places called Black-friars, White-friars, Duke's place, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bartholomew's, and Cold Harbour aboveſaid, and waifed goods and chattels, and eſtrays, goods and chattels of felons, and fugitives, for whatſoever felony done or to be done by them, within any the ſaid franchiſes or places, adjudged, or to be adjudged before us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any the juſtices aforeſaid; and that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, by their deputy or miniſter, deputies or miniſters of the ſaid city, liberties or ſuburbs of the ſame, to put themſelves in ſeizen and poſſeſſion of, and in all manner of treaſure found, goods, chattels, waifed and eſtrayed, goods, chattels of felons and fugitives, from time to time, when they ſhall happen, by vertue of theſe our letters patents, without any further warrant whatſoever.

City to enjoy all treaſure found within the aforeſaid liberties. And all waifs, &c.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, that they ſhall have theſe our letters patents under our great ſeal of England, in due manner made and ſealed, without fine or fee, great or little, to be rendered, paid, or made, to us in our hamper, or otherwiſe to us in any wiſe for the ſame; for that expreſs mention is made of the time, yearly value, or certainty of the premiſes, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants made by us or by our progenitors, or predeceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, before their time, or any ſtatute, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation, or reſtriction to the contrary thereof heretofore made or ordained, ſet forth or provided, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever. Whereof theſe our letters we have cauſed to be made patents.

To have theſe patents under ſeal, without fine or fees.

Witneſs ourſelf at our honour of Hampton-Court, the 20th day of September, in the year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, the ſixth, and of Scotland the forty-ſecond.

No. XLIV.

The third Charter of JAMES I. [See p. 150.]

JAMES, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe our preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

So great is the force of our love towards our city of London, our royal chamber, as whatſoever is in us, that we ſhall ſee neceſſary or profitable to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſame our city, that we have been ready freely to give from our ſoul to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our ſaid city; and it pleaſes us well, that all grants made by our predeceſſors in times paſt to our city of London be not only confirmed, but alſo enlarged. Therefore, whereas, amongſt other things, it appears, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, from all time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, have had and lawfully exerciſed the office of meaſuring all coals, of what kind or ſort ſoever, in any port of the ſame city, coming, brought, or carried upon the water of Thames, in any ſhip, boat, barge, or other veſſel whatſoever, floating or being upon what part ſoever of the ſaid water of Thames, or on what bank, ſhore, or wharf ſoever, of the ſame water of Thames, from the bridge in the town of Staynes in the county of Middleſex, and to the bridge of London: and from thence to a certain place called Yendole, or Yenland, or Yenleet, toward the ſea, and eaſt, alſo in Medway, and in the port of London. Nevertheleſs a queſtion is riſen, whether the weighing of coals brought within the limits aforeſaid, together with the meaſuring of coals, doth belong to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city.

Preamble.

We therefore, to take away all controverſies in this part, as well for the preſent as for the time to come, and to remove all doubt, and to the intent the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, may uſe, have, and enjoy, as well the weighing as meaſuring, and each, as the wages, rewards, fees, and profits uſed for the ſame, of our ſpecial grace, have given, granted, and confirmed, and by theſe preſents, for us, and our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, and confirm to our beloved the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our ſaid city of London, and to their ſucceſſors, the weighing of all coals called ſtone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weighable, of what kind or ſort ſoever, in or at the ſaid port of London, coming or brought up the ſaid water of Thames, in any ſhip, boat, or barge, or other veſſel whatſoever, floating, or being in any port of the ſame water of Thames, and upon whatſoever bank, ſhore, or wharf of the ſame water of Thames, from

Grants the meaſuring and weighing of coals in the port of London from Yenleet to Staynes bridge.

the ſaid bridge of Staynes to the ſaid bridge of London, and from thence to the ſaid place called Yendal towards the ſea; and alſo in Medway, and in the port of London aforeſaid, to be ſold or put to ſale; and alſo all fees, wages, rewards, profits, and advantages uſed, or to that time belonging, or any wiſe appertaining, to be exerciſed by the mayor of the ſaid city, for the time being, and by the deputies, officers and miniſters of the ſaid mayor.

And further, we do hereby, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give, grant and confirm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, that they for ever have and enjoy the office of weighing all coals, called ſtone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weighable, of what kind or ſort ſoever, at the port of the ſaid city of London, coming or brought upon the ſaid water of Thames, in any ſhip, boat, barge or other veſſel whatſoever, floating or being in any part of the ſaid water of Thames, or upon any bank, ſhore or wharf of the ſame, from the ſaid bridge of Staynes to the ſaid bridge of London, from thence to the ſaid place called Yendal towards the ſea, and alſo in Medway, and in the port of London aforeſaid, to be ſold or ſet to ſale; and alſo all fees, wages, profits, rewards and advantages whatſoever uſed, or to the ſame office belonging, or any way appertaining, to be exerciſed by the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, and by the deputies, officers, and miniſters of the ſame mayor.

And we have alſo conſtituted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do conſtitute, ordain, create, and make the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, by the mayor of the ſame city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or by his deputies, officers or miniſters, to be weigher of all and ſingular coals, called ſtone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weighable, of what kind ſoever, in or at the port of the ſaid city of London, coming, carried or brought upon the ſame water of Thames, in any ſhip, boat or barge, or any other veſſel whatſoever, floating or being in any part of the ſame water of Thames, and upon any bank, ſhore or wharf of the ſame water of Thames, which ſhall happen to ſtay, be delivered, or laid down from the ſaid bridge of Staynes, to the aforeſaid place called Yendale towards the ſea; and alſo in Medway, and in the port of London aforeſaid, to be ſold or put to ſale.

And whereas there is a queſtion riſen of the quantity of the fee demanded and received by the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, and by their deputies, miniſters and officers, for the weighing of every tun weight of coals, containing five ſcore and twelve pounds to every tun weight *(ſhould be a hundred weight)* brought within the limits aforeſaid.

We, wholly to take away every the ſaid queſtion, and the like queſtion, do declare, eſtabliſh, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, that it ſhall be lawful for the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, for the time being, by the mayor of the ſame city, and by the deputy, miniſter and officers of ſuch mayor for the time being, to aſk, demand, take and receive a fee of eight pence of lawful money of England, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, for the weighing of every ſuch-like tun of coals aforeſaid, and all other coals weighable, of what kind ſoever; and ſo, according to the ſame rate, for a ſmaller or greater quantity, of the perſon bringing ſuch-like coals, for and in reſpect of the charge and coſts of them, the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, in the beam and weights, and for and in reſpect of their attendance, labour, and neceſſary coſts and expences, to be had and expended in and about the premiſes; which fee of eight pence aforeſaid the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city had and received formerly.

And to receive a fee of 8d. per tun, for the uſe of the city.

And alſo we command, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, firmly enjoin and charge all merchants, and other perſons whatſoever, who ſhall bring coals called ſea-coals, pit-coals, and earth-coals, of what kind ſoever the ſame ſhall be, within the limits aforeſaid, upon the water of Thames aforeſaid, in any ſhip, boat or veſſel whatſoever, that none of them henceforth ſhall unlade, deliver, or lay down, nor cauſe or permit ſuch-like coals to be unladen, delivered or laid down, out of ſuch ſhips, boats or other veſſels, being within the limits and bounds aforeſaid, upon any wharf, bank or ſhore, upon either part of the ſame water of Thames, or to be diſcharged or laid down, before the mayor of our ſaid city for the time being ſhall take certain notice of the quantity of ſuch coals, and ſhall give direction for the unlading of the ſame, and for the weighing and meaſuring of ſuch coals; to the intent that the ſame mayor of the ſaid city for the time being may be able to render a better and more ready reaſon and accompt to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, what quantity of coals, of what ſort ſoever, from time to time, have been brought within the port of our ſaid city, and limits aforeſaid, and how the ſaid city, and the parts and places next adjoining, are from time to time provided, and when

Forbids the unloading of coals till the mayor have notice thereof.

The reaſon why.

we, our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall require the ſame from the mayor of our ſaid city for the time being; and alſo, to the intent that the ſums and other profits due to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for ſuch coals, ſo to be brought within the limits aforeſaid (if there ſhall be any due) may be better anſwered and paid unto the officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the uſe of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, under pain of contempt of our royal mandate, and incurring all ſuch pains and puniſhments, which by the laws and ſtatutes of this realm of England may be inflicted upon ſuch neglecters and contemners.

And whereas it is notoriouſly known, that the river of Thames is ſo neceſſary, commodious and profitable to the ſaid city of London, and without the ſaid river our ſaid city would not long ſubſiſt, flouriſh and continue; and for that by foreſtalling, ingroſſing and regrating of coals in and at the port of the ſaid city brought from the water of Thames aforeſaid, ſuch coals are made more dear, to the great loſs and prejudice as well of us as of our ſubjects:

And whereas divers ill-diſpoſed perſons, more affecting their own private gain and profit, than the general and publick good and benefit of our ſaid city, little weighing the conſervation of the ſaid river, of late and at the preſent do daily and uſually ſell coals and other things by retail, in leſs quantity, in boats commonly called lighters, and other veſſels, floating and being on the water of Thames aforeſaid, after ſuch coals have been unladen from the ſhips and other veſſels which firſt brought them within the limits aforeſaid, which perſons make the ſame boats or lighters as their common ſhops and warehouſes, and in them do daily hold upon the ſaid water of Thames a common market for ſelling ſuch coals, and other things, having one, two, three, and ſometimes more boats or lighters lying together, and faſtened one to the other in the river of Thames aforeſaid, by which, foreſtalling, ingroſſing and regrating aforeſaid, to the great cozenage, damage and oppreſſion, as well of the poor as the rich, daily increaſes and augments, and the price of coals and other things is made dearer:

And for that by the frequent importation, unlading and meaſuring of ſuch coals, and ſuch-like things, in and from the ſaid boats or lighters, very many of the ſame coals and other dirt often fall and are caſt into the river of Thames, to the great harm and choaking up the ſtream of the ſame river, and the ſaid boats ſo placed do greatly hinder the ſtream of the ſaid river, and the paſſage of paſſengers upon the water of the ſaid river:

We therefore, thinking it fit that ſuch an evil ought not to be permitted to continue, do command, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors prohibit all perſons whatſoever, that they, nor any of them, from henceforth, ſell or preſume to ſell any coals, of what kind ſoever, upon the water of Thames, in any boat, lighter or other veſſel whatſoever, except only in ſuch ſhips or other veſſels which at firſt brought the ſame coals within the port of the ſaid city, and the limits aboveſaid, unleſs upon ſome port, key or wharf, near the ſaid river; upon pain of contempt of our royal mandate, and incurring ſuch pains and puniſhments, which may be inflicted by the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom upon ſuch contemners and neglecters. Prohibits the ſale of coals by retail in lighters. Exceptions.

And becauſe it is our intent, that the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall fully enjoy the premiſes; we therefore by theſe preſents declare and ſignify, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and covenant to and with the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, that they may ſafely, freely and quietly have, uſe and enjoy, all and ſingular the premiſes for ever, without the hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors. Covenants that the city may enjoy the premiſes.

And if any doubt in time to come ſhall be found in theſe preſents, or any default, ſcruple or queſtion concerning the premiſes ſhall happen to ariſe, we, our heirs and ſucceſſors ſhall vouchſafe to make and grant other letters patents under the great ſeal of England, of our heirs or ſucceſſors, to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, for the better giving, granting and confirming, and for the ſafer enjoying of the premiſes, when it ſhall be deſired by the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, for that the expreſs mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premiſes or of other gifts and grants by us, or by any of our anceſtors made in times paſt to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, is not made, or being in theſe preſents, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, proclamation or reſtriction to the contrary heretofore made, ordained or publiſhed, or any other matter or thing whatſoever in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And to grant other letters patents if any doubt ſhould ariſe concerning theſe.

In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the fifteenth of September, in the twelfth year of our reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the forty-eighth.

No. XLV.

First Charter of King CHARLES I.

[See p. 162

The preamble.

KNOW ye now, that we, deeply conſidering and calling to memory the good and laudable ſervices performed by our beloved and faithful ſubjects, the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, which we graciouſly accept; and from our ſoul affecting the good and happy eſtate of our ſaid city, to increaſe and enlarge with the greateſt favour and grace we can, and to eſtabliſh with all care and diligence we can, the rule and government of our ſaid city, of our eſpecial grace, and from our certain knowledge and meer motion, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations, eſpecially moving us at preſent; we do accept and approve of, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as much as in us lies, all and ſingular the letters patents, charters, and confirmations aforeſaid, and all and ſingular gifts, grants, confirmations, reſtitutions, cuſtoms, ordinances, explanations, articles, and all other things whatſoever in the ſame letters patents or charters (except as are herein after excepted) and all and ſingular lands, tenements, offices, juriſdictions, authorities, privileges, liberties, franchiſes, quittals, immunities, free cuſtoms, and hereditaments whatſoever, which the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, or their predeceſſors, by the name of mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, or by the name of the mayor and aldermen, citizens, or commonalty, of London, or by the name of mayor and citizens, of the city of London, or by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, or by the name of citizens of the city of London, or by the name of barons of London, or by any other name whatſoever, by reaſon and force of the ſaid letters patents, charters, or confirmations, or by uſe or preſcription, or any other lawful means at any time or times heretofore they have had, ratified, and beſtowed; and all thoſe we ratify and confirm by theſe preſents to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors.

Ratifies and confirms former charters, &c.

Reſtores to all liberties, juriſdictions, &c.

We will alſo, and, for the conſiderations aforeſaid, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, be fully and wholly reſtored to all and ſingular their authorities, juriſdictions, liberties, franchiſes, privileges, quittals, and free cuſtoms whatſoever aboveſaid (except ſuch as are herein after excepted;) and all and ſingular to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, we for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do reſtore by theſe preſents, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as they or their predeceſſors had uſed or enjoyed the ſame in any times of our progenitors or predeceſſors, once kings and queens of England.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London aforeſaid, any authority, office, juriſdiction, liberty, privilege, franchiſe, immunity, quittals, and free cuſtoms mentioned in the letters patents or charters aforeſaid, or any of them, or other their cuſtoms which hitherto they have uſed, or perhaps have abuſed, or not claimed when they ought to have claimed; that they nevertheleſs, the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, may henceforth for ever fully have, enjoy, and uſe any matter, cauſe, or thing whatſoever, in times paſt had, made, or provided to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding; without hindrance or impediment of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, our juſtices, ſheriffs, coroners, eſcheators, or any other bailiff or miniſter of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, the ſame authorities, offices, juriſdictions, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, quittals, and free cuſtoms whatſoever in, likewiſe not uſed or abuſed, or not claimed, or any of them.

And to the intent the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors in time to come, may the more ſafely, freely, and quietly hold and enjoy to them, and their ſucceſſors for ever, all and ſingular the premiſes in the ſaid letters patents, or charters before mentioned, or intended to be given or granted by the ſame: and for the intent that no ambiguity, controverſy, doubtful conſtruction or queſtion of, or about the premiſes, may henceforth ariſe, but be altogether taken away:

To hold the ſame for the like fees, ſervices, &c. as formerly.

We, for the conſideration aforeſaid, and of our ſpecial grace, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors for ever, all and ſingular the manors, lands, tenements, offices, fees, rewards, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions, immunities, ordinances, quittals, hereditaments, and all and ſingular other things whatſoever, in the ſaid letters patents, or charters afore-recited, or any of them contained, or mentioned

mentioned to have been given or granted, with all and ſingular the appurtenances, (except ſuch as in the ſame charter, or letters patents, or in theſe preſents are excepted) as fully, plainly, freely, and wholly, to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been expreſſed, named, mentioned, declared, and manifeſted ſeverally, and namely, and word for word in theſe preſents: to hold all and ſingular the premiſes by theſe preſents mentioned to be granted, or confirmed, with all appurtenances, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by ſuch, the ſame, or the like ſervices, fees, fee-farm, rent, ſums of money, and demands whatſoever, by which or by what, and as all and ſingular the ſame premiſes were formerly held of us, or our predeceſſors, or were intended to be held by the ſame letters patents, charters, or otherwiſe.

And whereas lord Henry the ſixth, late king of England, our predeceſſor, by his letters patents under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtmiſter the 26th day of October, in the twenty-third year of his reign, granted unto the citizens of the city aforeſaid, amongſt other things, that the ſaid citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhould have all ſoils, commons, purpreſtures, and improvements in all waſtes, commons, ſtreets, ways, and other places in the city and ſuburbs aforeſaid, and in the water of Thames within the limits of the ſame city, together with the profits of the ſame purpreſtures and improvements, and that they may improve, and rent and enjoy the rents of them, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and likewiſe ſeveral other things, as in the ſaid letters patents more fully appears: To have all ſoils, commons, purpreſtures, &c.

And whereas in the parliament of the ſaid Henry the ſixth, late king of England, held at Weſtminſter in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, it was enacted by the authority of the ſame parliament, that the ſame king ſhould take, reſume, ſeize, and retain into his hands and poſſeſſion, all honours, caſtles, lordſhips, towns, villages, manors, lands, tenements, waſtes, rents, reverſions, fees, fee-farms, and ſervices, with all appurtenances in England, Wales, and the marches of the ſame, Ireland, Guiana, Calice, and the marches of the ſame, which the ſaid lord Henry by his letters patents or otherwiſe had granted from the firſt day of his reign, and all honours, caſtles, lordſhips, towns, villages, manors, lands, tenements, waſtes, rents, reverſions, fees, fee-farms, and ſervices, with all their appurtenances, which were of the duchy of Lancaſter, and by the king himſelf conveyed by grant or grants of the ſame king; and the ſaid king to have, hold, and retain all the ſame premiſes, in the like ſtate he had them at the time of ſuch-like conceſſion made by the ſame king of the ſame; and that all letters patents by the ſaid king, or any other perſon or perſons, at the requeſt and deſire of the ſaid king, to any perſon or perſons made of the premiſes, or any of them, ſhould be void and of no force in law; as by the ſame act of parliament (amongſt other things) doth more fully appear:

And whereas our moſt famous progenitor, Henry the ſeventh, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents, under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter the 23d day of July, in the twentieth year of his reign, reciting, amongſt other things, all and ſingular donations, confirmations, grants, reſtitutions, innovations, ordinances, and all other articles and things in the ſaid letters patents contained, did accept, and approved, and ratified, and confirmed all and ſingular the ſaid things to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their heirs and ſucceſſors by the ſame letters patents, and did grant and confirm by his ſaid letters patents all and ſingular thoſe things, as fully, plainly, and wholly, as if they had been ſeverally and word for word expreſſed, declared, and manifeſted in the ſaid letters patents of the ſame lord Henry the ſeventh, to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors; as by the ſaid letters patents amongſt other things more plainly appears.

And whereas there are divers queſtions lately ariſen concerning the validity, as well of the ſaid letters patents of the ſaid lord Henry the ſixth, as of the ſaid lord Henry the ſeventh, thereupon made by reaſon or pretence of the ſame act of parliament concerning reſumption aforeſaid:

We, willing that all queſtions thereof be from henceforth taken away, and to the intent the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, may the better, more ſafely, and quietly have, hold and enjoy ſuch things in the ſaid letters patents of the ſaid late king Henry the ſixth, herein after expreſſed; nevertheleſs with ſome proviſoes, exceptions, reſtrictions, and explanations, in theſe preſents mentioned; it is our good pleaſure by theſe our preſent letters to grant, and confirm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, the ſame particular things, and others hereafter ſpecified, in ſuch manner and form as is afterwards mentioned.

Know ye therefore, that we, for divers good cauſes and conſiderations eſpecially moving us thereunto, of our ſpecial grace, and from our certain knowledge and meer motion, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid mayor and

and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor and record-
The mayor, recorder, all the aldermen who have ſerved the office of mayor, and the three ſenior aldermen next the chair, ſhall be juſtices of the peace.
er of the ſaid city, who now are, and for the time ſhall be, as well thoſe aldermen who formerly have been mayors of the city, as thoſe aldermen who for the the time to come ſhall ſuſtain and bear the burthen and office of the mayoralty of the ſaid city, although they ſhall ceaſe from their mayoralty, or are diſmiſſed from it, ſo long as nevertheleſs they ſtand aldermen, and the three ſenior aldermen of the ſaid city for the time being, who have ſtood longeſt in the office of aldermen, and before that time have not yet borne the burthen and the office of mayoralty of that city, for ever keepers, and each of them a keeper, of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the city of London aforeſaid, and the liberties of the ſame, to be conſerved and kept.

The mayor, recorder, &c. to hold ſeſſions of the peace.
And we do conſtitute, make, and ordain, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſame mayor, recorder, and aldermen aforeſaid, our keepers and juſtices, and each of them the keeper and juſtice of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the city of London aforeſaid, and the liberties of the ſame; to keep and cauſe to be kept all and ſingular the ſtatutes and ordinances made or to be made for the good of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the conſervation of the ſame, and for the quiet rule and government of the people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in all their articles, as well within the ſaid city as the liberty thereof, according to the force, form, and effect of them; and to correct and puniſh all thoſe whom they ſhall find offending againſt the form and effect of the ſaid ordinances and ſtatutes, and any of them, in the city aforeſaid, and the liberties thereof, as ſhould be done according to the form of thoſe ordinances and ſtatutes; and to cauſe all ſuch who ſhall threaten all or any of the people of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, concerning their bodies, or burning their houſes, to find a ſufficient ſecurity for his peace, and good behaviour towards us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and if they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, then to cauſe them to be ſafely kept in our gaol of Newgate, or in any other priſon of us, or our heirs and ſucceſſors, in the ſaid city of London, until they ſhall find ſecurity; and to do and execute all ſuch things, which the juſtices and keepers of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within any county of our kingdom of England, are enabled, may, or ought by virtue of any ſtatutes or ordinances of this our kingdom of England, or by virtue of any commiſſion of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to execute or do for the keeping of the peace in any the like counties.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor and recorder of the ſaid city for the time being, and ſuch-like aldermen as is aforeſaid for the time being, who have formerly borne and exerciſed the office or place of mayoralty of that city, and thereof ſuch-like (as aforeſaid) ſenior aldermen for the time being, who have not yet borne the place of mayoralty aforeſaid, or four of the ſame, mayor, recorder and aldermen (whereof we will the ſaid mayor or recorder for the time being to be one) be the juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors for ever; to enquire as often, and when it ſhall ſeem beſt expedient to them, by the oath of honeſt and lawful men, as well of the city aforeſaid, as the liberty of the ſame, by whom the truth of the thing may better be known,

And to enquire concerning felonies, &c.
concerning all manner of murthers, felonies, puniſhments, witchcrafts, inchantments, forceries, art magic, tranſgreſſions, foreſtallings, regratings, ingroſſings, and extortions whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other miſdemeanors and offences heretofore had or committed, or which ſhall henceforth happen to be done or attempted, concerning which the juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, may, or ought lawfully to inquire within the city aforeſaid, or the liberties thereof, and as well of all others who have in companies within the ſaid city, and liberties thereof, gone or rode, or ſhall from henceforth preſume to go or ride armed againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and alſo of thoſe who there have lain in wait, or ſhall preſume to lie in wait for the time to come, to maim or kill the people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and alſo of all hoſtlers, or other perſons who ſhall

And after all unjuſt weights and meaſures.
offend, or attempt in the ſaid city and the liberty of the ſame, in the abuſe of meaſures and weights, or in the ſelling of victuals againſt the form of the ordinances and ſtatutes, or any of them, made or to be made for the common profit of our kingdom of England, and the ſame people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and alſo of all ſheriffs, conſtables gaolers, and other officers who have behaved themſelves unduely about the premiſes, or any of them, or ſhall preſume hereafter to behave themſelves unduely, or ſhall have been remiſs, or negligent, or ſhall ſo be within the city aforeſaid, and the liberties of the ſame; and of all and ſingular articles, and things whatſoever made and committed, or which henceforth ſhall be made or attempted any way concerning the premiſes, or any of them, in the city aforeſaid, and the liberties of the ſame.

And to ſee into whatſoever indictments which ſhall be taken before the mayor or recorder of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or ſuch-like (as is aforeſaid) aldermen, or four or more of them (where-

of

of we will the ſaid mayor or recorder for the time being to be one) and to make and continue proceſs againſt all and ſingular ſo indicted, or who after ſhall chance to be indicted, until they be taken, render themſelves, or are outlawed: And to hear and determine all and ſingular murthers, felonies, poiſonings, witchcrafts, inchantments, ſorceries, magic arts, trangreſſions, falſe conſpiracies, and other miſdemeanors, foreſtallings, regratings, ingroſſings, extortions, conventicles, and judgments aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the premiſes, according to the laws and ſtatutes of our kingdom of England, as uſed and ought to be done in ſuch-like caſe: And to chaſtiſe and puniſh the ſame offenders for their faults, by fines, redemptions, amerciaments, forfeitures, and otherwiſe, as hath been uſed, and ought to be according to the law and cuſtom of our kingdom of England, and the form of the ordinances and ſtatutes of the ſame: And to do, exerciſe, hear, determine, and execute all and ſingular things within the ſaid city and liberties thereof, which juſtices of the peace, by the laws and ſtatutes of our kingdom, may and are enabled to do, enquire, or execute, and in as ample manner and form, as any one or other juſtices of the peace in any other counties of this our kingdom of England, may, and are enabled lawfully to do, enquire, puniſh, or execute; giving it ſtrictly in command by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to our ſheriffs of our ſaid city for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſheriffs of the ſaid city, and to whatſoever citizens of the ſaid city, who now are, and in time to come ſhall be, that they be attending, counſelling, anſwering, and aiding to the ſaid keepers of the peace, and aforeſaid mayor and recorder for the time being, and ſuch aldermen as are aforeſaid, in all and ſingular things, which do or may belong to the office of the keeper of the peace, and ſuch-like juſtices within the ſaid city, and liberties of the ſame, according to the ſaid form, as often, and when they ſhall be duely required by them, or ſome or one of them, in the behalf of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

That the ſheriffs ſhall be aiding to the ſaid keepers of the peace.

Know ye alſo, that we, for the conſideration aforeſaid, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, all recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be ackowledged, forfeited or to be forfeited, for appearance at any ſeſſion or ſeſſions of the peace, holden or to be holden before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the ſaid city as aforeſaid, or any other juſtices of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, aſſigned or to be aſſigned for or concerning the peace in the ſaid city of London, and the liberties thereof; and alſo all and all manner of recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or to be forfeited, before the juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for and concerning the peace in the ſame city and liberties of the ſame, aſſigned or to be aſſigned, or by one or any of them, for and concerning the keeping and maintaining of baſtard children, and the keeping harmleſs the pariſhes of the ſaid city, touching ſuch-like children, or of inmates dividing of houſes in or for ſeveral habitations, or of ſuppreſſing of ale-houſes within the ſaid city and liberties thereof; and for the obſervation of ſuch-like orders, which from time to time by the ſaid juſtices of peace or any of them have been made, touching any of the late-mentioned premiſes; and alſo all manner of recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or to be forfeited for non-appearance at any ſeſſion or ſeſſions of gaol-delivery, of and for priſoners in the ſame for the time being held or to be held in and for the ſaid city and the liberties thereof: And alſo fines and iſſues of jurors, and all other iſſues, fines and amerciaments, forfeited and to be forfeited, of and for all and ſingular the matters, cauſes and occaſions aforeſaid, and of and for whatſoever tranſgreſſions, riots, offences, miſpriſions, extortions, uſurpations, contempts of laws, violations, and other miſdemeanors done or to be committed in the ſaid city or liberties of the ſame, before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the ſaid city for the time being, or any of them, or any of the juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, concerning the peace in the ſaid city, or before the juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſigned or to be aſſigned to hear and determine felonies, tranſgreſſions, and miſdemeanors in the ſaid city and liberties thereof; or before any juſtices of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any of them, in the city aforeſaid, judged or to be judged, forfeited or to be forfeited, together with the aſſeſſments and levies of the ſame, as often, and when there ſhall be need: Saving and always reſerving to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, all and all manner of iſſues and amerciaments, commonally called fines or iſſues royal, hereafter from time to time to be impoſed upon theſe the mayor and aldermen, and ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, and for the time or any of them reſpectively, or by them to be forfeited and paid.

Alſo grants all recognizances to be taken and forfeited, and all fines, &c.

And further, we by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, broken or to be broken, not obſerved or not to be obſerved, before the ſaid juſtices of the peace in the ſaid city, and the liberties of the ſame, or any

of

of them, for the peace and ſecurity of the peace and good behaviour; and alſo all manner of recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, before the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, in his court, or in the conſervancy of the river of Thames, within the limits of the ſame river, or in our ſaid letters patents of our ſaid father, as aforeſaid is recited and mentioned, for due fiſhing and obſerving of good order in taking of fiſh, or otherwiſe for the preſervation of ſmall fiſh in the ſaid river of Thames, as for the conſervation of the ſame water, or ſhores, or banks of the ſame river, made or to be made, broken or to be broken; and alſo all fines and amerciaments, pains and penalties whatſoever, aſſeſſed, impoſed or adjudged, or to be aſſeſſed, impoſed or adjudged, by or before the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, in his courts, as conſervator of the ſaid river of the Thames, without any account or other thing to be rendered or made to us, or our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And all forfeitures, fines, &c. in the court of conſervancy.

And further, for the conſideration aforeſaid, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of fines, and amerciaments and forfeitures, which by reaſon of force of any commiſſion or commiſſions of ſewers of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, iſſued or to be iſſued forth within the city of London, and the liberties of the ſame, under the great ſeal of England, of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, taxed, impoſed, aſſeſſed, or adjudged, or from time to time to be taxed, impoſed, aſſeſſed, or adjudged upon any perſon or perſons, without any account or any other thing to be rendered, paid or made to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And all fines, &c. impoſed by the commiſſioners of ſewers.

And further, for the conſideration aforeſaid, we by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant and confirm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, all meſſuages, houſes, edifices, cottages, buildings, courts, yards, gardens, conduits, and ciſterns, ſhops, ſheds, porches, benches, cellars, doors of cellars, ſtaples, ſtalls, ſtages, pales, poſts, jutties, and penthouſes, ſign-poſts, props of ſigns, and the ground and foundation of them, ſhores, water-courſes, gutters and eaſements, with their appurtenances, which now are, or at any time hereafter have been erected, built, taken, incloſed, obtained, increaſed, poſſeſſed or enjoyed by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, or any perſon or perſons whatſoever, of, in, upon or under all or any void grounds, waſtes, commons, ſtreets, ways, and other common places within the ſaid city, and the liberties of the ſame, and in the river or water of Thames, or ports, banks, creeks, or ſhores of the ſame, within the liberties of the ſaid city.

All meſſuages, houſes, &c. erected on void grounds, &c. within the city and its liberties.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, declare and grant, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever, may have, hold and enjoy all thoſe fields, called or known by the name Inward Moor, and Outward Moor, in the pariſh of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London; St. Stephen in Coleman-ſtreet, London; and St. Botolph, without Biſhopſgate, London; or in ſome or any of them; and alſo all that field called Weſt-Smithfield, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Bartholomew the Leſs, in the ſuburbs of London, or in ſome of them, to the uſes, intents and purpoſes after expreſſed; and that the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may be able to hold in the ſaid field called Smithfield, fairs and markets there to be and uſed to be held, and to take, receive, and have pickage, ſtallage, tolls, and profits appertaining, happening, belonging or ariſing out of the fairs and markets there, to ſuch uſes as the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or their predeceſſors had, held or enjoyed, and now have, hold and enjoy, or ought to have, hold or enjoy the ſaid premiſes laſt-mentioned, and to no other uſes, intents, or purpoſes whatſoever.

To have and hold Moorfields and Weſt-Smithfield.

And to hold a fair and markets in Smithfield, and to have the tolls, pickage, ſtallage, &c.

And that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will not erect, or cauſe to be erected, nor will permit or give leave to any perſon or perſons, to erect or build a new one, or any meſſuages, houſes, ſtructures, edifices, in or upon the ſaid field called Inner Moor, or the field called Outer Moor, or the ſaid field called Weſt-Smithfield; but that the ſaid ſeparate fields and places be reſerved, diſpoſed and continued to ſuch-like common and public uſes, as the ſame heretofore and now are uſed, diſpoſed or converted to, (ſaving nevertheleſs, and always reſerving to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, all ſtreets, lanes, and alleys, and now waſte and void ground and places, as they now are within the city and liberties of the ſame) to hold and enjoy the ſaid meſſuages, houſes, edifices, court-yards, and all and ſingular the premiſes granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted and confirmed, with all their appurtenances (except before excepted) to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever, to hold in free and common burgage, and not *in capite*, or by knight's ſervice.

In free and common burgage.

And further, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we pardon, remit and releaſe to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, all and ſingular iſſues, profits, and rents, of all and ſingular the ſame meſſuages, edifices, houſes, ſtructures,

penthouſes,

penthouſes, and other the premiſes laſt-mentioned (except before excepted) any way due or incurred before the date of theſe preſents, to us or our predeceſſors, and the arrearages of the ſame, without any account, moleſtation, ſuit or impediment of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any juſtices, officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; and this without any writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other writ or inquiſition to be procured, iſſued or proſecuted in that behalf.

Without any writ of *ad quod damnum*.

And that it ſhall be lawful to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, to put themſelves, by them or their deputies, in full and peaceable poſſeſſion and ſeizin of all and ſingular the premiſes, as often, and when it ſhall ſeem good and expedient; and thereof to have good allowance in any court whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, from time to time, without hindrance, impediment or perturbation of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, our juſtices, treaſurers of England, barons of the exchequer, or other officers or miniſters whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

Pardons all entries, intruſions, and ingreſſes.

And further, for the conſideration aforeſaid, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do pardon, remit, releaſe, and exonerate to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of entries, intruſions, and ingreſſes whatſoever, at any time heretofore had or made, of, in and upon the premiſes aforeſaid, or any part of them, without any right or legal title of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their predeceſſors, or their tenants, farmers or aſſigns, or any other perſon or perſons. We will nevertheleſs, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ordain and declare by theſe preſents, that theſe our letters patents, or any thing contained in them, ſhall not be interpreted or conſtrued to the taking or diminiſhing the force or effect of any proclamations publiſhed hereafter, of or concerning buildings and edifices in the ſaid city, and the liberties of the ſame, and in the places adjoining, for any contempts or offences whatſoever committed, or to be committed; nor to remit or to releaſe any offences or contempts heretofore committed, or hereafter to be committed againſt the tenor of the ſame, or any of them; but that the ſame proclamations may be and remain in their full force, any thing in theſe preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An exception.

Incroachments upon churches, or their walls, ſubjected to the privy council.

And we will and declare by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that ſuch-like edifices, ſtructures, incroachments and purpreſtures, which before this time have been made, or had upon any churches, or walls of churches, within the ſaid city and liberties thereof, be, and ſhall be ſubject to ſuch reformation as ſhall be appoi ted by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or our privy council for the time being, in that behalf, any thing in theſe preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Grants the office of garbling and garblers.

And moreover we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant and confirm by theſe preſents to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, the office or exerciſe of garbling of whatſoever merchandizes and other things which ought to be garbled, at any time arriving or coming to the city of London, by what names or appellations ſoever that they are at preſent called or known, or ſhall happen hereafter to be called or known; and although the ſame ſpices and merchandizes now or heretofore have not wont to be imported into the kingdom of England or city aforeſaid, but ſhall happen in time to come to be imported.

And we have made, conſtituted and ordained, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, theſe the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, garblers of all and ſingular the ſaid ſpices, merchandizes and things, which, as aforeſaid, ought to be garbled, to have, hold and enjoy, and exerciſe the office and occupation aforeſaid, and the diſpoſing, ordering, ſurveying and correcting of the ſame, together with all and ſingular fees, profits and emoluments lawfully belonging and due to the ſame office of garbling, to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, to be occupied and exerciſed by them, their deputy and deputies, officer and officers, miniſter and miniſters, without rendering or making any account or other thing to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

With the fees, &c.

And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, and their deputies, officers and miniſters, to aſk, demand, take, and receive, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for garbling of the ſaid ſpices, things, and merchandizes, for which no fee or reward heretofore has been had or taken, which, how great, or of what ſhall be appointed and allowed for garbling by the lord chancellor, or treaſurer of England, or preſident of the council, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the lord keeper of the privy ſeal, lord ſteward of the houſe of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and the two chief juſtices of the king's-bench and common-bench for the time being, or by any four of them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, without any account or any thing to be rendered to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; excepting nevertheleſs, and out of

Fees &c. not ſettled, referred to the lord chancellor, &c.

Except tobacco.

theſe preſents reſerving all ſuch-like grants of or for garbling of tobacco, which have hitherto been made by us, or ſome of our progenitors or predeceſſors.

The gauging of wines, oils, &c.

And further, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, and confirm by theſe preſents to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, the office, occupation, and exerciſe of gauging of whatſoever wines, oils, and other merchandizes and things gaugable within the ſaid city at any time arifing, or coming to the ſaid city, by what names or appellations ſoever they are at preſent called or known, or hereafter ſhall be called or known; and although the ſame wines, oils, things or merchandizes, now or heretofore have not wonted to be imported.

And we do make, conſtitute and ordain by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, gaugers of all and ſingular the ſaid wines, oils, things, and merchandizes which ought to be gauged; to have and to hold, and to enjoy and exerciſe the office, exerciſe and occupation aforeſaid, and diſpoſing, ordering, ſurveying, and correcting of the ſame, together with all and ſingular fees, profits, and emoluments lawfully belonging or appertaining to the ſame office, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever, to be exerciſed and occupied by them, their deputy or deputies, officer and officers, miniſter and miniſters, without account or any other thing thence to be made or rendered unto us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, and their deputies, officers, and miniſters, to aſk, demand, take, and receive, to the uſe of them, the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, for the gauging of the ſaid wines, oils, and other things and merchandizes,

With fees, &c.

which ought to be gauged, the fees, wages, and rewards belonging to the ſaid office, and ſuch ſo great, and ſuch-like wages, fees, and rewards for gauging ſuch wines, oils, things, and merchandiſes, for which no fee or reward was heretofore lawfully had or received, which, how great, and what like, ſhall from henceforth be appointed and allowed for gauging, by the lords chancellor and treaſurer of England, and the preſident of the council of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and the two chief juſtices of the king's bench and common-bench for the time being, or by any four of them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, without any account or other thing to be rendered or made thereof to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

The office of keeping the great ſtandard, &c.

To weigh all ſort of wares, &c.

And further, for the conſideration aboveſaid, we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give, grant, and confirm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, the office of keeping the great ſtandard and common balance ordained to weigh between merchant and merchant; and alſo the office of keeper of the great balance or weight within the ſaid city of London, for weighing all merchandizes of averdupois; and alſo all weights whatſoever within the ſame city, of all ſorts of wares, merchandizes, and things to be weighed, by what names or appellations ſoever at preſent they be called or known, or hereafter ſhall happen to be called or known; and although the ſame ſort of wares, merchandizes, and things heretofore were not accuſtomed to be weighed, but in time to come ſhall happen to be weighed, or bought and ſold by weight.

And we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, ordain, make, and conſtitute the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, keepers of the great ſtandard, balance and weight, and all weights whatſoever; and alſo weigher of all ſorts of wares, commodities, merchandizes, and things to be weighed, and which have been accuſtomed and uſed to be bought and ſold by weight within our ſaid city, to have and exerciſe the ſaid office and

With fees, &c.

occupation aforeſaid by them, their deputies, officers or miniſters, together with the fees, profits, wages, rewards, and emoluments of right belonging or appertaining to the ſame office, without any account or any other thing to be made, rendered or paid for any of the laſt-mentioned premiſes in this behalf, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And alſo of our more ample grace, and meer motion, we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, that it may and ſhall be lawful to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, and their deputies, officers and miniſters, to aſk, demand, take and receive, to the uſe of the ſame mayor, commonalty and citizens, for the weighing of all merchandizes of averdupois aforeſaid, and all ſort of commodities, wares and things to be weighed, the fees and rewards of weighing the ſame ſort of commodities, merchandizes and things to be weighed, of which no fee or reward was heretofore lawfully had or received, which, how great, and what like they ſhall be for weighing, from henceforth ſhall

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be appointed and allowed by the lords chancellors and treaſurers of England, preſident of the council of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, lord keeper of the privy ſeal, lord ſteward of the houſe of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the two chief juſtices of the king's-bench and common-bench for the time being, or by four of them at leaſt, and by them ſubſcribed, without account or any thing to be rendered or made to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And alſo we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do erect and create, in and through the ſaid city, and liberties thereof, and in and through our borough or town of Southwark in our county of Surrey, a certain office called outroper, or common crier, to and for the ſelling of houſhold-ſtuff, apparel, leaſes of houſes, jewels, goods, chattels, and other things of all perſons who ſhall be willing, that the ſaid officers ſhall make ſale of the ſame things, by publick and open claim, commonly called outcry, and ſale in ſome common and open place or places in the ſaid city and the liberties of the ſame, and for the borough and town of Southwark aforeſaid: and the ſame office, for the conſideration aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, and their ſucceſſors for ever; to have and exerciſe the ſame by them or their deputy, officer or miniſter, officers, deputies, or miniſters, being firſt allowed or admitted thereto by the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city for the time being, in common-council of the ſame city aſſembled, or by the major part of them. The office of common crier in London and Southwark.

And that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, and their deputy or deputies, officers or miniſters, to demand, take, and keep for the uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens aforeſaid, the wages and fees expreſſed in a certain ſchedule hereunto annexed.

And we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ſtrictly appoint, command, and charge all other perſons, that neither they, nor any of them, preſume to ſell any goods, chattels, houſhold-ſtuff, apparel, jewels, and other things, in publick claim, called outcry, in the city aforeſaid, or the liberties of the ſame, or in the borough and town of Southwark, under pain of our royal diſpleaſure.

And alſo, for the conſideration aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, and by theſe preſents do declare, that the relicts and widows of freemen of the ſaid city, uſing manual arts and occupations, ſo long as they ſhall continue widows, and remain in the ſame city, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, may and be licenſed to uſe and execute, and exerciſe the ſame arts and manual occupations in the ſaid city, although they were not educated by the ſpace of ſeven years as apprentices, notwithſtanding the ſtatute made and publiſhed in parliament of lady Elizabeth, late queen of England, in the fifth year of her reign, or any other ſtatute or ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding. Widows of freemen empowered to uſe manual arts and occupations.

And further, for the conſiderations aforeſaid, we by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and confirm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that no market ſhall from henceforth be granted, erected or permitted by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within ſeven miles compaſs of the ſaid city. And becauſe we underſtand, that it has been of an ancient cuſtom of the ſame city, had and allowed in the circuits of the juſtices of our progenitors, once kings of England, to the citizens aforeſaid, that the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city for the time being ought to record by word of mouth all their ancient cuſtoms, as often and whenſoever any thing in act or queſtion touching the ſaid cuſtom happens, and is moved before any juſtices; we, (the ſame being conſidered) willing that the cuſtoms of the ſaid city be rather enlarged than diminiſhed, of our ſpecial grace have granted for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever and as often as there ſhall happen any iſſues to be taken of or upon any cuſtom of the ſame city between any parties in pleading (although they themſelves be parties) or if any thing ſhall be moved or happen in pleading, act or queſtion, touching the cuſtoms aforeſaid, before us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or juſtices for holding pleas before us, our juſtices of the common-bench, treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, or any other juſtices of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, which ſhall exact or require inquiſition, ſearch or tryal, the mayor and aldermen of the ſame city for the time may record, teſtify and declare by word of mouth, by the recorder of the ſame city for the time being, thoſe cuſtoms; and that by ſuch record, teſtimony and declaration, without taking any jury thereupon, or making any further proceſs, they may ſpeedily proceed to the caption or determination of the plea, deed, cauſe or buſineſs. Prohibits markets within ſeven miles compaſs. Recorder to plead the city cuſtoms without jury or enquiry.

We have alſo given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, all treaſure found in the Grants all treaſure found, ſtrays, &c.

the ſame city, or the liberty of the ſame, and alſo waiſed and ſtrayed goods and chattels of all felons and fugitives, for felonies committed, or that ſhall be committed by them in the ſaid city, or the liberties of the ſame, judged or to be adjudged before us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any of our juſtices.

Mayor to name a juſtice of the peace for Middleſex, and another for Surry.

We have granted alſo, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, do grant, that the mayor of the ſaid city, and his ſucceſſors for the time being, may name to the chancellor of England for the time being two of the aldermen of the ſame city; of which one, at the nomination of the ſaid mayor, ſhall be one of the keepers of the peace in the county of Middleſex, and the other in the county of Surry, who ſhall be inſerted with others into all commiſſions henceforth to be made for the conſervation of the peace in the counties aforeſaid, and may henceforth do, concern and execute thoſe things which are to be done by the keepers of the peace in the counties aforeſaid, according to the force and effect of the commiſſions directed or to be directed to them and others.

And whereas the freedom of the city of London, in times paſt, was had in ſuch price and eſtimation that many merchants thought themſelves happy to enjoy the ſame, and to be reputed members of the ſame city: and whereas divers perſons, being ſons of certain freemen of the ſaid city, reſident in our ſaid city, and others who were apprentices of freemen of the ſaid city, reſident in our ſaid city, in theſe late times have uſed and daily do uſe and exerciſe merchandize, negotiation, and commerce, from the port of the ſame city, to parts beyond the ſeas, and by reaſon thereof have and do gain and acquire great profits and advantages to themſelves, refuſing or at leaſt delaying to become freemen of the ſaid city, and to be admitted into the liberty of the ſame city, although they be capable of the ſame; and ſo they have privileges, and yet are looſe and free from publick offices, places, charges and burthens of the ſaid city for our ſervice and honour, and for the upholding of the ſtate and profit of that city, to the weakening of the government of the ſaid city, and impoveriſhing the freemen, and diſparaging of the liberty thereof.

Obliges merchants in the city and within ten miles to take up their freedom.

We conſidering theſe things, and intimately deſiring, as much as in us is, to ſtrengthen and enlarge the liberties of the ſaid city (our royal chamber) and to conſerve, ſupport and protect the rule and government, and good and happy ſtate of that city; we will, appoint, ordain, and declare for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that all they who are, or hereafter ſhall be ſons of freemen of the city, or who are, or hereafter ſhall be apprentices, or ſervants of freemen of our ſaid city, and now do, or hereafter ſhall reſide, or inhabit in the ſame city, or the liberties of the ſame, or within ten miles diſtant from any part of the ſame, and do, or ſhall uſe merchandize, and who do, or ſhall refuſe, or delay to become freemen of the ſaid city, ſhall not be permitted at any time henceforth, by themſelves or by others, directly or indirectly, to tranſport any goods, wares, or merchandizes, by way of merchandizing in any way, from the port of our city of London, to parts foreign, or beyond the ſeas: willing, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do firmly command the governors, aſſiſtants, and merchant adventurers of England; the governors and aſſiſtants of the Engliſh merchants trafficking in the Baltick Sea; the ſociety of Engliſh merchants for diſcovery of new commerce; the governors and ſociety of merchants of England trading into the Levant Seas; the governor and ſociety of merchants of London trading to France, and the dominions of the ſame; and all other ſocieties of merchants trading or merchandizing into foreign parts beyond the ſeas, by what name or names ſoever the ſaid diſtinct ſocieties are known or reputed; that they nor any of them admit, licence, or permit any ſuch-like perſon or perſons to merchandize, or traffick, or have commerce as merchants to foreign parts, unleſs ſuch perſons firſt become freemen of the ſaid city, and bring a teſtimonial from the chamberlain or under-chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, that they are admitted into the liberty of the ſaid city.

No merchant to take an apprentice for leſs than ſeven years.

And further, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we will and command, that no merchant, being, or who hereafter ſhall be, a freeman of the ſaid city, ſhall take henceforth any apprentice to ſerve him in ſuch-like merchandize within the city aforeſaid, liberties or ſuburbs of the ſame, or within ten miles of the ſame city, for leſs than ſeven years, to be bound and inrolled according to the cuſtom of the ſaid city, and not otherwiſe.

Recites the act 3 Ja. I. for confirming and eſtabliſhing the Court of Requeſts.

And whereas by a certain act of parliament made in the third year of the reign of our moſt dear father, lord James, late king of England, it is enacted, that every citizen and freeman of the city of London, and every other perſon or perſons inhabiting or which ſhall inhabit in the ſaid city, or the liberties of the ſame, being a tradeſman, victualler or labourer, who then had, or from thenceforth ſhould have any debt or debts owing to him or them, not amounting to forty ſhillings, by any citizen, or any other perſon or perſons, being a victualler, tradeſman, or labourer, who doth or ſhall inhabit within the ſaid city, or the liberties of the ſame, may cauſe ſuch-like debtor or debtors

to be warned or ſummoned by the beadle or officer of the court of requeſts in the Guildhall of London for the time being, by writing to be left at the dwelling-houſe of ſuch debtor or debtors, or by any reaſonable notice or warning to be given to the ſaid debtor or debtors to appear before the commiſſioners of the ſaid court of requeſts, holden in the Guildhall of the ſaid city, as by the ſaid act fully appears.

We will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ordain and conſtitute, that from time to time, and in all future times, there be, and ſhall be a certain office of the clerk of the court of requeſts aforeſaid. And that there be, and ſhall be from time to time, and in all future times, one fit perſon to be named and appointed by the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, aſſembled in common council of the ſame city, or the greater part of them, to be a clerk of the ſame court, to make, write, enter and regiſter warrants, precepts, proceſs, acts, orders, and executions of that court; and for labour and attendance to have and receive his fees and wages expreſſed in a ſchedule annexed to theſe preſents.

Conſtitutes a clerk to the ſaid court.

How to be choſen.

His duty and fees.

And that there be from time to time, and in all future times ſhall be, a certain office of beadle of the court of requeſts aforeſaid, to be named and appointed by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, aſſembled in common council of the ſame city, or the greater part of them; to ſummon all ſuch perſons to appear in the ſame court, to anſwer to ſuch-like perſons as are appointed in the ſaid act of parliament, and to ſerve and execute warrants, precepts and proceſs of the ſame court, and to receive for his labour in the ſame office the wages and fees expreſſed in a certain ſchedule hereunto annexed.

And a beadle.

How to be choſen.

His duty and fees.

And whereas divers burglaries, felonies, robberies, clandeſtine ſtealings and thefts of goods, jewels, apparel and houſhold-ſtuff, and other things, are daily committed within our city of London and liberties of the ſame, to the grievous damage of ſome of our ſubjects inhabiting there, or in the parts adjoining; we, for the better diſcovery of ſuch-like offenders, and of things ſo loſt, will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents do ordain, grant and conſtitute, that from henceforth for ever, within the ſaid city of London, and the liberties of the ſame, there be and ſhall be a certain office of regiſter of all and for all ſales and pawns, made or to be made to retailing brokers within the ſaid city and liberties of the ſame; and for any goods, jewels, apparel, houſhold-ſtuff and other things ſo to be ſold or pawned by any perſons.

Eſtabliſhes a regiſter office of all pawns and ſales.

And for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we now do give and grant by theſe preſents the ſame office to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, to have and exerciſe the ſaid office by them, or their officer, deputy, or miniſter, or officers, deputies or miniſters, firſt to be allowed and admitted thereto by the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, aſſembled in common council of the ſame city, for the time being, or the greater part of them. And that it may and ſhall be lawful for the ſaid mayor and citizens of the ſaid city and their ſucceſſors, and their deputy or deputies, officer or officers, to demand, take, or have and retain in their power, to the uſe of them, the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, the wages and fees expreſſed in a certain ſchedule annexed to theſe preſents, without any account or any thing elſe to be rendered or made to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

The mayor, &c. to execute the ſaid office of regiſter of retailing brokers.

Their fees.

And further, we do give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, that it may and ſhall be lawful to the citizens of the ſame city, and any of them, for the time being, to expoſe and hang in and over the ſtreets and way and alleys of the ſaid city, and ſuburbs of the ſame, ſigns and poſts of ſigns affixed to their houſes and ſhops, for the better finding out ſuch citizens dwellings, ſhops, arts and occupations, without impediment, moleſtation or interruption of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any officers or miniſters whatſoever of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

Licence to hang out ſigns, &c.

And whereas lord Henry the eighth, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents bearing date at Weſtminſter the thirteenth day of January, in the eight-and-twentieth year of his reign, amongſt other things, for him and his ſucceſſors, did give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, the keeping, ordering and governing of the houſe and hoſpital of him the late king, called Bethlem, ſituate without and near Biſhopſgate, of the ſaid city of London, and all manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, revenues and hereditaments whatſoever, and whereſoever lying and being, belonging and appertaining unto the ſame hoſpital or houſe called Bethlem; and made and conſtituted, by the ſame his letters patents, theſe the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, maſters, keepers and governors of the ſaid houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem, and of the ſaid manors, lands, tenements and other premiſes belonging to the ſame houſe or hoſpital, to have, hold and enjoy the ſaid cuſtody, order and govern-

Recites K. Hen. VIII's grant of Bethlem, &c.

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ment of the ſaid houſe or hoſpital called Bethlem, and the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, revenues and hereditaments belonging to the ſame houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever, to the uſes and intents which are in and upon the foundation ordered and provided by the ſaid late king, his heirs or ſucceſſors.

And of the houſe of the poor in Weſt-Smithfield.

And that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, might be better able to ſupport the burthen and expences of the poor in ſuſtaining the houſe called the houſe of the poor in Weſt-Smithfield, and other burthens aſſigned and appointed to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, by indenture mentioned to be made between the ſaid late king, and thoſe the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, in the ſaid letters patents, as by the ſame his letters patents, amongſt other things, more fully appears.

Grants the cuſtody of Bethlem to the mayor, &c.

Know ye, that we from our ſoul affecting and intimately deſiring to ſupport and eſtabliſh the ſaid works for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and confirm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, the ſaid cuſtody, ordering and government of the ſaid houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem, and all manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions and revenues whatſoever, and whereſoever lying and being, belonging and appertaining to the ſame houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem; and do make, ordain and conſtitute, by theſe preſents, thoſe the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, maſters, keepers and governors of the ſaid houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem, and of the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſes belonging to the ſame houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem, to have, hold and enjoy the ſaid cuſtody, ordering and government of the ſame houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem, and of the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, revenues and hereditaments belonging to the ſame houſe and hoſpital called Bethlem, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever, to the ſame uſes, intents and purpoſes, as in the ſaid letters patents of lord Henry the eighth are before mentioned, ordained and appointed.

How to apply its eſtates.

Willing moreover, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do declare and ordain, that the ſaid houſe or hoſpital of Bethlem, or the manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, revenues and hereditaments belonging and appertaining to the ſame houſe, or any part thereof, be not delivered, converted or diſpoſed to any other uſe than to the charitable works now belonging, and applied in the ſame hoſpital.

No leaſe to be granted thereof for more than 21 years.

With a reſerve of half of the yearly value.

And further, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we will, and by theſe preſents do declare our good pleaſure, and do charge and command the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, that they do not deliver or grant the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions or revenues belonging to the ſame houſe or hoſpital, or any part of them, for any term or terms of years exceeding the number of one-and-twenty years, to commence from the time of the making of ſuch-like grant or leaſe in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion, reſerving half of the yearly value at the leaſt of ſuch manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments ſo leaſed, and granted yearly, to be paid during the ſaid term, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, to the uſes, intents and purpoſes above-mentioned.

Licence to purchaſe five acres in the pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, and occupation of Margaret Pennell.

And moreover, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we grant and give ſpecial licence to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, and their ſucceſſors, to purchaſe and receive, and hold to them, and their ſucceſſors, of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, five acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in the pariſh or St. Giles in the Fields, in our county of Middleſex, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Margaret Pennell, or her aſſigns; although the ſame five acres, or any part of them, be held of us *in capite* by knights ſervice; to have and hold to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and the citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever.

And alſo we give licence and power by theſe preſents, to all and ſingular perſons whatſoever, that they, or any of them, may be able to give and grant the ſaid five acres of land, and every parcel thereof, with its appurtenances, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, although the ſame five acres of land, or any parcel thereof, be held of us *in capite* by knights ſervice; the ſtatute of putting of lands and tenements in mortmain notwithſtanding, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, orders, reſtitution made, publiſhed, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding; and this without any inquiſition by pretence of any writ or mandate to be made, preſented or taken, and to be returned into the chancery of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or elſewhere: Willing, that the ſaid mayor and com-

monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, by reaſon or occaſion of the premiſes, ſhall not be oppreſſed, moleſted, diſquieted or grieved in any thing by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or by the juſtices, ſheriffs, eſcheators, or other bailiffs, officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, the ſtatute of not putting land into mortmain, or any other ſtatute, act or proviſion to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

We nevertheleſs declare it to be our royal pleaſure, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or their ſucceſſors, or any other perſon or perſons, by the aſſent and conſent of the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, ſhall build and erect, without the royal licence of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, in that behalf firſt had and obtained, any houſes, edifices or ſtructures upon the premiſſes, or any parcel thereof: and as we or our predeceſſors, by diſtinct letters patents made to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of *London*, and their predeceſſors, have given and granted (as in the ſaid letters patents mentioned be given and granted) to them licence and power of purchaſing, having and receiving to them, and their ſucceſſors, divers meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, to divers diſtinct yearly values, or ſums expreſſed, as in the ſame letters patents more fully appears, the ſtatute of not putting lands in mortmain notwithſtanding. To build thereon.

We will now and declare, and do to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, that theſe our letters patents, or any grant, thing or matter contained in the ſame, ſhall not be reputed or judged to be part or parcel of ſuch yearly value or ſum, to which, as aforeſaid, they have been made capable and able to purchaſe.

And further, we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do grant unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors, that theſe our letters patents, and the inrollment of the ſame, ſhall be in and through all things firm, valid, good, ſufficient and effectual in law, towards and againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as well in all our courts as elſewhere within our kingdom of *England*, without any confirmations, licences or toleracions to be procured or obtained of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, and their ſucceſſors; notwithſtanding that any writ or writs *ad quod damnum* hath not iſſued, or is not returned before the making of theſe our letters patents; and notwithſtanding the miſnaming, or not rightly or certainly naming, or ill-reciting, or not reciting the ſaid meſſuages, lands, tenements, offices, liberties, authorities, privileges, immunities, quittances, juriſdictions, and all and ſingular other the premiſes above hereby granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted or confirmed, or any part or parcel of them; and notwithſtanding the not finding, or ill, or not right or certain finding of office or offices, inquiſition or inquiſitions of the premiſes above hereby granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted or confirmed, or any part or parcel of it, by which our title in and to the ſaid premiſſes ought to be found, before the making of theſe our letters patents; and notwithſtanding any defect in not reciting or ill-reciting of any leaſe or leaſes, grant or grants heretofore made for term of life or lives, or years, or otherwiſe, of the premiſes, or of any part or parcel of them being upon record, or not upon record, or otherwiſe however; and notwithſtanding the ill-naming or not right or certain naming any village or hamlet, pariſh, ward, place, precinct or country, in which the premiſes, or any part of them, is or are; and notwithſtanding any defect in not mentioning, or not fully, rightly or certainly mentioning the name or names of all or any tenements, farms, poſſeſſions or occupations aforeſaid, and all and ſingular other the premiſes, or any parcel thereof, or of the annual rent reſerved in and upon the premiſes, or any part thereof; and notwithſtanding any defect, uncertainty or computation, or declaration, or omiſſion of the true value of the premiſes, or any part of them, in theſe preſent letters patents expreſſed; and notwithſtanding any defect in not mentioning our true right, ſtate or title of or to the ſame premiſes, or any part or parcel of them; and notwithſtanding the ſtatute of lord Henry the ſixth, late king of England, our anceſtor, made and publiſhed in the ——— year of his reign; and notwithſtanding the ſtatute of lord Henry the fourth, late King of England, our anceſtor, made and publiſhed in the firſt year of his reign; and notwithſtanding the ſtatute aforeſaid of not putting lands and tenements in mortmain; and notwithſtanding the ſtatute made in the parliament of Edward the firſt, in the third year of his reign; and the ſtatute made in the parliament of Edward the third, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, concerning chooſing of the coroners; and notwithanding any other ſtatute or ſtatutes of this our kingdom of England, or any other defects whatſoever; and notwithſtanding the not mentioning the natures, kinds, ſpecies, quantities of the premiſes, or any of them, or any part or parcel of them.

This charter declared valid, &c.

Notwithſtanding any writ *ad quod damnum* being not iſſued out.

We

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of London, that they ſhall and may have theſe our letters patents made and ſealed under the great ſeal of England, without rendering, paying or making fine or fee, great or little to us in our hamper, or otherwiſe to our uſe any way, for that expreſs mention is not made of the true yearly value, or the certainty of the premiſes, or any of them, or of other gifts or grants heretofore made by us, or by any of our progenitors or anceſtors, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, proclamation, proviſion or reſtriction made, publiſhed, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any other cauſe or matter whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding.

To be ſealed without fine or fee.

In witneſs whereof, we have made theſe our letters patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the eighteenth day of October, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

The Schedule referred to in the above Charter.

Fees to be taken by the Outroper or Common Cryer.

For ſelling of all [ſorts of] goods, one farthing in the ſhilling. For writing and keeping the books, one penny in the pound. To the cryer for crying the goods, one ſhilling.

Fees to be taken by the Regiſter for Brokers.

For the bond to be entered into by every broker, brogger and huckſter, to the chamber eight pence.

For every bargain, contract and pawn, for or upon which there ſhall be lent or given one ſhilling, or above, and under five ſhillings, one farthing.

For every the like, for which ſhall be lent five ſhillings or more, and under twenty ſhillings, one halfpenny.

For every the like, on which ſhall be lent twenty ſhillings or more, and under forty ſhillings, one penny.

For every the like, on which ſhall be lent forty ſhillings or more, two pence.

Fees to be taken by the Clerks of the Court of Conſcience.

For every plaint, two pence. For every appearance, two pence. For every order, four pence. For every remittance to the common law, four pence. For every precept or warrant to commit to priſon, ſix pence. For every ſearch, two pence. For every ſatisfaction acknowledged to an order, ſix pence. For warning every perſon within the liberties, four pence. For warning every perſon without the liberties, ſix pence. For ſerving every precept or warrant, four pence.

No. XLVI.

Second Charter of King CHARLES I. 1640 [See p. 164.]

CHARLES, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas our well-beloved the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their predeceſſors, within the port of London, within the liberties and franchiſes of our city of London, and ſuburbs thereof, have had, exerciſed, and enjoyed, or claimed to have, exerciſe and enjoy, the office of package of all cloths, wools, woolfells, calves-ſkins, goat-ſkins, bales of tin, and of all other merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, caſked, piped, barrelled, or otherwiſe veſſelled, out of the ſaid port, to be tranſported to any the parts beyond the ſeas, of the goods and merchandizes as well of aliens, and perſons born under any foreign allegiance, in any parts beyond the ſeas, whereſoever they ſhould be cuſtomed; and alſo the office as well for ſurveying, or ſcavage of all goods, or wares of any merchant, either alien or denizen, whoſe father was or ſhould be an alien born without our allegiance, and from the parts beyond the ſeas to be brought to the ſaid port by way of merchandize; as alſo for the ſurveying, delivering, or balliage of all goods and wares of any ſuch merchants aforeſaid, to be exported from the ſaid port into the parts beyond the ſeas, or otherwiſe, on the account of merchandizes upon and through the river Thames, within the ſaid port, in any ſhip, boat, barge, or veſſel whatſoever, floating, laden, remaining, or being off of any ſhore of the ſaid river of Thames, and upon any wharf, or ſhore of the ſame river, which ſhould happen there to remain, and be delivered or unladen, as well by water as by land, within the port aforeſaid, within the franchiſes and liberties of the ſaid city, and ſuburbs thereof; all which they have enjoyed time out

Recites the privileges of package formerly granted to the citizens.

And the office of ſurveying or ſcavage of all goods.

And of balliage.

out of mind, and by virtue of ſeveral charters or letters patent of Edward the fourth, late king of England, in the firſt and eighteenth years of his reign, to them granted.

And alſo by virtue of a certain other charter, or letters patents of Henry the eighth, late king of England, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens aforeſaid granted, in the third year of his reign, by whatſoever name or names the ſame are called in the ſaid letters patents, by authority of parliament confirmed, or by colour of the ſame letters patents, or any of them, or by the preſcription aforeſaid, with divers fees and rewards to the ſaid offices belonging and appertaining:

And whereas divers queſtions and differences have of late ariſen about and concerning the offices aforeſaid, and the execution thereof within the port aforeſaid, within the liberties and franchiſes of the city aforeſaid, and ſuburbs thereof, whereby the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London aforeſaid, have been hindered or diſturbed in the offices aforeſaid, and in the exerciſes of them:

Know ye, that we, for the removing and utter taking away all doubts and queſtions about the ſaid offices, and likewiſe for the corroborating, amplifying, encreaſing, declaring and eſtabliſhing the liberties and privileges of the ſaid city, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, and alſo for and in conſideration of four thouſand and two hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to the hands of our antient and faithful ſervant George Kinge, gentleman of our robes, and one of the grooms of our bedchamber, by a warrant under our privy ſeal, heretofore paid, or aſſigned to be paid; whereof we do acknowledge ourſelf to be fully ſatisfied and paid, and them the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to be thereof acquitted and diſcharged for ever by theſe preſents; and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations us hereunto eſpecially moving, have for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, created, ordained, and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents do create, ordain, and conſtitute, that from henceforth, for ever after, there ſhall be within the ſaid port of London, and the limits and bounds thereof, within the liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid city and ſuburbs thereof, an office and offices, imployment and imployments, of package of all woollen cloths, woolfells, calves-ſkins, goat-ſkins, bales of tin, and of all other merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, caſked, piped, barrelled or any ways veſſelled, with a ſurvey of the meaſure, number, and weight of ſaid merchandizes, and alſo the ſurvey of all cuſtomable merchandizes, to the ſaid port within the liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid city and ſuburbs thereof coming, and out of the ſame port going, as well by land as by water, within the liberties and franchiſes of the city aforeſaid, and ſuburbs thereof, as well of the goods of any denizen, whoſe father is or ſhall be an alien, as of the goods of aliens, whereſoever the ſame ſhall be cuſtomed.

Confirms the ſaid offices for 4200l.

And the package of all cloths, &c.

As alſo an office, or imployment of carriage and portage of wools, woolfells, bales of tin, and of all other merchandizes whatſoever, as well of any denizen, whoſe father is or ſhall be an alien, born without the allegiance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, as of aliens born without the allegiance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, and under any foreign allegiance, in any the parts beyond the ſeas, which ſhall be carried into London, from the river of Thames to the houſe or warehouſe of ſuch alien, and from thence to the ſaid river: together with the fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments of the ſaid office or imployments, and other the premiſes, in two tables hereunto annexed, mentioned, and reſpectively limited and appointed; all and ſingular which fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments, in the ſaid tables or ſchedules expreſſed, as due and lawful fees to the ſaid ſeveral offices of package and portage annexed and belonging, and in the execution of the ſame offices, and either of them, reſpectively, to be had and taken; we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ratify, eſtabliſh, and confirm, by theſe preſents: and the ſame fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments, in the ſaid tables or ſchedules before-mentioned, we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant unto the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, by theſe preſents.

The portage of all wool, woolfells, bales of tin, &c.

The fees for the ſaid offices.

And furthermore, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, for the conſideration aforeſaid, we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant to the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, the ſaid office or imployment of package of all and all manner of woollen cloths, woolfells, calves-ſkins, goat-ſkins, bales of tin, and all other merchandizes whatſoever, to be packed, caſked, piped, barrelled, or any ways veſſelled; with the ſurvey of the meaſure, number, and weight of the ſaid merchandizes, together with the fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments aforeſaid.

And alſo the office or imployment of carriage and portage of all wools, woolfells, bales of tin, and all other merchandizes whatſoever, as well of any denizen, whoſe father is or ſhall be an alien born, without the allegiance of us, our predeceſſors, heirs or ſucceſſors, as of any alien born without the alle-

allegiance of us, our predeceſſors, heirs or ſucceſſors, and under any foreign allegiance, in parts beyond the ſeas, which ſhall be carried into London from the river of Thames to the houſe of ſuch alien, and from thence to the ſaid river; together with the fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments aforeſaid; to hold and exerciſe the offices and employments aforeſaid, and either of them, with their appurtenances, and the diſpoſitions, orderings, ſurveyings and corrections thereof, and of either of them; together with all fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments whatſoever, to the ſaid offices or employments, or either of them, in the ſaid two tables or ſchedules to theſe preſents annexed, mentioned, and reſpectively appointed, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever.

And alſo, to exerciſe aud occupy the ſaid offices or employments, and every and either of them, by themſelves, or by their ſufficient miniſter or miniſters, deputy or deputies, without any account or other thing to be therefore rendered or made to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, (beſides the rent hereafter in theſe preſents mentioned to be reſerved and paid to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors) and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture of the offices aforeſaid, or either of them, or any parcel thereof; although they or their deputies, officers or ſervants, do not pack the ſaid goods or merchandizes, when they are ready, and upon reaſonable requeſt and notice thereof given for the performing the ſaid ſervices. And that no other porter or carrier, or any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume to intermit or intrude him or themſelves to carry or lade any of the ſaid goods or merchandizes from any wharf or ſhore within the limits aforeſaid, into any ſhip or veſſel, or to unlade any goods or merchandizes from any ſhip or veſſel upon any wharf, ſhore, or lane within the limits aforeſaid, without the ſpecial appointment or licence of the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city aforeſaid, or of their officers or deputies, for that purpoſe firſt had and obtained.

And that the porter or carrier appointed, and from time to time to be appointed, by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, or by their ſufficient officers, or deputies for the time being, ſhall have, take, or receive, of or from the ſaid merchants, as well aliens born without the allegiance of us, our predeceſſors, heirs or ſucceſſors, and under any foreign allegiance in parts beyond the ſeas, as of the ſaid denizens born, or to be born within the power or allegiance of us, our predeceſſors, heirs or ſucceſſors, whoſe father is, or ſhall be an alien, born without the allegiance of us, our predeceſſors, heirs or ſucceſſors, for the carriage or portage of the ſaid goods and merchandizes, ſuch ſums of money for their labour aforeſaid, as, in a certain ſchedule to theſe preſents annexed, are mentioned and appointed; without any account or other thing to be therefore rendered or made to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, beſides the rents hereafter in theſe preſents mentioned, to be paid to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And further, of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, and for the conſideration aforeſaid, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, the office or employment of the ſcavage and ſurveying, and alſo the ſcavage of all the goods and wares cuſtomable whatſoever, of any merchants, as well aliens as denizens, whoſe father is or ſhall be an alien born, or to be born without the allegiance of us, our predeceſſors, heirs or ſucceſſors, and to be brought from any parts beyond the ſeas, within the liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid city and ſuburbs thereof, on account of merchandizing.

And alſo the ſurveying, delivering, or halliage of all goods and wares of any of the ſaid merchants, within the liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid city, which ſhall be carried out into parts beyond the ſeas, by way of merchandize, through and upon the river Thames, within the limits aforeſaid, in any ſhip, boat, barge, or veſſel whatſoever, floating, laden, remaining, or being off of any ſhore of the ſaid river of Thames, and which upon any bank, wharf, or ſhore of the ſaid river, ſhall happen to remain, and be delivered or unladen within the liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid city, and ſuburbs thereof; together with the fees, ſums of money, profits, and emoluments, in a certain table or ſchedule to theſe preſents annexed, mentioned, and reſpectively limited and appointed, according to the form of the ſtatute made and publiſhed in the twenty-ſecond year of Henry the eighth, late king of England. All and ſingular which ſaid fees, ſums of money, profits, and emoluments, in the ſaid table or ſchedule laſt-mentioned and expreſſed, as due and lawful fees to the ſaid ſeveral offices of ſcavage and balliage aforeſaid annexed and belonging, and in the execution of the ſaid offices, and either of them reſpectively, hereafter to be had and taken.

We do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ratify, eſtabliſh and confirm, by theſe preſents; and the ſame fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments in the ſaid laſt-mentioned table or ſchedule, we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city

aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, by theſe preſents, to have and exerciſe the ſaid offices and employments laſt mentioned, and either of them, with the appurtenances, and the diſputings, orderings, ſuperviſings and corrections of the ſame, and either of them, together with all the fees, ſums of money, profits and emoluments to the ſaid offices or employments, and either of them, in the ſaid table or ſchedule to the preſents annexed, mentioned, and reſpectively appointed, unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever.

And alſo to exerciſe and occupy the ſaid offices or employments by themſelves, or by their ſufficient miniſter or miniſters, deputy or deputies, without any account or other matter to be rendered or made to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors for the ſame, (beſides the rents hereafter in theſe preſents mentioned, to be reſerved and paid to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors) and without incurring any penalty of the ſaid offices or employments, or either of them, or any parcel thereof, although they, or their deputies, officers or ſervants, ſhall not ſurvey or deliver the goods and merchandizes aforeſaid, when they ſhall be ready, upon reaſonable requeſt, or notice thereof given, for the performing the ſaid work or ſervices.

Willing, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, enjoining and commanding all and ſingular ſuch aliens and denizens aforeſaid, that they from time to time do make and deliver, or cauſe to be made and delivered, unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, or their ſervants, deputies or collectors of the ſcavage aforeſaid, for the time being, true and perfect bills of entry, of all and every their goods, merchandizes and wares, which ſhall be from time to time brought within the liberties and franchiſes of the ſaid city and ſuburbs thereof, under pain of our royal indignation, and of being farther puniſhed for their contempt of our command in this behalf: yielding therefore yearly to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, into the receipt of our exchequer at Weſtminſter, three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence, of lawful money of England, at the feaſts of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, by equal portions every year to be paid.

All aliens and denizens ſhall make and deliver to the mayor, &c. bills of entry.

And whereas we are informed, that, with intent to defraud and deceive the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, of the fees and profits to the ſaid ſeveral offices belonging and appertaining, ſeveral goods and merchandizes have been fraudulently laden and unladen by divers perſons at certain wharfs or places, commonly called St. Katharine's, Tower-wharf, Southwark, Bickſhoar, Wapping, Redrith, Deptford, Greenwich, and Blackwall, and other places between Blackwall and London-bridge, on both ſides of the river of Thames, aforeſaid, ſuppoſing the ſame places to be without the port of London aforeſaid, and the liberties, franchiſes and ſuburbs thereof:

Fraudulent ladings, &c. how puniſhed.

We will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ordain and declare, that for ever hereafter all and ſingular merchant-ſtrangers, born without our allegiance, in parts beyond the ſeas, and under foreign obedience; and alſo the ſons of ſuch merchant-ſtrangers, who henceforth ſhall lade or unlade any goods or merchandizes cuſtomable in the port of the city of London aforeſaid, or in any of the ſaid places or wharfs abovementioned, ſhall from time to time render and pay, or make and cauſe to be rendered and paid, unto the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, or their officers, deputies and ſervants, ſuch wages and fees as are in the ſaid tables or ſchedules mentioned and expreſſed.

And further, becauſe we are given to underſtand, that divers goods and merchandizes of merchants as well aliens born without our allegiance, under foreign obedience, in parts beyond the ſeas, as alſo ſuch denizens, whoſe father is or ſhall be an alien, and born under foreign allegiance in parts beyond the ſeas, which are carried out of the port of the ſaid city, and brought into the ſaid port from foreign parts, and beyond the ſeas, are very often ſubtilly concealed and coloured, under the names of other perſons, to defraud us of our cuſtoms, and other things to us belonging, for ſuch goods and merchandizes, to the prejudice and loſs of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and alſo of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, of the fees and ſums of money, ſo as aforeſaid reſpectively limited, appointed and ordained by reaſon of the exerciſe of the offices aforeſaid, or any of them.

We therefore, being willing to look after our indemnity in this behalf, and alſo to the intent that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens may the better detect the frauds, covins and deceits of all perſons, ſo concealing and withdrawing the ſaid goods and merchandizes, and the fees aforeſaid; we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give, and by theſe preſents grant, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of the city aforſaid, for the time being, and the ſufficient deputies, ſervants or officers of the ſaid mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city aforeſaid in that behalf, from time to time duly aſſigned, ſhall and may have full power and

In ſuch caſes the mayor, &c. may adminiſter an oath.

authority to give and adminiſter the oath upon the holy evangeliſts, from time to time, to all ſuch perſons ſuſpected, or to be ſuſpected, of the ſaid withdrawings, concealments, colourings, frauds and covins; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid mayor, his miniſter and deputy, or officer for the time being, by all lawful ways and means to compel all ſuch perſons, ſuſpected, or to be ſuſpected, (as ſhall refuſe or deny to take the ſaid oath) to take the ſame oath:

Although expreſs mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premiſes, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, or any of them heretofore made, is not made in theſe preſents, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation or reſtraint to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the fifth day of September, in the ſixteenth year of our reign.

The TABLES *or* SCHEDULES *referred to in the above-recited Charter.*

The Scavage Table of Rates Inwards.

	s.	d.	q.
Allum, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Amotto, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Apples and pears, the little barrel	0	0	1
Aqua vitæ, the hogſhead	0	6	0
Argil, white or red, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Babies heads, the dozen	0	0	2
Bacon, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Bandſtrings, the dozen knots	0	0	1
Balks, great, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	1	6	0
Balks, middle, c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	9	0
Balks, ſmall, c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4	0
Barlings, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4	0
Barley, the quarter, qt. eight buſhels	0	0	2
Barilla or ſaffora, the barrel, qt. cwt.	0	4	0
Baſket rods, the dozen bundles	0	4	0
Baſt ropes, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	0	2
Battery, baſherows or kettles, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	6	0
Beef, the barrel	0	1	0
Bell-metal, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
e ans, the quarter	0	0	2
Blacking, or lamb-black, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Bottles of all ſorts, the dozen	0	0	2
Barrel boards, the thouſand	0	4	0
Boards-clap, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1	0
Boards-pipe, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1	0
Borattos, narrow, the ſingle piece, qt. 15 yards	0	2	0
Bombaſſins, broad, the ſingle piece, qt. 15 yards	0	3	0
Books, unbound, the baſket or maund	0	8	0
Bow ſtaves, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Braſs andirons, livercocks, chafing-diſhes, and all other braſs or lattin wrt. the c. qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Brimſtone, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	0	2
Briſtles, the dozen pounds	0	0	2
Buckromes of Germany, the dozen pieces	0	3	0
Buckromes of France, the dozen pieces	0	2	0
Buffins, liles and mocadoes, narrow, the ſingle piece of 15 yards	0	1	0
Buffins, liles, mocadoes, broad, the ſingle piece of 15 yards	0	2	0
Bulruſhes, the load	0	1	0
Burs for millſtones, the cwt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Butter, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Cable ropes for cordage, cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Cabinets, great, the piece ——	0	2	0
Cabinets, ſmall, the piece	0	1	0
Caddas, or cruel ribbons, the dozen pieces, qt. 36 yards each	0	1	0
Candleweeks, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Candles of tallow, the dozen pound	0	0	1
Capers, the cwt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Capravans, the cwt. ſix ſcore	0	3	0
Cards, playing, the ſmall groſs, 12 dozen pair	0	2	0
Cards, wool, the dozen pair	0	0	2
Carpets, Turkey, Perſia, India, and Venice, long, the piece	0	6	0
Carpets, of the ſame, or like ſorts, ſhort, the piece	0	4	0
Carpets, of all other ſorts, the piece	0	0	2
Caſes for looking-glaſſes, gilt, from no. 3. to no. 10. the dozen	0	1	2
Caſes for looking-glaſſes, ungilt, the dozen	0	0	2
Chamlets, moyhair and Turkey grograms, each 15 yards	0	1	2
Cheeſe, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Cherries, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Cloth, French woollen, each twenty yards	0	8	0
Cloth, ſcarlet, the yard	0	1	0
Cochenele, Silveſter or Campecha, the pound	0	0	2
Cochenele, of all other ſorts, the pound	0	1	0

Combs,

	s.	d.	q.
Combs, of box or light wood, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	1
Copper bricks, or plates, round or ſquare, the cwt.	0	4	0
Copperas, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Coral, rough or poliſhed, the maſt, qt. 27lb.	0	2	0
Cork, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Cork, the dozen pieces for ſhoemakers	0	0	1
Deal boards of all ſorts, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	1	0	0
Dogs of earth, the ſmall groſs, qt. 12 doz.	0	1	2
Durance of duretty, with thread, each 15 yards	0	1	2
Durance of duretty, with ſilk, each 15 yards	0	2	0
Drugs, ambergreeſe the ounce	0	1	2
Ditto, alloſicatrina, the pound	0	0	2
Ditto, barley hulled, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Ditto, carway and comin ſeed, the cwt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Ditto, China roots, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Ditto, civet, the ounce	0	1	0
Ditto, gum armoniack, the c. qt. ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, muſk, ounce	0	1	0
Ditto, muſk cods, the dozen	0	1	0
Ditto, ſaunders, white or red, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, treacle, common, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Ditto, turpentine, common, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Feathers for beds, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Fiſh, cod, the cwt. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4	0
Fiſh, cole, the cwt. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1	0
Fiſh, eeles, the barrel	0	1	0
Fiſh, eeles, quick, ſhip lading	10	0	0
Fiſh, herrings, white or red, the laſt	0	6	0
Fiſh, lings, the cwt. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6	0
Fiſh, lub, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Fiſh, croplings, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1	0
Fiſh, titlings, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	0	2
Fiſh, ſturgeon, the firkin	0	1	0
Fiſh, ſturgeon, the keg	0	0	2
Fiſh, ſalmon, the barrel	0	1	2
Flax, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Flax undreſt, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Flax, dreſt or wrought, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	4	0
Frankincenſe, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Fuſtian, Barmillion, each piece, qt. 30 yds.	0	2	0
Fuſtian, Neapolitan, Tripe or Velver, the piece, 15 yards	0	2	0
Furs, bever-ſkins, the piece	0	0	2
Furs, bever bellies or wombs, the dozen	0	4	0
Furs, budge, tawed or untawed, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Furs, fox-ſkins, the cwt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Furs, foines, without tales, the dozen	0	1	2
Galley diſhes, each twelve dozen	0	1	0
Gauls, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Glaſs for windows, the cheſt or caſe	0	3	0
Glaſs called Venice drinking-glaſſes, the dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs, looking, half-penny ware, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	1
Glaſs, ditto, penny ware, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs, ditto, of ſteel, the ſmall dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs, ditto, of ſteel, the large dozen	0	1	0
Glaſs, ditto, of chryſtal, ſmall the dozen, under no. 6.	0	1	0
Glaſs, ditto, of chryſtal, middle, the dozen, no. 6.	0	2	0
Glaſs, ditto, of chryſtal, the dozen, no. 7, 8, 9, and 10.	0	4	0
Glaſs, ditto, of chryſtal, the dozen no. 11, and 12.	1	6	0
Glaſs ſtone plates for ſpectacles, rough, the dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs plates of chryſtal, ſmall, under no. 6. the dozen	0	0	2
Glaſs looking-plates of chryſtal, no. 6. the dozen	0	1	0
Glaſs, ditto, of chryſtal, no. 7, 8, 9, and 10, the dozen	0	2	0
Glaſs, ditto, of chryſtal, no. 11 and 12, the dozen	1	0	0
Gloves of Spaniſh leather, the dozen pair	0	0	2
Grain for dyers, ſcarlet powder, the pound	0	0	2
Grain of Sevil, in berries, and that of Portugal or Rotta, the pound	0	0	1
Grocery wares, almonds, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Ditto, anniſeeds, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, cloves, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Ditto, currants, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, dates, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Ditto, figgs, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Ditto, fuſſes of cloves, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, ginger, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Ditto, liquoriſh, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Ditto, mace, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	2	0	0
Ditto, nutmegs, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Ditto, pepper, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, prunes, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Ditto, raiſons of the ſun, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, Malaga raiſons, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Ditto, cinnamon the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Ditto, ſugar refined, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	10	0
Ditto, ſugar candied, brown or white, the cwt.	0	8	0
Ditto, ſugar, muſkavadoes, and white, the cwt.	0	4	0
Ditto, *St. Thomæ & Pennellis*, the cwt.	0	2	0

	s.	d.	q.
Goats-hair, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	0	6	0
Gunpowder, the barrel, qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Gum arabick, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	2	0
Hawks, of all ſorts, each ——	0	2	0
Hats, beaſt or ſtraw, the dozen	0	0	1
Hats, ditto, plain, the groſs, qt. 12 doz.	0	1	2
Hats, woolfells, the dozen - -	0	1	2
Hats, demycaſters, the piece -	0	0	2
Hats, beaver, the piece -	0	2	0
Headlings for pipes, hogſheads, or barrels, the thouſand -	0	2	0
Heath for bruſhes, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Hemp undreſt, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Hemp dreſt, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Hides buff, the piece -	0	0	2
Hides, cow or horſe, the dozen	0	3	0
Honey, the barrel - -	0	1	2
Horſes and mares, each -	0	6	0
Hops, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	2	0
Indico, the cwt. qt. five ſcore - -	2	0	0
Indico duſt, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	0	8	0
Incle, wrought, the dozen lb. - -	0	1	2
Incle roles, the dozen pieces, qt. 36 yards each - - -	0	1	0
Incle unwrought, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Iron, wrought, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	1	0
Iron, unwrought, the ton - -	0	6	0
Iron pots, the dozen - - -	0	1	2
Lattin, ſhaven, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	6	0
Lattin, black, the cwt. 112 lb. - -	0	3	0
Lace, bone, of thread, the dozen yards	0	0	2
Lace, bone, of ſilk the pound, qt. 16 oz.	2	1	0
Lace, ſilk, of all other ſorts, qt. 16 oz.	0	1	0
Leamonds or limons, the thouſand -	0	1	0
Leamon juice, the pipe - -	0	6	0
Leamonds, pickled, the pipe - -	0	3	0
Linſeed, the quarter - - -	0	1	0
Leaves of gold, the c. five ſcore -	0	0	1
Lewres for hawks, the dozen - - -	0	0	2
Leather, bazel, the dozen ſkins - -	0	0	2
Leather hangings, gilt, the piece -	0	3	0
Leather for maſks, the dozen pounds	0	2	0
Lutes, the dozen - -	0	4	0
Luteſtrings, catling, the great groſs -	0	1	0
Luteſtrings, minikins, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen of knots - - -	0	0	2
Linen, Britiſh, the c. ells, qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Ditto, of Brabant, Embden, Flemiſh, Freeze, Gentiſh, Holland, Iſſingham, Overiſily, Rowſe, Crowfield or Platts, each piece of thirty ells - -	0	2	0
Ditto, callicoes or dutties, the piece	0	0	2
Ditto, cambricks, the piece, qt. 13 ells	0	2	0
Ditto, Holland table damaſk, the doz. yds.	0	4	0
Ditto, Sileſia ditto, the dozen yards -	0	2	0
Ditto, Holland ditto, for napkins and towels, the dozen yards - -	0	1	0

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Ditto, of Sileſia, for ditto, the dozen yards	0	2	0	
Ditto, Holland diaper, for tabling, the dozen yards - -	0	1	0	
Ditto of Sileſia, for ditto, the dozen yards	0	0	2	
Ditto, of Holland, for napkins and towels, the dozen yards - -	0	1	0	
Ditto, of Sileſia, for ditto, the dozen yards	0	0	2	
Ditto, French canvas and line, ell and half-quarter broad, or upwards, the c. ells, qt. ſix ſcore - -	0	3	0	
Ditto, Norman canvas and line, narrow vandales, or vittry canvas, Dutch barras, and Heſſen canvas, the c. ells, qt. ſix ſcore - - - -	0	2	0	
Ditto, gutting and ſpruce canvas, drillinges pack, duck hinderlands, middle good headlock, narrow Muſcovia linen, narrow ditto Hamburg, and Iriſh ditto, the c. ells, qt. ſix ſcore - -	0	1	0	
Ditto Hamburg and Sileſia broad, the c. ells, qt. ſix ſcore - -	0	3	0	
Ditto, poldavis, the bolt - -	0	1	0	
Ditto, lawns, the whole piece, qt. 15 ells	0	2	0	
Ditto, callicoe lawns, the piece -	0	0	2	
Ditto, French lawns, the piece -	0	0	2	
Ditto, lockrams of all ſorts, the piece, qt. 106 ells - - - -	0	1	2	
Ditto, Southwick, the c. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	1	2	
Ditto, Straſbrow, each piece, qt. 30 ells	0	1	0	
Ditto, ſtriped or tufted canvas, with thread, the piece, 15 yards - - -	0	1	0	
Ditto, ſtriped, tufted, or quilted canvas, with ſilk, the piece, 15 yards -	0	1	0	
Littimus, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	0	
Malt, the quarter - - -	0	0	2	
Magnus, the cwt. - - -	0	1	0	
Maſks of velvet, or ſattin, the dozen -	0	1	0	
Maſts, the great ſort, each - -	0	2	0	
Maſts, the middle ſort, each - -	0	1	0	
Maſts, the ſmaller ſort, each -	0	0	2	
Maps, printed, the ream - -	0	1	0	
Madder, crop and all other bale madder, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - -	0	2	0	
Madder, fat, the cwt. 112lb. -	0	1	2	
Madder, mull, the cwt. 112lb. -	0	0	2	
Meal, the laſt, qt. 12 barrels -	0	4	0	
Mocado ends, the dozen pounds -	0	1	2	
Oars, the c. qt. ſix ſcore - -	0	2	0	
Oats, the quarter - - -	0	0	2	
Oyls, of Seville, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, Portugal and ſallad oyl, the ton	2	8	0	
Oyl, rape and linſeed, the ton -	2	6	0	
Oyl, train, the ton - -	1	4	0	
Olives, the hogſhead - -	0	4	0	
Onions, the hundred bunches -	0	1	0	
Onion ſeed, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	3	0	
Oranges, the thouſand - -	0	1	0	

Orchal,

	s.	d.	q.
Orchal, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	2
Packthread, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	0	1	2
Pans, dripping or frying, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - -	0	1	2
Pans, warming, the dozen -	0	1	2
Paper, brown, the hundred bundles	0	6	0
Paper, of all other ſorts, each five ſcore reams - - -	1	8	0
Peas, the quarter - - -	0	0	2
Pitch and tar, the laſt -	0	7	0
Plates, ſingle, white or black, the c. plates	0	1	0
Plates, double, white or black, the c. plates	0	2	0
Pomegranates, the thouſand -	0	2	0
Pork, the barrel - -	0	1	2
Pots of earth or ſtone covered, the c. qt. five ſcore - -	0	1	0
Pots of ditto, uncovered, the c. caſt, qt. a gallon - -	0	2	0
Quales, the dozen - -	0	0	1
Quickſilver, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	0	10	0
Quinces, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	0	2
Rapeſeed, the quarter -	0	1	0
Roſin, the ton - - -	0	8	0
Rice, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	0
Rye, the quarter - -	0	0	2
Rims for ſieves, the groſs, qt. twelve doz.	0	0	2
Saffron, the pound - -	0	0	2
Safflore, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	0	4	0
Salt, the cwt. - -	0	2	0
Salt petre, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	2
Sayes, double, or Flanders ſerges, the piece	0	3	0
Sayes, hounſcot, and middle ſayes, the piece	0	2	0
Shumack, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	2
Silk, of Bruges, Granadoes, Naples, Organſine, Pole and Spaniſh, ſattin ſilk, ſlear ſilk, fine and thrown ſilk, the pound, qt. ſixteen ounces -	0	1	0
Ditto, raw, of China, the pound, qt. 24 oz.	0	1	0
Ditto, ferret or floret ſilk, fillozel, ſleave ſilk, coarſe, the pound, qt. 16 ounces	0	0	2
Ditto, raw long, the pound, qt. 14 oz.	0	0	2
Ditto, raw ſhort, and raw Morea, the pound, qt. 24 ounces -	0	0	1
Silk ſtockings, the pair -	0	0	2
Silk of Boradoes, Catalapha, China, damaſk, chamlet, China grogram, tabby grogram, philloſellas, narrow tabbies, of ſilk towers, taffaty the dozen yards - -	0	2	0
Ditto, grograms, narrow, ſay calunaucoes and philloſellas broad, the dozen yards	0	3	0
Ditto, grograms, broad, caff or damaſk, the dozen yards - -	0	4	0
Ditto, wrought ſattins, of Bolonia, lukes, jean, and other of like making, the doz. yards - -	0	6	0
Ditto, ſattin of Bruges, China and Turkey, the dozen yards -	0	1	2
Ditto, ſarcenets of Bolonia or Florence, the dozen ells - -	0	1	2
Ditto, of China, the dozen ells -	0	1	0
Ditto, of Cypreſs, broad, the dozen yards	0	0	2
Ditto, of Cypreſs, narrow, each 24 yards	0	0	2
Ditto taffaties, ell broad, each doz. yards	0	2	0
Ditto, taffaties, of China and the Levant, the dozen yards -	0	0	2
Ditto, velvets of China, each doz. yards	0	1	0
Ditto, all other ſorts of velvets and pluſhes, the dozen yards -	0	6	0
Skins, cordovant, the dozen -	0	2	0
Skins, goat, in the hair, the dozen	0	1	0
Skins, kid, of all ſorts, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Smalts, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	0	4	0
Spars, bonny, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Spars, cant, the c. qt. ſix ſcore -	0	2	0
Spars, ſmall, the c. qt. ſix ſcore -	0	1	0
Stones, dog, the laſt -	0	6	0
Stones, marble, the ton -	0	8	0
Stones, mill, the piece -	0	6	0
Stones, quern, the laſt -	0	2	0
Sword blades, the dozen -	0	1	0
Staves, pipe or hogſhead, the thouſand	0	6	0
Staves, barrel, the thouſand -	0	3	0
Staves, firkin, the thouſand -	0	1	2
Steel, long, wiſp, and ſuch-like, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - -	0	2	0
Steel, gad, the half barrel -	0	4	0
Succads, wet or dry, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	10	0
Syder, the ton - -	0	4	0
Tallow, the cwt. qt. 112lb -	0	1	0
Tapiſtry, with hair, the c. Flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore - -	0	4	0
Tapiſtry, with wool, the c. Flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore - -	0	6	0
Tapiſtry, with caddas, the c. Flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore - -	1	0	0
Tapiſtry, with ſilk, the dozen Flemiſh ells	0	2	0
Tarras, the barrel - -	0	0	1
Tazells, the thouſand -	0	0	1
Tykes of all ſorts, the tyke -	0	1	2
Thred, Bruges, the dozen pounds	0	1	0
Thred, Outnal, the dozen pounds	0	1	0
Thred, whited-brown or piecing, the dozen pounds - -	0	1	2
Thred, ſiſters, the pound -	0	0	2
Thred, Lyons or Paris, the bale, qt. c. bolts	0	8	0
Tobacco, Spaniſh, Verins and Brazil, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	2	0	0
Tobacco, St. Chriſtopher's, or thelike, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	2	0
Tow, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	0	2
Tyles, pan or Flanders, the thouſand	0	2	0

Wax,

	s.	d.	q.
Wax, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	4	0
Wainſcot, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	6	0
Whale fins, the dozen fins -	0	1	0
Wheat, the quarter, eight buſhels	0	1	0
Woad, iſland, the ton -	1	0	0
Woad, Tholouſe, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Wood, box, the thouſand pieces -	0	2	0
Wood, Brazil or Fernando, buck, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - -	0	3	0
Wood, Brazeletto or Jamaica, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - -	0	1	0
Wood, fuſtick, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	0	2
Wood, red or Guinea, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Wood, ſipeet, of Eaſt-India, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - -	0	1	0
Wool, beaver, the pound -	0	1	0
Wool, cotton, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Wool, Iriſh, combed, the cwt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Wool, Iriſh, uncombed, the cwt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Wool, eſtridge, the cwt. qt. 112lb	0	2	0
Wool, Polonia, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Wool, French, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Wool, lambs, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Wool, Spaniſh, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	4	0
Wool, red, the pound -	0	0	1
Wyer, lattin, and all other ſorts, the cwt.	0	4	0
Wine, eager, the tun -	0	6	0
Wine, Gaſcoyne, and all other ſorts of French, the ton - - - -	2	0	0
Wine, rheniſh, the awm - -	0	6	0
Wine, muſkadell, and all other ſorts of Levant, the butt -	1	0	0
Wines, ſack, Canaries, Malagaes, Madeiraes, Romneys, baſtards, tents and Alicants, the pipe -	1	0	0
Yarn, cable, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Yarn, grogram or moyhair, the cwt. qt. five ſcore - -	1	6	0
Yarn, cotton, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Yarn, Iriſh, the pack, qt. four cwt. at ſix ſcore per c. - - -	0	6	0
Yarn, raw linen, Dutch or French, the c. qt. five ſcore - -	0	4	0
Yarn, ſpruce or Muſcovia, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - - -	0	2	0

All other goods not mentioned in this table ſhall pay for ſcavage-duties inward after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expreſſed or valued in his majeſty's book of rates; and all other not expreſſed therein ſhall pay the ſame rate, according to their value.

The Balliage Table of Rates Outwards.

	s.	d.	q.
Beer, the ton - -	0	4	0
Canvas, the hundred ells, at ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Coals, the chaldron - -	0	1	0
Cloth, broad, the piece -	0	1	2
Cloves, mace, nutmegs and cinnamon, the cwt. qt. five ſcore -	0	6	0
Cochinele, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	7	0
Fuſtians, Engliſh, each fifteen yards	0	0	2
Indico, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	4	0
Iron, the ton, unwrought -	0	6	0
Iron, the ton, wrought, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Kerſies, of all ſorts, the piece -	0	0	2
Lamprones, the thouſand -	0	0	2
Lead, the fodder - -	0	6	0
Pepper or ginger, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Perpetuannoes, the piece -	0	0	2
Raiſons, the piece or frail -	0	0	2
Raiſons of the ſun, the cwt. -	0	1	0
Saffron, the pound - -	0	0	2
Salt, the cwt. - -	0	2	0
Salt petre, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	0
Silk, raw or thrown, the pound, qt. 16 oz.	0	0	1
Skins, bever, the c. qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Skins, badger, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Skins, coney, black, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, cat, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	2	0
Skins, calf, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	2	0
Skins, fox, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	6	0
Skins, fitches, the timber -	0	1	0
Skins, morkins, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, otter, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	6	0
Skins, ſheep or lamb, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Skins, ſquirrel, the thouſand -	0	1	0
Stuffs, woollen or worſted, the ſingle piece	0	0	2
Stuffs, woollen or worſted, the double piece	0	1	0
Tin or pewter, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Wax, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	2	0
Wood, of all ſorts for dyers, the cwt. qt. 112lb. - -	0	1	0
Wool of all ſorts, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0

A Table of other Merchandize, Liquid and Dry, not particularly rated in the foregoing Table, ſhall pay Balliage-Duties Outwards, according to their under-mentioned Bulks.

	s.	d.	q.
A great pack, truſs or fardel, containing betwixt fifteen or twenty cloths, or other goods to that proportion -	1	6	0
An ordinary pack, truſs or fardel, containing in bigneſs about ten, or twelve, or fourteen bays, or the like proportion in freezes, cottons, or other goods	1	0	0
A bale containing three or four cloths, or four or five bays, or the like proportion in other goods -	0	6	0
For a great maund, or great baſket -	0	8	0
For a ſmall maund or baſket, poize three hundred weight or under -	0	8	0
For a hamper or coffer, poize two hundred weight or under - -	0	3	0
For a butt or pipe - -	0	8	0
For a hogſhead or puncheon -	0	4	0
For a barrel - -	0	2	0
For a firkin - -	0	0	1
For a dry fatt - -	0	8	0
For a drum fatt - -	0	4	0
For a bale - -	0	6	0
For a great cheſt or caſe -	0	8	0
For a ſmall cheſt or caſe, poize three hundred weight or under - -	0	4	0
For a ſmall box - - -	0	2	0
For a great trunk - - -	0	6	0
For a ſmall trunk, poize not above two hundred weight - - -	0	3	0
For a bag or ſack - - -	0	4	0
For a ſeron - -	0	3	0

The Package Table of Rates.

	s.	d.	q.
Arnetto, the hundred, qt. five ſcore -	0	3	0
Aqua Vitæ, the hogſhead -	0	4	0
Argal, white or red, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Aſhes, pot, the barrel, qt. 200 weight	0	2	0
Aſhes, ſope, the laſt - -	1	0	0
Awl blades for ſhoemakers, the thouſand	0	0	2
Barilla or ſaffora, the barrel, qt. 200wt.	0	4	0
Beer, the ton - -	0	6	0
Birding ſhot-lead, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	2	0
Books, the maund - - -	1	0	0
Bottles of glaſs covered with leather, the dozen - -	0	1	0
Brimſtone, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	0
Bruſhes, the dozen - -	0	0	2
Broken glaſs, the barrel - -	0	0	1
Buttons, braſs, ſteel, copper or lattin, the great groſs, qt. twelve ſmall groſs -	0	1	0
Buttons, hair, the great groſs -	0	1	0
Buttons, ſilk, the great groſs -	0	0	2
Buttons, thred, the great groſs -	0	0	1
Buckrams of all ſorts, the dozen pieces	0	2	0
Buckweed, the quarter - -	0	1	0
Caps for ſailors, Monmouth and others, the dozen - -	0	1	0
Canary ſeed, the buſhel - -	0	0	2
Cloaks, old, the piece - -	0	0	2
Copperas, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	2
Cochenele, Silveſter or Campecha, the pound - -	0	0	2
Cochenele, of all other ſorts, the pound	0	1	0
Cobweb lawns, each fifteen yards -	0	1	0
Drugs, aſſa fœtida, gum armoniack, gum lac, olibanum, and ſaſſafras, the cwt. qt. five ſcore - -	0	6	0
Ditto, caſſia fiſtula, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, caſſia lignea, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, cubebs, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, rhubarb, the pound - -	0	1	0
Ditto, ſcammony, the pound -	0	1	0
Elephants teeth, the c. qt. five ſcore -	0	4	0
Eſtridge feathers, the pound, undreſt	0	0	2
Fileings of iron, called ſwarfe, the barrel	0	2	0
Flaſks of horn, the dozen - -	0	1	0
Flaxs, dreſt, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	4	0
Flax, undreſt, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	2	0
Frankincenſe, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	1	2
Fiſh, herrings, full or ſhotten, the laſt	0	6	0
Fiſh, ſtock, of all ſorts, the laſt -	0	6	0
Fuſtians, Engliſh million, qt. thirty yds. the piece - -	0	1	0
Fuſtians, Venetian, Engliſh, fifteen yds. each piece - -	0	1	0
Gauls, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	2	0
Glew, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	1	0
Glovers clippings, the maund or baſket	0	1	2
Grain, ſcarlet powder, Seville berries, and grain of Portugal or Rotta, the cwt.	2	6	0
Grain, French or Guinea, the cwt.	0	4	0
Garble, of cloves, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Ditto, of almonds, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	1	0

	s.	d.	q.
Ditto, of ginger, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	1	0
Ditto, of mace, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	9	0
Ditto, of pepper, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Gloves, buck leather, the dozen pair	0	1	0
Gloves, with ſilk fringe, and faced with taffaty, the dozen pair -	0	1	0
Gloves, lined with coney or lamb ſkins or plain, the dozen pair -	0	0	2
Grocery, almonds, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, anniſeeds, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, cloves, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Ditto, currants, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	3	0
Ditto, dates, the cwt. 112 lb.	0	4	0
Ditto, figgs, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	0	2
Ditto, ginger, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	9	0
Ditto, licoriſh, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	1	2
Ditto, mace, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Ditto, nutmegs, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	1	0
Ditto, prunes, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	0	2
Ditto, raiſons, great and Malaga, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	1	0
Ditto, raiſons of the ſun, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, ſugar candy, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	8	0
Ditto, ſugar of St. Thomæ and Pennellis, the c. qt. 112 lb. -	0	3	0
Ditto, ſugar of all ſorts, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	6	0
Ditto, cinnamon, the cwt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Hemp, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	1	2
Hatts, bever, the piece -	0	2	0
Hatts, demi-caſters, the piece -	0	1	0
Hatts, plain felts, the dozen -	0	1	2
Hatts, felts, lined or faced, the dozen	0	2	0
Hair, coney, the cwt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Hair, of goats or kids, the cwt. qt. five ſcore - -	0	4	0
Hair, of ox or cow tails, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	0	2
Horns, ink, the ſmall groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0	2
Horns, lanthorn leaves, the thouſand	0	2	0
Horns, tipps, the thouſand -	0	1	0
Hops, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	2	0
Indico, of all ſorts, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Indico duſt, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
India hides, the c. qt. five ſcore	1	6	0
Iriſh rugs, the piece -	0	1	0
Iron, the ton, unwrought -	0	6	0
Iron, wrought, the cwt. -	0	1	0
Iron ſpurs, the dozen pair -	0	1	0
Ivory combs, the dozen pounds -	0	2	0
Knives, London, ordinary, the ſmall groſs	0	3	0
Knives, Sheffield, the ſmall groſs	0	1	2
Knives, ſhoemakers paring, the ſmall groſs	0	0	2
Lace, bone, of thred, the dozen yards	0	0	2
Lace, ſilk, the pound, qt. 16 ounces	0	1	2
Lamparnes, the thouſand -	0	1	2
Lead, the fodder - -	0	8	0
Leamonds, pickled, the pipe -	0	3	0
Leamond juice, the pipe -	0	6	0
Linſeed, the quarter -	0	0	2
Linnen, callico, the piece -	0	0	2
Ditto, cambricks, two half pieces, 13 ells	0	1	2
Ditto, damaſk for tabling, of all ſorts, the dozen - -	0	2	0
Ditto, for napkins and towels, and all other ſorts, the dozen -	0	1	0
Ditto, diaper, of all ſorts, for tabling, the dozen yards - -	0	1	0
Ditto, diaper, for napkins and towels, of all ſorts, the dozen yards -	0	0	2
Ditto, lawns, the piece, qt. thirteen ells	0	1	2
Ditto, of Brabant, Emden, Flemiſh, Freeze, Gentiſh, Holland, Iſingham, Overiſilis and Rows, each 30 ells	0	2	0
Ditto, French or Norman canvas, the c. ells, qt. ſix ſcore -	0	3	0
Ditto, Dutch barras, heſſens and vittry canvas, the c. ells, ſix ſcore	0	3	0
Ditto, canvas tufted, ſtriped or quilted, with copper, ſilk, or thread, or ſuch like, the piece, qt. 15 yards	0	1	0
Ditto, ſhreds, the maund - -	0	2	0
Madder, all but mull madder, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. - -	0	2	0
Mellaſſes, the hogſhead - -	0	4	0
Muſtard ſeed, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	0	2
Nails, chair, braſs or copper, the thouſand	0	0	2
Nails, copper, roſe and ſaddle, in number ten thouſand - - -	0	0	2
Oaker, red or yellow, the cwt. qt. 112 lb.	0	1	0
Onion ſeed, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	4	0
Orchal, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	1	0
Ox bones, the thouſand - -	0	1	0
Ox gutts, the barrel -	0	2	0
Oyl, Seville, Majorca, Minorca, Province, Portugal, linſeed and rape, the ton	1	4	0
Oyl, train or whale, the ton -	0	8	0
Paper, printed or copy paper, the c. reams, qt. five ſcore - -	1	6	0
Pewter, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	4	0
Rapeſeed, the quarter -	0	1	0
Rape cakes, the thouſand -	0	0	2
Red lead, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	1	0
Red earth, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	0	2
Rice, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. - -	0	1	0
Rozen, the ton - -	0	6	0
Saffron, the pound - -	0	1	0
Salt, the weigh - -	0	2	0
Salt petre, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. -	0	2	0
Sea-horſe teeth, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	10	0
Sea-coals, the chaldron -	0	4	0
Stockings, children, the dozen pair	0	0	2
Ditto, kerſey or leather, the dozen pair	0	1	0
Ditto, ſilk, the pair -	0	0	2

Ditto,

	s.	d.	q.
Ditto, worſted, the dozen pair	0	2	0
Ditto, woollen, knit, the dozen pair	0	1	0
Shumack, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Skins, badger, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, bever, the c. qt. five ſcore	2	6	0
Ditto, cat, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Ditto, calf, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, coney, grey, tawed, ſeaſoned, or ſtag, the c. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Ditto, coney, black, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2	0
Ditto, elk, the piece	0	0	2
Ditto, fitches, the timber	0	1	0
Ditto, fox, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, jennet, black, ſeaſoned or raw	0	0	2
Ditto, kid, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	2	0
Ditto, lamb, tawed or in oil, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, morkins, tawed or raw, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4	0
Ditto, otter, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Ditto, rabbit, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	1	0
Ditto, ſheep, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, ſheep pelts, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Ditto, ſquirrel, the thouſand	0	3	0
Silks of all ſorts, raw, the pound 16 ounces	0	1	0
Silk nubs or huſks, the cwt. qt. 21 ounces to the pound	0	4	0
Silk, Engliſh, thrown, the pound, 16 ounces	0	1	0
Silver, quick, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Slip, the barrel	0	1	0
Stuffs, buffins, broad, qt. 14 yards the piece	0	2	0
Ditto, buffins, narrow, qt. 14 yards the piece	0	1	0
Ditto, Bridgewaters, the piece	0	2	0
Ditto, carral, the piece	0	1	0
Ditto, cametians, the piece, qt. 25 yards	0	2	0
Ditto, camblets, or grograms, the piece, about 14 or 15 yards	0	2	0
Ditto, damaſellours or damaſins the piece	0	2	0
Ditto, durance, the piece	0	1	0
Ditto, dimaty, each thirty yards	0	1	0
Ditto, floramedas, the piece	0	1	0
Ditto, fugaratoes, the piece	0	2	0
Ditto, hangings of Briſtol, or ſtriped, the piece	0	4	0
Ditto, lindſey woollſey, the piece	0	1	2
Ditto, liles, broad or narrow, the piece not above 15 yards	0	2	0
Ditto, mocadoes, double, the piece, qt. 28 yards	0	2	0
Ditto, mocadoes, ſingle or tufted, the piece, qt. 14 yards	0	1	0
Ditto, mohair, the piece, qt. about 15 yards	0	1	2
Ditto, meſſellawny, the piece, qt. 30 yards	0	1	0
Ditto, perpetuanoes, the piece, ell broad	0	2	2
Ditto, paragon or parapos, the piece	0	2	0
Ditto, piramides or maramuffe, the piece, narrow	0	1	0
Ditto, piramides or maramuffe, the piece, broad	0	2	0
Ditto, raſhes of all ſorts, the piece about 24 yards	0	4	0
Ditto, ſays, called hounſcot or milled, the piece	0	3	0
Ditto, ſays of all ſorts, the piece	0	2	2
Ditto, ſerges, yard broad, the double piece, 24 yards	0	3	0
Soap, hard caſtle, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Soap, the barrel	0	3	0
Spectacles, without caſes, the groſs 12 dozen	0	0	2
Succads, wet or dry, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Tallow, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
Tapiſtry with hair, the c. Flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Tapiſtry with wool, the c. Flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Ditto, with caddas, the c. Flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore	1	0	0
Ditto, with ſilk, the dozen Flemiſh ells	0	2	0
Taffaty, ell broad, the dozen yards	0	2	0
Ditto, ſilk, broad, the dozen yards	0	4	0
Ditto, ſilk, narrow, the dozen yards	0	2	0
Thred, white, brown or coloured, the dozen yards	0	1	0
Thred, points, the great groſs	0	0	2
Tiffany, each dozen yards	0	1	0
Tobacco, Spaniſh, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	2	0	0
Tobacco, of all other ſorts, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Tyn, unwrought, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	2
Tyn, wrought, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	4	0
Velures, Engliſh, the ſingle piece	0	2	0
Velures, Engliſh, the double piece	0	2	0
Vinegar or wine, the ton	0	2	2
Wax, Engliſh, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	4	0
Wax, Engliſh, hard, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	8	0
Woollen bays, ſingle, the piece	0	2	0
Ditto, bays, double, the piece	0	4	0
Ditto, minikin bays, the piece	0	6	0
Ditto, broad cloth, the ſhort piece, qt. 24 yards	0	6	0
Ditto, broad cloth, the long piece, qt. 32 yards	0	8	0
Ditto, cotton of all ſorts, the c. goads	0	6	0

	s.	d.	q.
Ditto, Devonſhire dozens, the piece	0	1	0
Ditto, fitzadoes, the piece - -	0	3	0
Ditto, kerſies of all ſorts - -	0	2	0
Ditto, liſts of cloth, the thouſand yards	0	6	0
Ditto, northern dozens, the ſingle piece	0	3	0
Ditto, northern dozens, the double piece	0	6	0
Ditto, penny ſtones, the piece -	0	2	0
Ditto, Spaniſh cloth of Engliſh making, each 20 yards - - -	0	6	0
Waiſtcoats, of kerſey or flannel, the dozen	0	2	0
Ditto, of woollen knit, the dozen	0	4	0
Ditto, of worſted knit, the dozen	0	0	2
Ditto, wrought with cruel, the piece	0	0	1
Ditto, wrought with ſilk, the piece	0	1	0
Wool, cotton, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	3	0
Ditto, eſtridge, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, French, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	2	0
Ditto, Spaniſh, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	4	0
Wormſeed, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	6	0
Wood, box, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	0	2
Ditto, brazil, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	3	0
Ditto, ebony, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	1	2
Ditto, fuſtick, the cwt. qt. 112lb.	0	0	2
Wood, red, the cwt. qt. 112lb. -	0	1	2
Wine, French, of all ſorts, the ton	0	8	0
Ditto, muſkadels and Levant, the butt	0	6	0
Ditto, ſack Canary, Maderoes, romneys and hullucks, the butt or pipe -	0	6	0
Yarn, cotton, the cwt. qt. five ſcore	0	4	0
Ditto, grogram or mohair, the cwt. qt. five ſcore - - - - -	1	6	0
Ditto, raw linen of all ſorts, the cwt. qt. five ſcore - - -	0	4	0

All other goods not mentioned in this table ſhall pay for Package Duties after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expreſſed or valued in his majeſty's late book of rates; and all other not expreſſed therein ſhall pay the ſame rate, according to their value.

For every entry in the Packer's Book, for writing bills to each entry outward, as uſually they have done, twelve pence.

The ſtrangers ſhall pay the labouring porters for making up their goods, at their own charge, as always they have done.

The ſtrangers ſhall pay the water-ſide porters, belonging to the Package Office, ſuch fees and duties, for landing and ſhipping their goods, as they have uſually paid within theſe ten years laſt paſt, [*i. e.* from the date hereof, 16 Car. I.]

A Table of Fees taken by the PACKERS *and Water-ſide Porters, for ſhipping and landing the Goods or Merchandize of Strangers.*

	s.	d.	q.
Imprimis, for a butt of currants -	1	4	0
For a carratel of currants - -	0	8	0
For a quarter roll of currants -	0	4	0
For a bag of currants - -	0	4	0
For pieces of raiſons, the ton -	1	8	0
For a barrel of raiſons - - -	0	4	0
For all ſorts of puncheons -	0	6	0
For a barrel of figgs - -	0	2	0
For tapnets and frails of figs, per ton	1	8	0
For brazil or other wood for dying, per ton	1	8	0
For iron, the ton - -	1	2	0
For copperas, the ton - - -	1	2	0
For oyl, wine or vinegar, per ton -	1	2	0
For hemp and flax, the laſt -	1	8	0
For looſe flax and tow, the hundred weight	0	2	0
For a great bag of tow - -	0	8	0
For a ſmall bag of tow -	0	4	0
For a great bag of hops -	0	8	0
For a pocket or little bag of hops -	0	4	0
For packs, truſſes, flats or maunds, per piece	0	8	0
For a great cheſt - - - -	0	8	0
For a ſmall cheſt - -	0	4	0
For all caſes, barrels, or bales, per piece	0	4	0
For a bale of madder - -	0	8	0
For a bale of ginger, ſhumack, qt. 400 weight - - -	0	8	0
For a faggot of ſteel -	0	1	0
For any ſerrions, the piece -	0	4	0
For a laſt of pot-aſhes - -	0	8	0
For a laſt of ſope-aſhes - -	1	0	0
For a laſt of pitch or tar -	1	0	0
For a laſt of fiſh - - -	1	0	0
For wainſcots, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	5	0	0
For clapboards, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6	0
For deal boards, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	1	4	0
For a great maſt - -	5	0	0
For a middle maſt - -	2	6	0
For a ſmall maſt - -	1	3	0
For great balks, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	5	0	0
For middle balks, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	2	6	0
For ſmall balks, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	1	3	0
For a millſtone - - -	5	0	0
For a dogſtone - - -	2	6	0
For a wolfſtone - -	2	0	0

For

	s.	d.	q.
For a yardſtone	0	3	0
For a grindleſtone	1	0	0
For a ſtepſtone or graveſtone	1	8	0
For quern-ſtones, the laſt	1	0	0
For emery-ſtones, the ton	1	2	0
For ten hundred weight of Holland cheeſe	1	0	0
For roſin, the ton	1	2	0
For woad, the ton	1	2	0
For a cheſt of ſugar	0	6	0
For half wainſcots, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	2	6	0
For raw hides, the c. qt. five ſcore	5	0	0
For bonniſpars, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6	0
For ſmall ſpars, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4	0
For ends of bonniſpars, the c. qt. ſix ſcore	0	9	0
For a horſe, gelding or mare	2	6	0
For allum, the ton	1	8	0
For heath for bruſhes, the c. qt. 112lb.	0	1	0
For iron pots, the dozen	0	3	0
For rings of wire looſe, the ring	0	0	2
For pipe ſtaves, the thouſand	2	6	0
For rheniſh wine, the aum	0	6	0
For bur-ſtones, the c. qt. five ſcore	2	6	0
For half packs of tazels, the piece	0	4	0
For wicker bottles, the dozen	0	0	2
For ſtone, the c. qt. five ſcore	0	1	0
For looſe fiſh, the hundred landing	0	3	0
For a barrel of ſalmon	0	2	0
For a barrel of ſtubb eeles	0	2	0

	s.	d.	q.
For a bundle of baſket rods	0	0	2
For a ton of cork	1	8	0
For a thouſand of oxen bones	1	0	0
For a thouſand tips of horns	0	6	0
For a thouſand of ſhank bones	1	0	0
For brimſtone, the ton, looſe	1	3	0
For a fodder of lead	1	2	0
For rims of ſieves, the load	1	0	0
For a load of fans	1	0	0
For a load of bullruſhes	0	8	0
For an hundred reams of paper, looſe	1	0	0
For a barrel of terras	0	2	0
For a barrel of ling	0	2	0
For a key of ſturgeon	0	0	2
For iron backs of chimneys	0	1	0
For an hundred weight of elephants teeth	0	1	0
For copper and iron plates, per piece	0	0	2
For an hundred ſmall barrels of blacking	1	0	0
For a dozen of ſcales	0	1	0
For an hundred of oars	2	6	0
For every twenty ſugar flags	0	4	0
For a barrel of ſhot	0	4	0
For a bundle of canes	0	1	0
For a cage of quails	0	4	0
For a cage of pheaſants	0	4	0
For a winch of cable yarn	0	4	0
For a firkin of ſhot	0	2	0

All other goods not mentioned in this table ſhall pay portage duties as other goods do, of like bulk or condition, herein expreſſed.

No. XLVII.

Confirmation of the City Charters by king CHARLES II. [See p. 215.]

—Now know ye, that we, at the humble petition of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London aforeſaid, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion; and for divers good cauſes and conſiderations us hereunto eſpecially moving; all and ſingular the letters patents, charters, and confirmations aforeſaid; and all and ſingular the gifts, grants, confirmations, reſtitutions, cuſtoms, ordinances, explanations, and articles; and all other things whatſoever in the ſaid letters patents, charters, grants, and confirmations, or any of them, contained, recited, ſpecified, confirmed, explained or mentioned; and all and ſingular the lands, tenements, offices, juriſdictions, authorities, privileges, liberties, franchiſes, freedoms, immunities, liberties, cuſtoms, and hereditaments whatſoever; which the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London, or their predeceſſors, by the name of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London; or by the name of the mayor, aldermen, citizens, and commonalty of London; or by the name of the mayor and citizens of London; or by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of London; or by the name of the citizens of the city of London; or by the name of the barons of London; or by the name of the barons of the city of London; or by any other name whatſoever, by reaſon or force of the ſaid letters patents, charters, or confirmations before-mentioned; or of any uſe or uſes, preſcription or preſcriptions, or any other lawful means whatſoever, at any time or times heretofore have had, or reaſonably uſed or exerciſed, (except as above is excepted) ratifying, and gratefully for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors (as much as in us lies) accepting and approving, do them, and every of them, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ratify and confirm, by theſe preſents, to have, hold, enjoy, and exerciſe all and ſingular the premiſes aforeſaid (except before excepted) to the ſaid mayor and commonalty

alty and citizens of our city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, as the ſame are above-mentioned to be given or granted, or as the ſame otherwiſe by uſe, preſcription, or any legal way or right whatſoever, have been heretofore reſpectively had, obtained, or enjoyed, as if the ſame were ſeparately, ſingly, and nominally, in and by theſe preſents expreſſed, named, declared, granted, and manifeſted. And further, we will, and by theſe preſents we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that theſe our letters patents ſhall be in and by all things, according to the true intent thereof, good, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, notwithſtanding any miſnaming, or any ill or falſe naming or recital in the ſame contained; or any ſtatute, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation, or reſtriction heretofore in any wiſe had or made. We will alſo, &c. without any fine in our hanaper, &c. although expreſs mention, &c.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the twenty-fourth day of June, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

No. XLVIII.

Proclamation iſſued by King CHARLES II. to prohibit the rebuilding of Houſes after the great Fire of London, without conforming to the general Regulations therein premiſed.

[See p. 230.]

CHARLES, R.

AS no particular man hath ſuſtained any loſs or damage by the late terrible and deplorable fire in his fortune or eſtate, in any degree to be compared with the loſs and damage we ourſelf have ſuſtained, ſo it is not poſſible for any man to take the ſame more to heart, and to be more concerned and ſolicitous for the rebuilding this famous city with as much expedition as is poſſible; and ſince it hath pleaſed God to lay this heavy judgment upon us all in this time, as an evidence of his diſpleaſure for our ſins, we do comfort ourſelf with ſome hope, that he will, upon our due humiliation before him, as a new inſtance of his ſignal bleſſing upon us, give us life, not only to ſee the foundations laid, but the buildings finiſhed, of a much more beautiful city than is at this time conſumed; and that as the ſeat and ſituation of it is the moſt convenient and noble for the advancement of trade of any city in Europe, ſo that ſuch care will be taken for the re-edification of it, both for uſe and beauty, and ſuch proviſion made for the future againſt the ordinary and caſual accidents by fire, as may, as far as human wiſdom can provide, upon the ſad experience we have had, reaſonably ſecure the ſame, and make it rather appear to the world, as purged with the fire (in how lamentable a manner ſoever) to a wonderful beauty and comelineſs, than conſumed by it: and we receive no ſmall encouragement in this our hope, by the alacrity and chearfulneſs we obſerve in thoſe who have undergone the greateſt loſs, and ſeem the moſt undone; who, with undaunted courage, appear to deſire the ſame as we do, and reſolve to contribute their utmoſt aſſiſtance thereunto. We have therefore thought fit, moſt neceſſary, and agreeable to the great and conſtant affection we have always had, and always ſhall retain for this our native city, to uſe this expedition in publiſhing our thoughts, reſolutions, and intentions upon this great affair; that though ſuch preſent rules and directions cannot be formed, as muſt, upon more mature deliberation, be eſtabliſhed for the re-edification; yet ſuch inconvenien ies may and ſhall be prevented, which may ariſe by the haſty and unſkilful buildings many may purpoſe to erect for their preſent conveniencies, before they can know how the ſame will ſuit and conſiſt with the deſign that ſhall be made: and if this candor of ours, which reſolves, with the bleſſing of God, ſo to provide for the juſt right and intereſt of all, that no man ſhall have cauſe to complain of wrong and oppreſſion; and if this our ſeaſonable animadverſion ſhall not meet with that prudent ſubmiſſion we expect, but that ſome obſtinate and refractory perſons will preſume to erect ſuch buildings as they ſhall think fit, upon pretence that the ground is their own, and that they may do with it what they pleaſe, ſuch their obſtinacy ſhall not prevail to the publick prejudice: but we do hereby require the lord-mayor, and the other magiſtrates of the city of London, in their ſeveral limits, to be very watchful in ſuch caſes, and ſpeedy to pull down whatſoever ſuch men ſhall preſume to ſet up, ſo much to the diſturbance of publick order and decency; and that they forthwith give notice to us or our privy council of ſuch their proceedings, and return the names of ſuch refractory perſons who preſume to contemn this our injunction, and we ſhall give order for their exemplary puniſhment, without the violation of the publick juſtice.

And becauſe no man ſhall complain or apprehend, that by this caution or reſtraint of ours they ſhall or may for a long time be kept from providing habitations for themſelves, and for carrying on their

their trades, though we make no queſtion, but in a ſhort time, with the aſſiſtance and advice of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, (who have beſought us for ſome time to put this reſtraint) to finiſh the whole deſign, even before any men can make proviſion of materials for any valuable edifice; we do declare, that if any conſiderable number of men (for it is impoſſible to comply with the humour of every particular man) ſhall addreſs themſelves to the court of aldermen, and manifeſt to them in what places their ground lies, upon which they deſign to build, they ſhall in a ſhort time receive ſuch order and direction for their proceeding therein, that they ſhall have no cauſe to complain; and ſo we proceed to the ſetting down ſuch general, to which all particular deſigns muſt conform themſelves.

In the firſt place, the woeful experience in this late heavy viſitation hath ſufficiently convinced all men of the pernicious conſequences which have attended the building with timber, and even with ſtone itſelf, and the notable benefit of brick, which in ſo many places hath reſiſted and even extinguiſhed the fire: and we do therefore hereby declare our expreſs will and pleaſure, that no man whatſoever ſhall preſume to erect any houſe or building, great or ſmall, but of brick or ſtone; and if any man ſhall do the contrary, the next magiſtrate ſhall forthwith cauſe it to be pulled down, and ſuch further courſe ſhall be taken for his puniſhment as he deſerves. And we ſuppoſe that the notable benefit many men have received from thoſe cellars which have been well and ſtrongly arched, will perſuade moſt men, who build good houſes, to practiſe that good huſbandry, by arching all convenient places.

We do declare, that Fleet-ſtreet, Cheapſide, Cornhill, and all other eminent and notorious ſtreets, ſhall be of ſuch a breadth, as may, with God's bleſſing, prevent the miſchief that one ſide may ſuffer if the other be on fire; which was the caſe lately in Cheapſide; the preciſe breadth of which ſeveral ſtreets ſhall be, upon advice with the lord-mayor and aldermen, ſhortly publiſhed, with many other particular orders and rules, which cannot yet be adjuſted: in the mean time we reſolve, tho' all ſtreets cannot be of equal breadth, yet none ſhall be ſo narrow as to make the paſſage uneaſy or inconvenient, eſpecially towards the water-ſide; nor will we ſuffer any lanes or alleys to be erected, but where, upon mature deliberation, the ſame ſhall be found abſolutely neceſſary; except ſuch places ſhall be ſet aſide, which ſhall be deſigned only for buildings of that kind, and from whence no public miſchief may probably ariſe.

The irreparable damage and loſs by the late fire being, next to the hand of God in the terrible wind, to be imputed to the place in which it firſt broke out, amongſt ſmall timber houſes ſtanding ſo cloſe together, that as no remedy could be applied from the river for the quenching thereof, to the contiguouſneſs of the buildings hindering and keeping all poſſible relief from the land-ſide, we do reſolve and declare, that there ſhall be a fair key or wharf on all the river-ſide; that no houſe ſhall be erected within ſo many feet of the river, as ſhall be within few days declared in the rules formerly mentioned; nor ſhall there be in thoſe buildings which ſhall be erected next the river, which we deſire may be fair ſtructures, for the ornament of the city, any houſes to be inhabited by brewers, or dyers, or ſugar-bakers; which trades, by their continual ſmokes, contribute very much to the unhealthineſs of the adjacent places; but we require the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, upon a full conſideration, and weighing all conveniencies and inconveniencies that can be foreſeen, to propoſe ſuch a place as may be fit for all thoſe trades which are carried on by ſmoke to inhabit together, or at leaſt ſeveral places for the ſeveral quarters of the town for thoſe occupations, and in which they ſhall find their account in convenience and profit, as well as other places ſhall receive the benefit in the diſtance of the neighbourhood; it being our purpoſe, that they who exerciſe thoſe neceſſary profeſſions, ſhall be in all reſpects as well provided for and encouraged as ever they have been, and undergo as little prejudice as may be by being leſs inconvenient to their neighbours.

Theſe grounds and foundations being laid, from the ſubſtance whereof we ſhall not depart, and which, being publiſhed, are ſufficient advertiſements to prevent any man's running into, or bringing an inconvenience upon himſelf, by a precipitate engagement in any act which may croſs theſe foundations: we have, in order to the reducing this great and glorious deſign into practice, directed, and we do hereby direct, that the lord-mayor and court of aldermen do, with all poſſible expedition, cauſe an exact ſurvey to be made and taken of the whole ruins occaſioned by the late lamentable fire, to the end that it may appear to whom all the houſes and ground did in truth belong, what term the ſeveral occupiers were poſſeſſed of, and at what rents, and to whom, either corporations, companies, or ſingle perſons, the reverſion and inheritance appertained; that ſo proviſion may be made, that tho' every man muſt not be ſuffered to erect what buildings and where he pleaſes, he

ſhall

ſhall not in any degree be debarred from receiving the reaſonable benefit of what ought to accrue to him from ſuch houſes or lands; there being nothing leſs in our thoughts, than that any particular perſon's right and intereſt ſhould be ſacrificed to the publick benefit or convenience, without ſuch recompence as in juſtice he ought to receive for the ſame: and when all things of this kind ſhall be prepared and adjuſted, by ſuch commiſſioners, and otherwiſe, which ſhall be found expedient, we make no doubt but ſuch an act of parliament will paſs, as ſhall ſecure all men in what they ſhall and ought to poſſeſs.

By the time that this ſurvey ſhall be taken, we ſhall cauſe a plot or model to be made for the whole building through thoſe ruined places; which being well examined by all thoſe perſons who have moſt concernment as well as experience, we make no queſtion but all men will be pleaſed with it, and very willingly conform to thoſe orders and rules which ſhall be agreed for the purſuing thereof.

In the mean time, we do heartily recommend it to the charity and magnanimity of all well-diſpoſed perſons, and we do heartily pray unto almighty God, that he will infuſe it into the hearts of men, ſpeedily to endeavour by degrees to re-edify ſome of thoſe many churches, which, in this lamentable fire, have been burned down and defaced; that ſo men may have thoſe publick places of God's worſhip to reſort to, to humble themſelves together before him upon this his heavy diſpleaſure, and join in their devotion for his future mercy and bleſſing upon us; and, as ſoon as we ſhall be informed of any readineſs to begin ſuch a good work, we ſhall not only give our aſſiſtance and direction for the model of it, and freeing it from buildings at too near a diſtance, but ſhall encourage it by our own bounty, and all other ways we ſhall be deſired.

Laſtly, that we may encourage men by our own example, we will uſe all the expedition we can to rebuild our cuſtom-houſe in the place where it formerly ſtood, and enlarge it with the moſt conveniencies for the merchants that can be deviſed; and, upon all the other lands which belong unto us, we ſhall depart with any thing of our own right and benefit, for the advancement of the publick ſervice and beauty of the city; and ſhall further remit, to all thoſe who ſhall erect any buildings according to this declaration, all duties ariſing to us upon the hearth-money for the ſpace of ſeven years.

Given at our court at Whitehall the thirteenth day of September, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix, in the eighteenth year of our reign.

No. XLIX.

Confirmation of the Order of Common-Council, for the laying new Foundations, and for widening the Streets of London, after the great Fire.

(See p. 231.)

At the court at Whitehall, *the eighth of* May, 1667.

PRESENT

The KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

His royal highneſs the duke of York,
Lord archbiſhop of Canterbury,
Lord Chancellor,
Lord Privy-Seal,
Duke of Albemarle,
Marquis of Dorcheſter,
Lord Chamberlain,
Earl of Bridgwater,
Earl of Berkſhire,
Earl of Bath,
Earl of Carliſle,
Earl of Craven,
Earl of Lauderdale,
Earl of Middleton,
Lord Arlington,
Lord Aſhley,
Mr. Comptroller,
Mr. Secretary Morice,
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy,
Sir William Coventry.

An order made by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, of the 29th of April paſt, in the enſuing words, (viz.)

IT is ordered, that the ſurveyors take ſpecial care, that the breaſt-ſummer of all houſes do range of an equal height houſe with houſe, ſo far as ſhall be convenient, and there to make breaks by directions.

And that they do encourage and give directions to all builders for ornament-ſake, that the ornaments and projections of the front buildings be of rubbed bricks; and that all the naked part of the walls may be done of rough bricks neatly wrought, or all rubbed, at the diſcretion of the builder; or that the builders may otherwiſe enrich their fronts as they pleaſe.

That, if any perſon or perſons ſhall deſire in any ſtreet or lane of note to build on each ſide of the ſtreet or lane (oppoſite one to the other) ſix or more houſes of the third rate, or that the upper rooms or garrets may be flat roofs, encompaſſed with battlements of bricks covered with ſtone, or table ends, or rails and banniſters of iron or ſtone, or to vary their roofs for the greater ornament of building; the ſurveyors, or one of them, ſhall certify their opinions therein to the committee for rebuilding, who ſhall have liberty to give leave for the ſame, if they ſee cauſe.

That in all the ſtreets no ſign-poſts ſhall hang croſs, but the ſigns ſhall be fixed againſt the balconies, or ſome other convenient part of the ſide of the houſe.

It is ordered, that a poſtern ſhall be made on the north ſide of Newgate, for conveniency of foot paſſengers; and that Holborn-Bridge ſhall be enlarged to run ſtraight on a bevel line from the timber-houſe on the north ſide thereof, known by the ſign of the Cock, to the front of the building at the Swan-inn on the ſaid north ſide of Holborn-hill.

Foraſmuch as it is provided in the late act for rebuilding, that the ſurveyors ſhall take care for the equal ſetting out of all party walls and piers, and no perſon be permitted to build till that be done; therefore, for prevention of any exaction in the taking of ſuch ſurveys, and of all quarrels and contentions that may ariſe between the builders, it is ordered, that no builder ſhall lay his foundation, until the ſurveyors, or one of them, (according to the act) ſhall view it, and ſee the party walls and piers equally ſet out; and that all perſons obſerve the ſurveyors directions concerning the ſuperſtructure to be erected over the ſaid foundation.

And that, for the defraying that and all other incident charges of meaſuring, ſtaking out, taking the level, and ſurveying the ſtreets and ground, each builder, before he lay his foundation, or ſuch ſurvey ſhall be taken, do repair to the chamber of London, and there enter his name, with the place where his building is to be ſet out, and to pay to the chamberlain the ſum of ſix ſhillings and eight pence for every foundation to be rebuilt: for which Mr. Chamberlain ſhall give acquittances; upon receipt of which acquittances the ſurveyors ſhall proceed to ſet out ſuch perſons foundations.

And it is ordered, that all perſons, who have already laid any foundations, ſhall forthwith pay into the chamber of London ſix ſhillings and eight pence for every foundation.

And this court is conſenting and deſirous, that all ſtraight and narrow paſſages, which ſhall be found convenient for common benefit and accommodation, and ſhall receive his majeſty's order and approbation, ſhall and may be enlarged and made wider, and otherwiſe altered, before the 20th day of May now next enſuing, as ſhall be fitting for the beauty, ornament, and conveniency thereof, and ſtaked and ſet out accordingly.

Several late inhabitants of Fleet-ſtreet intending to rebuild their houſes, which did formerly ſtand backward, of other foundations near adjoining, and deſiring liberty to advance their houſes, that the whole front may run on a ſtraight line; the committee did agree to the ſame, if the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England and the other lords ſhall approve thereof, and procure his majeſty's approbation to the ſame; and the committee do deſire liberty may be given for other perſons in other places, where it ſhall be found convenient.

And it is ordered, that the committee for rebuilding do preſent the particulars aforeſaid to the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England and the other lords, and that the ſame (if they receive his majeſty's approbation) ſhall be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

Which being this day repreſented to the board by the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England, the ſame was allowed and approved of; and it was ordered, that the ſame be punctually obſerved in every part thereof. And all perſons concerned are required and commanded to yield due obedience and conform themſelves thereunto.

No. L.

Act of Common-Council October 27, 1671, for Paving, Cleanſing, and for preventing Nuſances in, the Streets of London, and the Liberties thereof.

[See p. 235.]

THAT the ſeveral pieces or parcels of ground hereafter named; that is to ſay, a piece or parcel of waſte ground on the ſouth ſide of the hither end of Mile End Green, to the highway there, extending from the place called the Fort, to the hither end of the wall of the houſe and ground called the Red Lion; a piece of ground on the weſt ſide of, and contiguous to, Dowgate Dock, now or late in the poſſeſſion of Job Clark; a piece or parcel of ground on the eaſt ſide of, and contiguous to Puddle Dock, now or late in the poſſeſſion of John Cock; and a piece or parcel of ground on the weſt ſide of and contiguous to White Friars Dock, now or late in the tenure and poſſeſſion of Robert Goſling; ſhall be from henceforth places for common lay ſtalls, to be employed for the publick uſe and benefit of this city, and liberties thereof, in ſuch manner as the commiſſioners authorized or to be authorized by this court, according to the ſaid act of parliament, or any ſeven of them, ſhall order and direct; to be purchaſed out of the monies ariſing by the impoſition of two ſhillings per chaldron upon coals, according to the aforeſaid act of parliament.

And that the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, are hereby farther authorized, as need ſhall require, to appoint and ſet out ſuch and ſo many other parcels of ground for common lay ſtalls, and for publick ſtores, for all ſorts of fuel, and for all ſorts of materials for pitching, paving, and cleanſing the ſtreets, and for other commodities for publick uſe, as from time to time ſhall be by them found requiſite and neceſſary; and to make agreement with the proprietors of the ſaid grounds, and to order payment for the ſame, in manner as aforeſaid; and the ordering and managing of the ſaid places, when ſet out and appointed, ſhall be in the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them. And that all the profits thereof ſhall be paid unto the chamberlain of this city for the time being, for the uſe of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſame; and diſtinct books of accompts ſhall be kept concerning the ſame. And the ſaid profits ſhall be diſpoſed of from time to time, as the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall appoint, to be approved of by this court.

And that the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall from henceforth have authority and are hereby impowered, from time to time, to ſummon, enquire after, examine, and in default of appearance upon ſuch ſummons, or ſubmiſſion to the cenſure or judgment of the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, to cauſe to be indicted or informed againſt at the ſeſſions of the peace to be held for this city, all ſuch perſons as have made, and ſhall continue within this city and liberties thereof, any bulks or ſtalls, contrary to the antient uſage and cuſtom of this city, and ſeveral late acts of parliament; or have made and ſhall continue any ſtall boards above the breadth allowable by the ſaid antient uſage and cuſtom, and acts of parliament; or ſhall ſet goods and commodities, or materials for building, into the common ſtreets and common paſſages within this city or liberties thereof; or ſhall hang out goods, to the hindrance or damage of paſſengers, or their neighbours trade, or ſtreightening the common paſſage; or ſhall throw out or caſt into the ſtreets any duſt, ſoil, or rubbiſh; or ſhall dig any pits or drains, or otherwiſe intermeddle with the pavements, (without licence from the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them) which ſhall tend to the obſtructing or annoyance of the ways, paſſages, or water courſes of this city.

And farther, that from henceforth no beggars or vagrants, tankard bearers, porters, or other perſons whatſoever, bearing any kind of burthens on their heads, backs, or arms, horſes, or any kind of cattle, ſhall be permitted at any time of the day, from ſix of the clock in the morning until nine of the clock at night, to go or paſs, or be led upon the ſaid flat pavements in any ſtreet between the houſes and the poſts adjoining to the ſaid flat pavements, except only for going into the ſaid houſes directly croſs the ſaid pavements, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every horſe, or other kind of cattle whatſoever, and three ſhillings and four pence for every tankard-bearer, porter, and other perſon carrying burthen as aforeſaid, for every offence, and the ſaid beggars and vagrants to be puniſhed according to the laws already in force: and that all conſtables within this city and liberties thereof, and other officers, employed or to be employed by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them (who ſhall have power, and are hereby authorized and directed to employ ſuch perſons accordingly) and all marſhals and their men, and warders, are to take ſpecial care to prevent the ſaid offences, and to

to apprehend all ſuch offenders. And, in caſe the ſaid marſhals or their men, or warders, ſhall be negligent in doing their duty herein, it ſhall be lawful for the lord mayor for the time being, and his ſucceſſors, upon due proof of ſuch neglect, to amove ſuch marſhals and their men, and other inferior warders, and others to put in their places.

And farther, that no ſtreet car, or brewers dray, ſhall, from and after the tenth day of December next enſuing, be drawn with more than one horſe within this city or liberties thereof, unleſs in ſuch caſe only where the load cannot be divided, and that the weight thereof ſhall require more than one horſe for the draught thereof, and in caſe alſo of drawing up any the hills from Thames ſtreet, and up Holborn Hill, upon the penalty of ten ſhillings, by the owner of ſuch car or dray which ſhall break this law, for the firſt offence, twenty ſhillings for the ſecond offence, and thirty ſhillings for the third, and every other offences; and that the ſupernumerary horſe and horſes ſhall and may be ſeized and impounded by the officers appointed to take care of the before mentioned offences, or any of them, or by ſuch officer or officers as are or ſhall be appointed by the preſident, treaſurer, and governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital for the time being, for taking care of cars and carmen, until the ſaid penalty be paid.

And that all cars, waggons, drays, and other carriages, during all the time of their loading and unloading within the ſtreets of this city and liberties thereof, unleſs before ſix of the clock in the morning and after eight of the clock in the evening from Lady day to Michaelmas, and before eight in the morning and after ſix in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady day, ſhall ſtand ſideways the long way of the ſtreet, and not croſs the ſame, that ſo paſſengers may ſafely go between the houſes and carriages, (except for ſuch goods and commodities as are not portable;) and that no dray, upon any occaſion whatſoever ſhall from henceforth ſtand in any ſtreet or paſſage within this city or liberties thereof, but where a coach or other dray may paſs by ſuch cart or dray ſo ſtanding, nor ſhall ſtand any longer time than for loading or unloading, or other caſe of abſolute neceſſity; and that, if any perſon or perſons ſhall cauſe his or their car or carriages to be ſet otherwiſe in loading or unloading, he or they ſhall forfeit three ſhillings and four pence for every ſuch offence; and the horſe and dray ſhall be impounded by any of the officers aforeſaid, till payment thereof.

And that all pains, penalties, and forfeitures, in and by this act before limited and appointed, in caſe the ſame ſhall not be paid to the ſaid commiſſioners or ſeven or more of them, upon ſummons to the reſpective offenders beforehand made for their appearance before the ſaid commiſſioners concerning payment thereof, ſhall and may be recovered by action of debt, bill, or information, in the name of the chamberlain of this city for the time being, in his maieſty's court holden before the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city in the chamber of Guildhall of the city of London, wherein no eſſoign or wager of law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the defendant: one third part ſhall be to the proſecutor, and the other two parts and reſidue thereof (after all charges out of the ſaid two parts deducted) to the poor of Chriſt's hoſpital in London. In all which ſuits to be brought by this act, the chamberlain ſhall recover his ordinary coſts and charges, to be expended in and for recovery of all ſuch forfeitures againſt the offender or offenders: and in caſe the ſame pains, penalties, and forfeitures ſhall be paid to the ſaid commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, upon ſummons as aforeſaid, without any farther proceſs, one third part ſhall be diſpoſed by the ſaid commiſſioners, for encouragement of their officers, who ſhall take pains in the matter aforeſaid, in ſuch manner as they ſhall think fit, and the other two parts ſhall be diſpoſed to the poor of the hoſpital, as is aforeſaid.

Rules, orders, and directions.

I. *Item*, That hereafter all ſtreets within this city, called, known, or ſet down to be High ſtreets, ſhall be paved round, or cauſeway faſhion: and upon notice given to the commiſſioners of any defective pavements in any of the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages within this city and liberties, the ſame ſhall be forthwith made good and amended, unleſs by general conſent ſome better expedient be found and publiſhed.

II. That, inaſmuch as it hath been found by common experience that the paviours, to hide and cover their bad workmanſhip, have oftentimes ſpread and laid great quantities of gravel over their pavements, to greater charge of the perſons ſetting them on work than was needful, and which, upon a ſudden rain, did either choak the common ſewers, or turn to dirt and mire in the ſtreets; therefore the ſaid paviours are required, that hereafter they do forbear to lay or ſpread any more gravel on the pavements than will only fill up the joints of their work, and cauſe the ſame to be ſwept and well rammed, and leave the pavements bare of gravel, and keep a regular method of paving, not paving one door higher than another, upon pain of paying five ſhillings for every complaint. Paviours.

III. That the breadth of ſix foot at the leaſt from the foundation of the houſes, in ſuch of the ſaid high-ſtreets which ſhall be allowed to be poſted, ſhall be paved by the inhabitants or owners with flat or broad ſtone for a foot paſſage; unleſs ſuch parts thereof as ſhall lie before any gateway, which may be done with ſquare rag by the ſaid breadth of ſix foot, upon pain of paying five ſhillings for every week the ſame ſhall be omitted to be done after notice given.

IV. that every perſon having occaſion to rebuild or repair any houſe or houſes fronting any ſtreet, lane, or common paſſage, do firſt procure licence of Mr. Chamberlain for the time being, to board in a piece of ground before his building, within which to lay his materials for building; or in default ſhall pay forty ſhillings, and twenty ſhillings for every week's omiſſion ſo to do.

V. That a fall or ceſtpool of convenient bigneſs ſhall be made and continued to every grate of the common ſewer within this city and liberties, to receive the ſand or gravel coming to the ſame, ſo to prevent the choaking thereof. And, upon complaint at any time made of the want, decay, or defect thereof, the commiſſioners will forthwith cauſe the ſame to be made or amended.

Carmen. VI. That the fellowſhip of carmen of this city, having undertaken for one year, to commence from the firſt of January 1671, to ſweep and cleanſe the ſtreets, lanes, and common paſſages within the ſaid city and liberties, from dung, ſoil, filth, and dirt, and to carry the ſame, together with what ſhall be brought out of the houſes of the inhabitants, unto certain layſtalls appointed, or that ſhall be appointed, by the ſaid commiſſioners for the time being, the ſeveral perſons by them employed in and about this affair, (whoſe names, places of abode, number of tunbrels or cars, and the wards to which they are reſpectively deſigned, are hereafter ſet down) or ſuch others as (by death, or removal of any of them) ſhall be employed therein, ſhall keep, obſerve, and follow the rules and orders hereafter following, viz.

VII. That they, their agents, or ſervants, ſhall come out with their tunbrels or cars and horſes, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Fridays, in every week of the year, from the eleventh of October to the eleventh of February, by five of the clock every morning of the ſame days; and not to continue and remain in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, after the hour of nine of the clock the ſame morning; and from the eleventh of February to the eleventh of October, to come out, as aforeſaid, by four of the clock every morning of the ſame days, and not to continue or remain in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, after the hour of ſeven of the clock the ſame morning; and upon every Saturday in the year to come out as aforeſaid, by two of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, to remain and continue till night, if need be: and within the hours and times aforeſaid ſhall cleanſe all the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, every man within his or their reſpective diviſions, from its ſoil, filth, and dirt, by ſweeping of the ſame, and carrying it away, together with what ſhall be brought out of the houſes of the inhabitants, to the layſtalls appointed, or that ſhall be appointed, upon pain to forfeit for every offence ten ſhillings.

VIII. That the ſeveral inhabitants within this city and liberties, or their ſervants, do take care that the dirt, aſhes, and ſoil of their houſes be in a readineſs for the carmen, their agents, or ſervants, either by ſetting out the ſame over night in tubs, boxes, baſkets, or other veſſel, near and contiguous to their houſes, or by bringing out the ſame within convenient time, before the hours for their departure as aforeſaid.

IX. That the ſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, in their ſeveral wards or diviſions, (with the aſſiſtance of the ſervants of the inhabitants, who are hereby directed to give ſuch aſſiſtance) ſhall in times of froſt and ſnow daily employ themſelves in the opening of the channels, and heaping up the ice and ſnow, that ſo the paſſages may be cleared, and upon a thaw of the ſame, that all the ſoil and filth found in the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages be carried away, upon pain of ten ſhillings for every day's omiſſion.

X. That no perſon whatſoever do preſume to caſt out any ſoil, horſe dung, or filth, or carry the ſame into any ſtreet, lane, or common paſſage, after the hours aforeſaid, either by night or by day, upon the penalty that the perſon offending, if known (and if a ſervant, his or her maſter or miſtreſs) to forfeit and pay five ſhillings; and if not known, the party againſt whoſe houſe the ſame ſhall be found, (having been laid there in the day time, after the hours before-mentioned) ſhall forfeit one ſhilling; which ſaid ſeveral forfeitures ſhall be paid, the one moiety to the diſcoverer, and the other to the carman or carmen appointed to cleanſe that ward wherein the offence ſhall be committed.

XI. That the ſeveral tunbrels or cars employed in this work ſhall be marked or numbered according to the number of cars appointed for each ward, upon the penalty of two ſhillings for every load carried without ſuch mark.

XII. That the ſeveral carmen, undertakers in this affair, ſhall ſet upon the fore part of his tunbrel or car, open and plain to view, a board, whereon to be painted the city arms, the ward to which he or they are appointed, the mark or number of his tunbrel or car, upon penalty of paying three ſhillings and four pence a day for want thereof; which ſaid marking is to betoken the allowance of the commiſſioners, and to caution the inhabitants from employing of foreign cars.

XIII. That the ſaid carmen undertakers, their agents or ſervants, ſhall give notice of their being in the ſtreets with their tunbrels or cars by loudly knocking a wooden clapper, eſpecially in courts, alleys, and other back paſſages, upon pain to forfeit three ſhillings and four pence upon every complaint duly proved.

XIV. That the ſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, do take care that the falls or ceſtpools belonging to any grate within their reſpective wards be once in every week, or oftner, if need require, cleanſed of its dirt and filth, and the ſame carried away, upon pain to forfeit five ſhillings for every complaint duly proved.

XV. That the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, and no other, ſhall alſo carry away to the layſtalls aforeſaid all ſuch ſoil, dirt, and dung, (rubbiſh or earth excepted) that ſhall be made or found in any of the houſes or ſtables of any inn-keeper, livery-ſtable-keeper, brewer, dyer, ſugar-baker, ſope-maker, or other trader or inhabitant within any the wards to which they are reſpectively appointed and deſigned. For which ſuch quarterly allowance (over and above the cuſtomary rates by the ſcavengers book) ſhall be made by the aſſeſſors of each ward according to their beſt diſcretion, reſpect being had to the trade or other occaſions in the making of more or leſs dung or ſoil by ſuch traders or inhabitants.

XVI. That the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, and no other, ſhall take up and carry away to ſuch perſons or places, as will receive the ſame, all ſuch rubbiſh or earth that ſhall be made or found within their reſpective wards or diviſions. For which there ſhall be paid them by the owners or proprietors thereof twelve pence per load, and no more. Provided they carry it away within one day after notice given for the conveniency of the owners, and to avoid complaint of them, upon pain that the perſon offending in either of theſe caſes ſhall pay two ſhillings per load.

XVII. That no other tunbrel or car, than what is or ſhall be appointed and allowed by the ſaid commiſſioners for doing the works aforeſaid, ſhall be employed, or ſhall intermeddle with the carrying of any ſoil, rubbiſh, earth, dung, paving-ſtones, Thames-gravel, or the like, within this city or liberties; bricks or tiles from the water-ſide within the city or liberties; upon pain to pay to the carman or carmen employed in cleanſing the ſtreets as aforeſaid, of the ward where this offence ſhall be committed, two ſhillings for every load ſo taken up or carried in a tunbrel or car: and for non-payment, that ſuch tunbrel or car ſhall be carried to the city's pound, called the Green-Yard, and there to remain till payment thereof. Provided, that if any the ſaid carmen ſhall not, immediately after notice, employ himſelf in carrying the ſaid materials, to forfeit and pay two ſhillings for every load thereof, and the owners at liberty to employ foreign cars.

XVIII. That no coachman, carman, carter, drayman, or other perſon, ſhall feed his or their horſe or horſes with hay or grains in the ſtreets, lanes, or common paſſages, within this city and liberties, upon pain to forfeit and pay for every offence two ſhillings and ſix pence (over and above the like ſum formerly impoſed to be paid to the governors of Chriſt's hoſpital) the one moiety to the diſcoverer and proſecutor, and the other to the carman or carmen of the ward in which the ſaid offence ſhall be committed; and in caſe of non-payment, to carry the horſe or horſes to the city's pound, called the Green-yard; there to remain till payment thereof.

XIX. That none of the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, or other perſon or perſons, do ſweep the filth or ſoil of the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, into any the channels of this city, in time of rain, or otherwiſe, upon pain to pay ſix ſhillings and eight pence for every complaint duly proved.

XX. That no man ſhall caſt or lay in the ſtreets, lanes, or common paſſages, or channels within this city or liberties, any dogs, cats, inwards of beaſts, cleaves of beaſts feet, bones, horns, dregs or droſs of ale or beer, or any noiſome thing, upon pain of ten ſhillings for every offence.

XXI. That no perſon ſet a tunbrel, car, or cart, in the ſtreet by night time, upon pain to pay two ſhillings, beſides ſatisfaction to any perſon hurt thereby.

XXII. That no perſon do ride or drive a tunbrel, car, cart, or dray, a trot in the ſtreet, (or ſit on any part of the car, cart, tunbrel, or dray, unleſs another ſkilful perſon lead the horſe) upon pain to forfeit and pay two ſhillings; and in caſe of non-payment, to carry the horſe to the pound, as aforeſaid, to remain till payment thereof.

XXIII. That

XXIII. That no waggon, car, or cart, ſhod with iron, or ſpignails, or having more horſes than is allowed by the aforeſaid act of common council, ſhall take up any goods within this city or liberties, to carry for hire about the ſtreets, upon pain to pay five ſhillings for every offence: aud in caſe of non-payment, to carry the horſe or horſes to the aforeſaid pound till payment thereof.

XXIV. That no goung-fermer ſhall carry any ordure till after ten o'clock in the winter, and eleven o'clock in the ſummer, at night, nor ſhall ſpill any ordure in the ſtreets, upon pain to forfeit and pay thirteen ſhillings and four pence.

XXV. That no pudding-cart of ſhambles ſhall go out till after the hours laſt before-mentioned, upon pain to forfeit ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

XXVI. That no artificer, labourer, or other perſon, ſhall make any ſtop or dam in any channel, nor ſhall ſlake any lime in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, upon pain to pay two ſhillings for every offence.

XXVII. That no man ſhall feed any kine, goats, hogs, or any kind of poultry, in the open ſtreets, upon pain to forfeit three ſhillings and four pence for every offence.

XXVIII. That no man ſhall caſt into the ditches or ſewers, grates or gullets of the city, any manner of carrion, ſtinking fleſh, rotten oranges or onions, rubbiſh, dung, ſand, gravel, or any other thing that may ſtop the courſe of the ſame, upon pain of forfeiting forty ſhillings for every offence.

XXIX. That no man ſhall make or continue any widraughts, ſeat or ſeats, for houſes of eaſement over, or drains, into, any the common ſewers, without licence of the commiſſioners for the time being, upon pain to forfeit forty ſhillings, and forty ſhillings a month for ſo long time as the ſame ſhall be continued after warning.

XXX. That no perſon or perſons do preſume to keep any layſtall for dung, rubbiſh, earth, or other ſoil, either at the water-ſide, or other place within this city or liberties, other than the common or publick layſtalls, appointed, or to be ſet out and appointed, by the ſaid commiſſioners for the time being; upon pain to forfeit and pay fifty-three ſhillings and four pence, and forty ſhillings a week for every week he or they ſhall ſo continue to do after warning, or be indicted from time to time, as a common nuſance.

XXXI. That no tyler, bricklayer, or other perſon, do throw out of gutters, or off roofs or other parts of houſes, any tyles, loam, or rubbiſh, into any ſtreet, lane, or common paſſage; but do bring down the ſame in baſkets or trays; upon pain to forfeit three ſhillings and four pence for every offence.

XXXII. That no perſon or perſons do ſet out in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, any hogſheads, barrels, or other caſks or veſſels, to hoop, waſh, or dry, or otherwiſe encumber the paſſage; upon pain to forfeit and pay twenty ſhillings for every offence.

XXXIII. That the dung, mud, filth, and ſoil of the wards of Billingſgate, Bridge, Langbourn, Cornhill, Candlewick, Walbrook, Vintry, and Dowgate, ſhall be carried down to the layſtall at Dowgate-Dock: of the wards of Portſoken, Tower, Aldgate, Duke's-Place, and Lyme-Street, to the layſtall ſet out at Mile-End: of the ward of Biſhopſgate within and without to the layſtall at Holloway-Lane end, being part of a meadow there belonging to the city: of the ward of Cripplegate Within and Without, Alderſgate Without, Baſſiſhaw, Coleman-Street, and Broad-Street, to the layſtall at Bunhill: of the wards of Cheap, Cordwainer, Queenhithe, and Bread-Street, to the layſtall at or near the Three Cranes, and in Dunghill-Lane near Broken-Wharf, until ſuch time as the publick wharf or key at the river-ſide ſhall be laid open, and afterwards to the layſtall at Puddle-Dock: of the wards of Farringdon within, Caſtle-Baynard, Alderſgate Within, and St. Martins le-Grand, to the layſtall at Puddle-Dock: of the ward of Farringdon Without, to the layſtall at White-Friars: and this courſe to be uſed until the commiſſioners ſhall ſee cauſe to alter the ſame; and whoſo ſhall offend herein ſhall forfeit and pay five ſhillings for every offence.

XXXIV. That the carmen undertakers, their agents or ſervants, ſhall have liberty to carry rubbiſh from all parts of the city or liberties, into the Vineyard near [without] Aldgate, for levelling the ſame, till the firſt of May next, and to ſhoot the ſame there gratis, and after that time to pay ſuch ſum for what they there ſhoot as the commiſſioners ſhall require.

XXXV. That inaſmuch as the ſaid carmen have undertaken to do this work in a better manner and to greater ſatisfaction than heretofore hath been done; and the commiſſioners believing from what they have already obſerved, that they will accordingly perform the ſame, do therefore exhort all perſons, that ſhall be rated towards this work, willingly and readily to pay the ſame; ſo to prevent

vent trouble to themſelves, and diſcouragement to the ſaid carmen, in a work of this nature, ſo requiſite and neceſſary to the health and trade of the inhabitants of this city.

XXXVI. That the ſeveral pains and penalties before-mentioned, not particularly expreſſed to whom to be paid, ſhall be paid into the chamber of London, upon ſummons or warning by the officers attending the commiſſioners, or either of them; or, in default, the offender or offenders to be indicted at the ſeſſions for his or their reſpective offences.

XXXVII. That if any the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, do offend in any the particulars aforeſaid, or otherwiſe relating to this affair; that complaint be made thereof to the commiſſioners at the Guildhall, who will deal with them according to their offences.

XXXVIII. That the Scavengers for the time being, in the ſeveral wards and precincts within this city and liberties, do take care, either by their own obſervations, or complaints to them by any of the inhabitants, that the ſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, do accordingly perform the ſeveral branches aforementioned to them relating; or to make complaint thereof to the commiſſioners; upon pain that the ſaid ſcavengers ſhall, from time to time, for their negligence or remiſſneſs, be indicted at the ſeſſions; unleſs they ſhall ſubmit to the cenſure and judgment of the ſaid commiſſioners for the time being.

No. LI.

Act of Common-Council, for regulating the Markets for Woollen Goods at Blackwell-Hall, Leaden-Hall, and Welch-Hall. [See p. 242.]

THAT all Eſſex and Suffolk cloths, and all cloths commonly called Coventry cloths, Hampſhire and Surry kerſeys, and all ſorts of Suffolk and Eſſex flannels, baize, perpetuanes, raſhes, ſerges, and ſayes, and all other commodities that go under the name of the new drapery, made or mixed with wool, worſted, jerſey, or cruel, or with cotton-wool, or either or any of them, brought, or which ſhall be brought to the city of London, or liberties thereof, either by land or water, except Norwich and Canterbury ſtuffs, be brought unto, pitched, and harboured in Leaden-hall, there to remain till they be entered, and the duties of hallage herein after-mentioned paid, or agreed and ſecured to be paid for the ſame; which entry of the ſaid cloths, or other woollen manufactures, brought, or to be brought as aforeſaid to the ſaid hall, ſhall be immediately made after ſuch bringing the ſaid commodities to the ſaid hall, upon pain that every perſon that ſhall offend herein ſhall forfeit for his firſt offence the ſum of fifty ſhillings, for his ſecond offence four pounds nineteen ſhillings, and for every other offence the like ſum of four pounds nineteen ſhillings: which cloth, cloths, and other woollen manufactures, or any of them, ſhall not from thence be removed to any other place out of this city, or liberties thereof, till after the three firſt market-days of their being brought to the ſaid market, unleſs ſold in the mean time, or removed and carried to be ſold in any other market without the liberties of this city.

That all other ſorts of broad and narrow cloths, by what name ſoever called, diſtinguiſhed, or known, in what place ſoever made, and all other kerſeys, baize, tammies, ſayes, raſhes, perpetuanes, ſerges, rugs, blankets, motleys, of what ſort or nature ſoever, penniſtones, half-thicks, plains, friezes, cottons, linſey-woolſeys, ſtockings of all ſorts, carpetings, and hangings of all ſorts, fuſtians of all ſorts, and all other commodities and manufactures made or mixed with wool, worſted, jerſey, or cruel, or with cotton-wool, or either or any of them, brought, or which ſhall be brought to the city of London, and liberties thereof, either by land or water, be brought unto, pitched, and harboured in Blackwell-hall, and the Welch-hall, or one of them, there to remain till they be entered, and the duties of hallage herein after-mentioned alſo paid, or agreed and ſecured to be paid for the ſame; which entry of the ſaid cloths, ſtuffs, and other woollen commodities, brought, or to be brought as aforeſaid, to the ſaid halls, or either of them, ſhall be immediately made after ſuch bringing thoſe commodities to the ſaid halls, or any of them; upon pain that every perſon which ſhall offend herein ſhall forfeit for his firſt offence the ſum of fifty ſhillings, for his ſecond offence four pounds nineteen ſhillings, and for every other offence the like ſum of four pounds nineteen ſhillings. Which cloth, cloths, and other woollen manufactures, or any of them, ſhall not from thence be removed to any other place out of this city, or liberties thereof, till after the three firſt market-days of their being brought to the ſaid market, unleſs ſold in the mean time, or removed and carried to be ſold in any other market without the liberties of this city, except the cloth, cloths, and other commodities made or mixed with wool, worſted, jerſey, or cruel, bought by any merchant, draper, or any other that are freemen of the ſaid city, and inhabiting therein, (and not being a

factor in that commodity) by pre-contract with the ſaid clothier, which cloth, cloths, and other woollen manufactures, ſhall be brought to the hall appointed by this act to receive the ſame; which being done, the ſaid cloths may be taken thence by the owners as ſoon as they pleaſe; and except ſuch ſmall parcels as being contracted for in the country by perſons that have bought, or ſhall buy, the ſame for their own private uſe or wearing, and not to ſell again; and except ſuch cloths and other woollen manufactures, as, having received damage, by wet or otherwiſe upon the road, ſhall require drying or new dreſſing before they can be fit for ſale.

And that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, free or not free of this city, ſhall, at any time or times hereafter, buy, ſell, or barter any of the aforeſaid cloths, or any other the commodities aforeſaid, or ſhall permit or ſuffer them, or any of them to be ſold, bartered, or put to ſale, or opened to be put to ſale, within any part of his or their houſes, yards, inns, ſtables, chambers, ſhops, warehouſes, or workhouſes, or other place or places within the ſaid city, or liberties thereof, before the ſame be brought, pitched, and harboured within ſome of the ſaid publick markets of Blackwell-hall, Welch-hall, or Leaden-hall, reſpectively, appointed as aforeſaid, and therein ſold, or from thence removed and carried to be ſold in ſome other market without the liberties of this city, or ſhall buy, ſell, or barter, or permit any of the ſaid commodities, which ſhall at any time hereafter be taken out of any the ſaid markets of Blackwell-hall, Welch-hall, or Leaden-hall, (before the ſame ſhall be there bought and ſold as aforeſaid) to be bought, ſold, bartered, or put to ſale, or opened to be put to ſale, in any of his or their inns, yards, houſes, ſtables, or any part thereof, as aforeſaid, within the ſaid city, and liberties thereof, other than in any of the ſaid markets of Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or Welch-hall, appointed as aforeſaid, (except as is before excepted.)

And that neither factor nor broker belonging to Blackwell-hall or Leaden-hall, although a freeman of this city, ſo long as he is in the capacity of a factor or broker for foreigners, during his being ſo, ſhall buy any of the ſaid cloth, cloths, kerſeys, baize, fuſtians, or other commodities aforeſaid, within the ſaid markets or market-places aforeſaid, on pain that every ſuch perſon, who ſhall offend herein, ſhall forfeit and loſe for the firſt offence three pounds, for the ſecond offence four pounds nineteen ſhillings, and for every other offence the like ſum of four pounds nineteen ſhillings.

Provided, that neither ſuch factor nor broker, being a freeman of this city, ſhall by this act be reſtrained from buying any ſort of cloth, cloths, or other woollen manufactures aforeſaid, within the ſaid markets or market-places, within the hours hereafter limited, which he himſelf doth not ſell, ſo that the ſame be tranſported beyond the ſeas upon his own account.

And further, that all perſons, as well carriers as cloth-men, or clothiers, and others, ſhall, at the bringing of their cloth, cloths, and other woollen manufactures, either by land or water, to this city or liberties thereof as aforeſaid, bring, or cauſe to be brought to Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or Welch-hall, reſpectively, ſuch of them as by this act are appointed to be brought thither reſpectively, to the end they may be entered, and the duties paid for the ſame; upon pain of twenty ſhillings for every pack of cloth, cloths, or other commodities, to be forfeited and paid by every ſuch carrier, cloth-man, clothier, or others, for every offence to the contrary, and for every ſingle cloth, or other woollen commodities, the piece ten ſhillings.

And further, that the markets at the aforeſaid Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and Welch-hall, ſhall be and begin on every Thurſday, between the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and continue till eleven of the clock in the ſame forenoon, and between the twenty-ninth day of September and the twenty-fifth day of March, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and continue till eleven of the clock in the ſame forenoon; and on every Thurſday at one of the clock in the afternoon, and continue till four of the clock in the ſame afternoon; and on every Friday at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and continue till eleven of the clock in the ſame forenoon; and ſhall begin in the afternoon of the ſame Friday at one of the clock, and ſhall continue till four of the clock in the ſame afternoon; and ſhall begin on every Saturday at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and ſhall continue till eleven of the clock in the ſame forenoon; and that the ſaid hours for the beginning and ending of the ſaid market-times ſhall be known by the ringing of the market-bells in the halls aforeſaid, appointed for that uſe and purpoſe; and the ſame to be held and continued weekly throughout the whole year, except days of humiliation or thankſgiving, appointed to be otherwiſe ſet apart by act of parliament, or publick authority; and that the reſpective hall-keepers ſhall not permit or ſuffer any buying or ſelling of any the aforeſaid woollen cloths or commodities in or at any of the ſaid halls in or upon any other days or hours than on the market-days and hours appointed.

And

And further, that the reſpective hall-keepers, clerks, and maſter-porters of every the halls aforeſaid, ſhall take care that all the rules and orders, appointed to be obſerved by this act, in every branch of it be carefully put in execution; and ſhall alſo diligently and faithfully keep their books and weekly regiſters of all the cloths and woollen commodities aforeſaid bought and ſold in any of the ſaid halls, or brought and pitched there; in which books and regiſters they and every of them, as they are concerned in their reſpective halls, ſhall truly enter the names of baptiſm, ſurnames, place of habitation, and addition, both of the owner, buyer, and ſeller of every of the ſaid commodities; to the end all clothiers, their factors, and others concerned, may be ſatisfied how their cloths and other woollen commodities are diſpoſed of from time to time; and if any hall-keeper, clerk, or maſter-porter, ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform his duty herein, for the firſt offence he ſhall forfeit twenty ſhillings, for his ſecond offence forty ſhillings, and for his third offence be diſcharged from his office.

And further, that the hall-keepers of every the halls aforeſaid for the time being, ſhall attend in their reſpective markets in their gown, and hinder all foreigners and aliens from coming into the ſaid markets; upon pain that every hall-keeper that ſhall fail in his duty herein, ſhall forfeit for his firſt offence twenty ſhillings, for his ſecond offence forty ſhillings, and for his third offence be diſcharged from his office.

And further, that every freeman of this city that ſhall introduce any foreigner or ſtranger into any of the aforeſaid markets, to buy or make inſpection into any of the aforeſaid commodities, ſhall for his firſt offence forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds, and for his ſecond offence the ſum of ten pounds, and for his third offence the ſum of twenty pounds; and, if any ſuch freemen ſhall again offend in the like manner, then upon his conviction thereof in the king's majeſty's court, holden within the Guildhall of this city, before the lord-mayor and aldermen of the ſame city for the time being, he and they ſhall ſtand and be utterly diſfranchiſed, as unworthy members of this city, and ſhall not be readmitted but by order and conſent of common council.

And that every factor who ſhall, either himſelf, or by his ſervant, knowingly ſell any of the commodities aforeſaid, in any of the common markets before-mentioned, to any foreigner or foreigners, or for his or their uſe, (except to ſuch perſons as by act of parliament are allowed) that every ſuch factor ſo ſelling the ſame, whether a freeman or foreigner, ſhall for his firſt offence forfeit and pay one third part of the real value of every piece of woollen commodity ſo ſold to foreigner or foreigners.

And further, that every hall-keeper of the ſeveral halls aforeſaid reſpectively do and ſhall, within fourteen days next after the publiſhing of this act, preſent a note in writing to the preſident, treaſurer, and governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, of the names and ſurnames of all perſons who then take upon them to be and to act and deal as factors and brokers in any of the ſaid halls reſpectively, and ſhall likewiſe hereafter, from time to time, at every three months end, make like certificate in writing to the ſaid governors, of the names and ſurnames of all factors or brokers, or ſuch as take upon them to act as factors or brokers in either of the ſaid halls reſpectively, together with the offence or offences by them or any of them committed, contrary to this act, or any other orders made for the good government of the ſaid halls, upon pain that every hall-keeper, wilfully neglecting to do his duty herein, ſhall for his firſt offence forfeit the ſum of three pounds, and for his ſecond offence be diſmiſſed from his place or employment of hall-keeper.

And that, for the obſervation of this act and all the parts thereof, there be every year ſix able, experienced freemen, dealers in thoſe commodities, ſurveyors, choſen by the preſident and governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital at the next court to be holden after the ſecond day of February next enſuing, and ſo yearly from year to year; whoſe office ſhall be, by themſelves, or ſuch others as they ſhall think fit to uſe for their aſſiſtance, to enquire of all abuſes and offences againſt this act, and any two of them to preſent the ſame to the ſaid court from time to time, as often as they ſhall find cauſe, that ſo due puniſhment may be inflicted upon the offenders.

And further, that the enſuing rates, and no other, ſhall be paid, demanded, and received of and from every the reſpective owner or owners, or his and their ſervant and agent, for the commodities hereafter mentioned, brought and to be brought to the ſeveral halls, or any of them, for the ſaid hallage duty thereof, and for the entering, harbouring, and ſafe keeping thereof, from the time of their firſt pitching the three firſt market days, and no longer:

All broad cloths, of what kind or name ſoever, ſhall pay a piece for hallage one penny.

All broad raſhes, twenty yards or above, two pence.

All kerſey cottons, one penny.

All Devonſhire, Wiltſhire, and Dorſetſhire baize ſhall pay for each piece one penny.

Dutch baize, the piece, three halfpence.

All other Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and Minakin baize, by what name ſoever called, ſhall pay for each piece two pence.

All Yorkſhire broad cloths, kerſeys, cottons, and all other commodities made of wool, ſhall pay for the horſe-pack coming from thoſe parts eight pence.

All Lancaſter woollen wares, as broad cloths, kerſeys, cottons, baize, peniſtones, friezes, and all other commodities made with wool, coming from thoſe parts, the horſe-pack eight pence.

All commodities coming from Wales, Salop, and any of thoſe parts, commonly known by the names of Welch cottons, rolls, plains, baize, flannels, or friezes, ſhall pay for every horſe-pack eight pence.

All flannels, venetians, wagmols, dimities, fuſtains, and buſtins, made in England and Wales, ſhall pay for each horſe-pack eight pence.

All ſtuffs, of what name or kind ſoever, made of wool, worſted, jerſey, or cruel, or mixed with them, or any of them, the piece to pay one penny.

Bed rugs, or caddows for beds, being five breadths, or any of the ſame largeneſs, ſhall pay for every rug one penny.

For every rug of four breadths, or of the ſame largeneſs, an halfpenny.

For every rug of three breadths, or of the ſame largeneſs, a farthing.

Cradle-rugs, for every two rugs a farthing.

Blankets, the dozen pair three halfpence.

Birdſey carpeting, Briſtol carpeting, and all other ſorts of carpeting and darnix, the piece, being twenty yards or more, two pence.

But, if the piece be leſs than twenty yards, one penny.

Carpets of needle-work or trent-work, for every carpet to pay one penny.

Coverlets, the horſe-pack to pay eight pence.

If leſs than a horſe-pack, every one an halfpenny.

Worſted ſtockings, the twenty pair ſhall pay two pence.

Yarn, being woollen, cruel, linnen, worſted, or jerſey, every dozen pound ſhall pay one penny.

Bolters and bewpers, the dozen pieces one penny.

The ſingle piece a farthing.

Darnix, narrow, for garments, the piece one penny.

Hair-cloth, the piece an halfpenny.

Lindſey-woolſey broad, the piece one penny.

Narrow, the piece an halfpenny.

Loom-work for waiſtcoats and childrens coats an halfpenny.

Says, plained or milled, the piece one penny.

Every half piece of above thirty ſhillings price, or more, one penny.

But the half piece under thirty ſhillings price an halfpenny.

Serges of all ſorts, the piece one penny.

Muckaddo ends, the dozen pounds one penny.

Cuſhions of all ſorts, unſtuffed and unbottomed, the dozen one penny.

Iriſh rugs, the hundred yards four pence.

Iriſh mantlets of all ſorts, being made within this kingdom, twenty yards and upwards, to pay one penny.

Motleys for mariners, the piece an halfpenny.

Pedegny, the horſe-pack eight pence.

Swadling-bands, the groſs one penny.

Woollen ſtockings, for every three dozen one penny.

All which duties of hallage are to be, from time to time, employed for and towards the maintenance of the poor children harboured in Chriſt's Hoſpital.

And further, that if any owner or owners of the commodities aforeſaid, or his or their ſervant, ſhall refuſe to pay, agree, or ſecure to pay the hallage before-mentioned, at the firſt pitching of the ſame at any of the halls aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay for ſuch his refuſal ſix ſhillings and eight pence for every cloth, or any other ſingle piece of woollen manufacture unpacked, and twenty ſhillings for every pack of cloth, cloths, or other woollen manufacture.

And further, that if the owner or owners of any the aforeſaid commodities, or his or their ſervant, cannot, within the time and ſpace of the three firſt market-days next after the bringing of them

to

to the ſaid reſpective markets, ſell all the cloth, cloths, or other woollen manufactures brought to Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or the aforeſaid Welch-hall, then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid owner or owners, or his or their ſervant by his appointment, to remove any of the ſaid commodities, which ſhall remain unſold after the ſaid market-days are over, to any other market or markets forth of this city and liberties thereof, or otherwiſe to diſpoſe of them as they ſhall think fit.

And that what cloth, cloths, or other woollen manufacture, ſhall remain in any of the halls or market-places, or ſtore-houſes in Blackwell-hall aforeſaid, after the three firſt market-days, if the owner or owners do not remove the ſame to ſome other place or market forth of this city, but will continue them to be lodged and ſafe kept therein, that then the owner or owners of any ſuch cloth, cloths, or other woollen manufactures aforeſaid, their factor or ſervant, ſhall pay for the lodging and ſafe keeping of the ſaid commodities half ſo much every week as was the rate of their hallage at firſt pitching (under penalty of five ſhillings for every neglect or refuſal upon demand) which money is likewiſe to go for and towards the relief of the poor children harboured in Chriſt's Hoſpital, and to defray the charges of officers that muſt of neceſſity be imployed therein, and repairs of the ſaid halls. Provided, that this extend not to Devonſhire packs, for which conſideration is paid at the firſt pitching; nor to Yorkſhire packs, Kidderminſter ſtuffs, ſerges, Welch cottons, plains, or flannels, in Blackwell-hall, and the Welch-hall, nor to any bays or ſays at Leaden-hall, nor to cloths lodged in any private ſtore-houſes or ware-houſes, for which an annual rent is paid to the ſaid hoſpital.

And that no common porter, or any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, (except the clothier, or his factor, in his or their own perſon) ſhall be admitted to carry any of the commodities aforeſaid out of or from the ſaid Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or the Welch-hall, or any of the rooms adjoining thereunto (except ſuch commodities as the clothier or his factor ſhall ſend out to be refreſhed and prepared for ſale by his cloth-worker or packer, for whom he will anſwer) but the ſame ſhall be carried out by the chief porters of Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or the Welch-hall aforeſaid (for the time being) or ſuch as ſhall be appointed by the chief porters of Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or the Welch-hall, as anciently it hath been accuſtomed, and for whom they ſhall be reſpectively reſponſible. And to the end, there may be no exaction of rates and prices for the carriage of the aforeſaid commodities out of the ſaid Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or the Welch-hall, of any merchant, or other buyer or ſeller of the ſaid commodities, otherwiſe than the rates hereafter mentioned, as are appointed for their ſeveral carriages, be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral rates hereafter mentioned ſhall be fairly written in a table, and hung up in ſome publick place in each of the ſaid halls, and that theſe rates, and no greater, ſhall or may be taken by the ſaid porters, or by any other imployed by them: and, if any chief porter, or any imployed by them, ſhall exact and receive more than ſhall be expreſſed in ſuch tables, he or they ſo offending ſhall forfeit ten times as much as ſhall be ſo received:

Imprimis, every Kentiſh whole cloth, or two half cloths, ſhall pay two pence.
Every long Worceſter whole cloth, or two half cloths, ſhall pay one penny halfpenny.
Every long Glouceſter whole cloth, or two half cloths, ſhall pay one penny halfpenny.
Every long Weſtern whole cloth, or two half cloths, ſhall pay two pence.
Every Norfolk, Suffolk, or Eſſex cloth, one penny halfpenny.
Every Spaniſh cloth, one penny.
Northern dozen kerſeys or cotton, the pack ſix pence.
Devonſhire baize, for each piece one penny farthing.
Minakin baize, for each piece three pence.
All Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk baize one penny halfpenny.
All Welch wares, the horſe-pack ſix pence.
All Mancheſter wares, the horſe-pack ſix pence.
Blankets, twelve pair in a bundle three pence.
Rugs, for every ſcore ten pence.
Stockings and yarn, for every horſe-pack of two hundred weight ſix pence.
All fuſtians and buſtians, or dimities, the horſe-pack of two hundred weight ſix pence.
And all other manufactures mentioned in this act, and not provided for in the table, ſhall pay for every horſe pack of two hundred weight ſix pence.

And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the governors of Chriſt's-Hoſpital aforeſaid, or any three of them, or hall-keeper by their direction, from time to time, to regulate the aforeſaid markets of the ſaid Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and the Welch-hall, as to the ſtanding of the clothier and factor in the ſaid markets, having always regard to the clothier who ſells in his own

perſon, or his houſhold ſervant, that he or they have always convenient room reſerved in the ſaid markets for the ſale of the aforeſaid commodities.

And that all and ſingular the pains, penalties, forfeitures, and ſum and ſums of money, duties, and other things whatſoever, which ſhall be forfeited, incurred, or due by virtue of this act, or by reaſon of any clauſe, branch, or article of the ſame, ſhall be obtained, levied by diſtreſs, or recovered, as the caſe ſhall require, either by action of debt, plaint, bill, or information, in the name of the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, in the king's majeſty's court, holden in the chamber of the Guildhall, before the lord-mayor of the city of London, and aldermen of the ſame city for the time being: and the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, in all matters or things to be proſecuted by virtue of this preſent act againſt the offender or offenders, ſhall recover the ordinary coſts of ſuit to be expended in or about the proſecution of them, or any of them. And, in caſe upon a trial a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant, or the plaintiff ſhall become nonſuit, or diſcontinue his ſuit; in every ſuch caſe the defendant ſhall alſo recover his reaſonable coſts.

And that all pains, penalties, and forfeitures, to be had and recovered by virtue of this act for the regulating of Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and the Welch-hall, and other the premiſes as aforeſaid, (the charges of ſuit for recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall be divided into two equal parts; the one moiety thereof, together with the whole duties of hallage, to be paid unto the treaſurer of Chriſt's-Hoſpital for the time being, to be employed towards the maintenance of the poor children harboured and kept in the ſaid hoſpital; and the other moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame: any other act or ordinance of this court to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

No. LII.

The Statute 2 W. & M. c. 8. vacating the Judgments on the *Quo Warranto*, againſt the City of London, and confirming all the Privileges of the Corporation.

[See p. 275.]

WHEREAS a judgment was given in the court of King's Bench, in or about Trinity-term, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of the late king Charles the ſecond, upon an information, in the nature of a Quo Warranto, exhibited in the ſaid court againſt the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, That the liberty, privilege, and franchiſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, being a body politick and corporate, ſhould be ſeized into the king's hands as forfeited: and foraſmuch as the ſaid judgment, and the proceedings thereupon, is and were illegal and arbitrary; and for that the reſtoring of the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens to their ancient liberties, of which they had been deprived, tends very much to the peace and good ſettlement of this kingdom:

2. Be it declared and enacted, by the king and queen's moſt excellent majeſties, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, That the ſaid judgment given in the ſaid court of King's-Bench in the ſaid Trinity-term, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of the ſaid king Charles the ſecond, or in any other term; and all and every other judgment given or recorded in the ſaid court, for the ſeizing into the late king's hands the liberty, privilege, or franchiſe of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, of being of themſelves a body corporate and politick, by the name of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and by that name to plead and be impleaded, and to anſwer and to be anſwered, and in what manner or words ſoever ſuch judgment was entered; is, ſhall be, and are hereby reverſed, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and that vacates be entered upon the rolls of the ſaid judgment, for the vacating and reverſal of the ſame accordingly.

3. And be it further declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, ſhall and may forever hereafter remain, continue, and be, and preſcribe to be a body corporate and politick, in *re, facto & nomine*, by the name of mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and by that name, and all and every other name and names of incorporation, by which they at any time before the ſaid judgment were incorporated, to ſue, plead, and be impleaded, and to anſwer and be anſwered, without any ſeizure or forejudger of the ſaid franchiſe, liberty, and privilege, or being thereof excluded or ouſted, for or upon any pretence of any forfeiture or miſdemeanor at any time heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed,

committed, or ſuffered; and the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, ſhall and may, as by law they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and every their rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, cuſtoms, uſages, conſtitutions, preſcriptions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, eſtates, and hereditaments whatſoever, which they lawfully had, or had lawful right, title, or intereſt of, in, or to, at the time of recording or giving the ſaid judgment, or at the time or times of the ſaid pretended forfeitures.

4. And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all charters, letters patents, and grants for incorporating the citizens and commonalty of the ſaid city, or any of them, and all charters, grants, letters patents, and commiſſions touching or concerning any of their liberties or franchiſes, or the liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, rights, titles, or eſtates of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, made or granted to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, by the late king Charles the ſecond, ſince the ſaid judgment given, or by the late king James the ſecond, be and are hereby declared and adjudged null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

5. Provided nevertheleſs, that no recoveries, verdicts, judgments, ſtatutes, recognizances, inquiſitions, indictments, preſentments, informations, decrees, ſentences, executions, or any plaints, proceſs, or proceedings in law or equity, had, made, given, taken, or done, or depending in the mayor or either of the ſheriffs courts, or any other court within the ſaid city or liberties thereof, ſince the ſaid judgment given, ſhall be avoided for want or defect of any legal power in thoſe that acted as judges, juſtices, officers or miniſters of, in, or as belonging to any of the ſaid courts; but that all and every ſuch recoveries, verdicts, judgments, and other things above-mentioned, and the actings, doings, and proceedings thereupon, ſhall be of ſuch and no other force, effect, and virtue, than as if ſuch judges, juſtices, officers and miniſters had acted by virtue of legal authority; and that no perſon or perſons ſhall be in any wiſe proſecuted, ſued, impeached, or moleſted for any cauſe or thing by him or them lawfully acted or done, in purſuance of any ſuch charters, letters patents, grants, or commiſſions.

6. Provided, that this act ſhall not extend to diſcharge any perſon or perſons from any penalty or penalties, or forfeitures by him or them incurred, for not duly qualifying him or themſelves to act upon the ſaid charters, letters patents, grants, or commiſſions.

7. And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all officers and miniſters of the ſaid city, that rightfully held any office or place in the ſaid city or liberties thereof, or in the borough of Southwark, at the time when the ſaid judgment was given, are hereby confirmed, and ſhall have and enjoy the ſame as fully as they held them at the time of the ſaid judgment given, except ſuch as have voluntarily ſurrendered any ſuch office or place, or have been removed for any juſt cauſe; and that every perſon who, ſince the ſaid judgment given, hath been choſen, admitted, and placed into any office or employment within the ſaid city, upon the death, ſurrender, or removal, as aforeſaid, of the former officers, ſhall be, and is hereby confirmed in his ſaid office or employment, and ſhall have and enjoy the ſame in as full and ample manner, as if he had been admitted or placed therein, according to the ancient cuſtoms of the ſaid city.

8. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all leaſes and grants of any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other things, before the time of the ſaid judgments given, belonging to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and uſually leaſed or granted by them, made ſince the time of the ſaid judgment given by the ſaid late king Charles the ſecond, or king James the ſecond, or by any perſon or perſons taking upon them to be truſtees for the ſaid city, for the preſervation or maintenance of the government, or publick offices of the ſaid city, by or upon pretence of any grant or commiſſion by their ſaid late majeſties king Charles the ſecond and king James the ſecond, or either of them, ſuch grants and leaſes being made for juſt, good, and valuable conſiderations, and whereupon the old-accuſtomed yearly rent, or more, hath been reſerved, payable into the chamber or Bridge-houſe, or any of the hoſpitals of the ſaid city, ſhall be as good and valid for the terms, and under the rents, payments, proviſos, conditions, covenants, and agreements therein reſpectively contained, againſt the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, as if the ſame had been made by the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city, under their common ſeal, and the ſaid judgment had never been given, and not otherwiſe; and the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have the benefit and advantage of all rents, reſervations, payments, conditions, covenants, clauſes, and agreements in every ſuch grant or leaſe contained; and the like remedy for non-payment, breach, or non-obſervance thereof, as if the ſaid grants or leaſes had been made by the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and the ſaid rents,

payments,

payments, conditions, covenants, clauſes and agreements had been made payable, reſerved, covenanted, or agreed to and with the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens.

9. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all judgments, decrees, and ſentences, had or obtained by any perſon or perſons taking upon them to be truſtees, as aforeſaid, for or concerning any lands, tenements, duties, tolls, and intereſts whatſoever, of or belonging to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſaid city, ſhall ſtand and remain in force, and ſhall be proſecuted and executed by and to, and for the uſe of, the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, as if the ſame had been obtained in the name of the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens; and that all perſons being natural-born ſubjects, or denizens, that have been admitted into the freedom of the ſaid city ſince the ſaid judgment given, ſhall be free thereof, and have and enjoy the ſaid freedom to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been thereunto admitted before the ſaid judgment given.

10. Provided always, That the preſent mayor, ſheriffs, chamberlain, and common council of the ſaid city, ſhall continue until a new election ſhall be made of ſuch officers, and the perſons elected ſworn into their reſpective offices, and that ſuch new election be made at the times hereafter mentioned; that is to ſay, the election of the mayor, ſheriffs, and chamberlain ſhall be on the twenty-ſixth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety; and the election of the common council ſhall be made on the tenth day of June, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety; and ſuch perſons ſo elected ſhall continue till the uſual times of election of ſuch officers, according to the ancient uſage and cuſtom of the ſaid city, and from thence ſhall continue for the year enſuing.

11. Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted, That, if the mayor, ſheriffs, chamberlain, and common council, ſhall not be elected at the times hereby limited, the mayor, ſheriffs, chamberlain, and common council, which were in being at the time of the ſaid judgment given, ſhall be and continue in thoſe reſpective offices and places till new elections be made of the like officers and common council, according to the antient uſage and cuſtom of the ſaid city.

12. And be it farther enacted, that all perſons ſo to be reſtored and continued, ſhall be, and are hereby required, to take the oaths appointed by a certain act, made in the firſt year of their majeſties reign, entitled, *An act for the abrogating of the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths*, the next term after Reſtitution, under the penalties, forfeitures, diſabilities and incapacities in the ſaid act provided and appointed.

13. And be it enacted, That the mayor, ſheriffs, and chamberlain, ſo to be elected, ſhall be ſworn, in the uſual manner, on or before the twentieth day of June next enſuing.

14. And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every of the ſeveral companies and corporations of the ſaid city, ſhall from henceforth ſtand and be incorporated, by ſuch name and names, and in ſuch ſort and manner, as they reſpectively were at the time of the ſaid judgment given, and every of them are hereby reſtored to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, eſtates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedencies, and immunities which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the ſaid judgment; and that as well all ſurrenders, as charters, letters patents, and grants for new incorporating any of the ſaid companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges or franchiſes, made or granted by the ſaid late king James, or by the ſaid king Charles the ſecond, ſince the giving of the ſaid jugement, ſhall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever. Provided nevertheleſs, That no perſon or perſons ſhall be in any wiſe proſecuted, ſued, impeached or moleſted for any cauſe or thing by him or them lawfully acted or done in purſuance of any ſuch charters, letters patents or grants.

15. Provided alſo nevertheleſs, and it is hereby farther enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all leaſes, terms, and eſtates made or granted by any of the ſaid companies ſince the giving of the ſaid judgment, for juſt and valuable conſiderations, and whereupon the old accuſtomed yearly rents or more are reſerved, ſhall ſtand and be of the ſame force and effect, as if the ſame had been made or granted by the ſaid ſeveral companies as hereby reſtored; and the ſaid reſpective companies, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have the benefit and advantage of all rents, reſervations, payments, conditions, covenants, clauſes and agreements in all and every ſuch leaſe or grant contained, and the like remedy therefore, as if the ſame grants and leaſes had been made by the ſaid reſpective companies as now reſtored, and the ſaid rents, payments, conditions, covenants, clauſes, and agreements had been made payable, reſerved, covenanted and agreed to, or with them reſpectively.

16. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That all and every perſon or perſons, who, at any time ſince the ſaid judgment, have been admitted into the freedoms of, or into the liveries of the ſaid companies, according to the uſages and cuſtoms of the ſaid city, and their reſpective companies, ſhall be, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of a freeman, and of a liveryman, to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been admitted before the ſaid judgment.

17. Pro-

17. Provided always, and be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That this preſent act of parliament ſhall be accepted, taken and reputed to be a general and publick act of parliament; of which all and every the judge and judges of this kingdom in all courts ſhall take notice, on all occaſions whatſoever, as if it were a public act of parliament relating to the whole kingdom; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

No. LIII.

The Act 11 Geo. I. c. 18. for regulating Elections within the City of London, and for preſerving the Peace, good Order and Government of the ſaid City.

[See p. 323.]

1. WHEREAS of late years great controverſies and diſſentions have ariſen in the city of London at the elections of citizens to ſerve in parliament, and of mayors, aldermen, ſheriffs, and other officers of the ſaid city; and many evil-minded perſons, having no right of voting, have unlawfully intruded themſelves into the aſſemblies of the citizens, and preſumed to give their votes at ſuch elections, in manifeſt violation of the rights and privileges of the citizens, and of the freedom of their elections, and to the diſturbance of their public peace: and whereas great numbers of wealthy perſons, not free of the ſaid city, do inhabit, and carry on the trade of merchandize, and other imployments, within the ſaid city, and refuſe or decline to become freemen of the ſame, by reaſon of an ancient cuſtom within the ſaid city, reſtraining the freemen of the ſame from diſpoſing of their perſonal-eſtates by their laſt wills and teſtaments: and whereas great diſſentions have ariſen between the aldermen and commons of the common-council of London, in or concerning the making or paſſing of acts, orders or ordinances in common-council, which, if not timely ſettled and determined, may occaſion great obſtructions of the public buſineſs and concerns of the ſaid city, and create many expenſive controverſies and ſuits at law, and be attended with other dangerous conſequences: now to the intent that ſuitable remedies may be provided for preſerving the privileges of the city of London, and the freedom of elections therein, and for ſettling the right of ſuch elections, and putting a ſtop to the aforeſaid controverſies and diſſentions, and the ill conſequences of the ſame, and that a conſtant ſupply may be had of able officers, capable of ſupporting the dignity of, and maintaining good order and government within that ancient, populous and loyal city, which is of the greateſt conſequence to the whole kingdom; be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That at all times from and after the firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord 1725, upon every election of a citizen or citizens to ſerve for the ſaid city of London, in parliament, and upon all elections of mayors, ſheriffs, chamberlains, bridge-maſters, auditors of chamberlain and bridge-maſters accounts, and all and every other officer and officers to be choſen in and for the ſaid city, by the liverymen thereof, and upon all elections of aldermen and common-council men choſen at the reſpective wardmotes of the ſaid city, the preſiding officer or officers at ſuch elections ſhall, in caſe a poll be demanded by any of the candidates, or any two or more of the electors, appoint a convenient number of clerks to take the ſame; which clerks ſhall take the ſaid poll in the preſence of the preſiding officer or officers, and be ſworn by ſuch officer or officers, truly and indifferently to take the ſame, and to ſet down the name of each voter, and his place of reſidence or abode, and for whom he ſhall poll; and to poll no perſon who ſhall not be ſworn, or being a Quaker, ſhall not affirm, according to the direction of this act: and every perſon, before he is admitted to poll at any election of any citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament, or of any officer or officers uſually choſen by the liverymen of the ſaid city, as aforeſaid, ſhall take the oath herein after mentioned, or being one of the people called Quakers, ſhall ſolemnly affirm the effect thereof, that is to ſay,

Preamble.

On all elections by the liverymen, and at the wardmotes, preſiding officer to appoint a convenient number of clerks to take the poll, &c.

None to be polled who is not ſworn.

YOU do ſwear, That you are a freeman of London, and a liveryman of the company of and have ſo been for the ſpace of twelve kalendar months; and that the place of your abode is at in and that you have not polled at this election. So help you God.

Liveryman's oath at elections.

And in caſe of any election of any alderman or common-council-man, every perſon, before he is admitted to poll, ſhall take the oath herein after mentioned, or being one of the people called Quakers, ſhall ſolemnly affirm the effect thereof, that is to ſay,

YOU do ſwear, That you are a freeman of London, and an houſholder in the ward of and have not polled at this election. So help you God.

Oath at wardmotes.

And

On refusal to swear, poll to be rejected.

And if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to take the oaths respectively appointed to be taken, or, being a Quaker, shall refuse or neglect to make such solemn affirmation, as aforesaid, then, and in every such case, the poll or vote of such person or persons, so neglecting or refusing, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be null and void, and as such shall be rejected and disallowed.

The oath 1 Geo. I. to be taken, if required.

2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That at all times, from and after the said first day of June, in the year of our Lord 1725, upon every election of such citizen or citizens, officer or officers by the liverymen of the said city, and upon every election of such officer or officers at any wardmote of the said city, as aforesaid, all and every person and persons, having a right to vote or poll at such election or elections, shall, before he be admitted to vote or poll thereat (if required by any of the candidates, or any two or more of the electors) first take the oaths in and by an act made in the first year of his majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the further security of his majesty's person and government, and the succession of the crown in the heirs of the late princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors*, appointed to be taken; or being one of the people called Quakers, shall, if required, as aforesaid, solemnly affirm the effect thereof; and if any person or persons shall, being required thereunto, as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to take the said oaths, by the said act appointed to be taken, or to affirm the effect thereof, as aforesaid; that then the poll or vote of such person or persons so neglecting or refusing, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be null and void, and as such shall be rejected and disallowed; and the presiding officers at all and every the respective elections aforesaid, and such sworn clerks as shall be by them appointed, are hereby respectively authorized and impowered to administer the above mentioned oaths and affirmations; and if any such presiding officer or officers, sworn clerk or clerks, shall neglect or refuse so to do, or shall otherwise offend in the premisses, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, every such officer and sworn clerk shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of sixty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, besides costs of suit.

Presiding officer and sworn clerk to administer the oaths, on penalty of 60l.

Penalty on falsly taking the oaths, or suborning.

3. And it is hereby further enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully, falsly, and corruptly take the said oaths or affirmations, set forth and appointed in and by this act, or either of them, and be thereof lawfully convicted by indictment or information; or if any person or persons shall corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oaths or affirmations, or either of them, whereby he shall wilfully and falsly take the said oaths or affirmations, or either of them, and the person so procuring or suborning, shall be thereof convicted by indictment or information; every person so offending shall, for every such offence, incur and suffer such penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities, as persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury at the common law are liable unto.

Presiding officer how to act if a poll be demanded.

When the poll to be finished, &c.

4. And to the intent that the poll at every such election may be expeditiously and duly taken, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if a poll shall be demanded at any of the elections before mentioned, after the said first day of June, in the year of our Lord 1725, the presiding officer or officers at such election shall begin such poll the day the same shall be demanded, or the next day following at furthest, unless the same shall happen on a Sunday, and then on the next day after, and shall duly and orderly proceed thereon, from day to day (Sundays excepted) until such poll be finished, and shall finish the poll at elections by the liverymen within seven days, exclusive of Sundays; and the poll at the wardmote within three days exclusive of Sundays, after the commencing the same respectively, and shall, upon adjourning the poll on each day, at all and every the elections aforesaid, seal up the poll books with the seals, and in the presence of such of the respective candidates, or persons deputed by them, as shall desire the same; and the said poll-book shall not be opened again, but at the time and place of meeting, in pursuance of such adjournment; and after the said poll is finished, the said poll-books being sealed, as aforesaid, shall within two days after be publickly opened at the place of election, and be duly and truly cast up; and within two days after such casting up, the numbers of the votes or polls for each candidate shall be truly, fairly, and publickly declared to the electors, at the place of election, by the officer or officers presiding at such election; and if a scrutiny shall, upon such declaration made, be lawfully demanded, the same shall be granted and proceeded upon, and the respective candidates shall immediately nominate to the presiding officer or officers at such elections, any number of persons qualified to vote at such election, not exceeding six, to be scrutineers for and on behalf of the candidate or candidates on each side, to whom the presiding officer or officers at such elections shall, within six days next after such scrutiny shall be demanded, upon request, and at the charge of the candidate or candidates, or any the scrutineers on his or their behalfs, deliver, or cause to be delivered to him or them, a true copy, signed by such officer or officers of the poll taken at such election; and all and every the scrutinies to be had or taken upon any election to be made by the liverymen of the said city, shall begin within ten days after the delivery of

If a scrutiny be demanded,

Scrutineers not to exceed six on each side.

Scrutinies when to begin, and

the copies of the ſaid polls, and be proceeded on day by day (Sundays excepted) and ſhall be finiſhed within fifteen days after the commencement of ſuch ſcrutiny; and thereupon the preſiding officer or officers ſhall, within four days after the finiſhing ſuch ſcrutiny, publickly declare at the place of ſuch election which of the candidates is or are duly elected, and the number of legal votes for each candidate appearing to him or them upon ſuch ſcrutiny; and on the election of any officer or officers at the reſpective wardmotes of the ſaid city, if a ſcrutiny be demanded, the candidates or ſcrutineers, nominated on their behalfs reſpectively, ſhall, within ten days next after the receipt of the copy or copies of the polls taken at ſuch election, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the preſiding officer or officers, the names in writing of the ſeveral perſons, who have polled in the ſaid election, againſt whoſe votes they ſhall object, with the particular objections againſt each reſpective name; and the preſiding officer or officers ſhall thereupon, within three days then next following, at the requeſt and charges of any candidate or candidates, or the ſcrutineers named on his or their behalfs, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to him or them, one or more true copy or copies (ſigned as aforeſaid) of the paper containing ſuch names and objections, as aforeſaid; and the ſaid preſiding officer or officers, within ten days then next following (excluſive of Sundays) after having fully heard ſuch of the ſaid candidates, as ſhall deſire the ſame, or ſome perſon appointed by him or them, touching ſuch objections, ſhall, at or in the place of election, openly and publickly declare which of the ſaid candidates is or are duly elected, and the number of legal votes for each candidate appearing to him or them upon ſuch ſcrutiny; and if the ſaid preſiding officer or officers, or any other perſon or perſons, ſhall offend in the premiſſes, every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence the ſum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, with full coſts of ſuit, over and above all other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any other act or acts of parliament.

when finiſhed on election by liverymen.

Scrutinies on elections at wardmotes.

True copies of the objections againſt the pollers.

Penalty 2col. with coſts.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after any election made, and ſcrutiny taken, as is herein before provided and directed, the preſiding officer or officers at ſuch election and ſcrutiny ſhall deliver, under his or their hand or hands, a true liſt of the voters by him or them diſallowed upon ſuch ſcrutiny, to any of the candidates, who ſhall, upon the final declaration of the election, as aforeſaid, demand the ſame, within ſix days after ſuch demand made, ſuch candidate paying for the ſame: provided always, That no ſuch liſt, as is hereby directed to be given, nor any thing therein contained, ſhall be admitted to be given in evidence on any action or occaſion whatſoever.

A true liſt to be given of the voters diſallowed.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the mayor of the city of London for the time being, upon requeſt to him made by any candidate or candidates, his or their agent or agents, at any election of a citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid city, or of a mayor, or any other officer or officers to be choſen by the liverymen thereof, where a ſcrutiny is demanded and granted, ſhall iſſue his precepts as has been uſual, requiring the maſters and wardens of the livery-companies of the ſaid city reſpectively, to cauſe their clerks forthwith to return to him two true liſts of all the liverymen of their reſpective companies; and the ſaid clerks ſhall return ſuch their reſpective liſts upon oath, within three days after the receipt of any ſuch precepts; one of which liſts ſo returned, the ſaid mayor ſhall, and he is hereby required forthwith to deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the candidate or candidates on each ſide at ſuch election, or to his or their agent or agents reſpectively.

Mayor to iſſue precepts to the companies to bring in liſts.

And whereas divers controverſies and diſputes have ariſen in the ſaid city of London, touching the right of election of aldermen and common-council men for the reſpective wards of the ſaid city, for quieting all ſuch diſputes and controverſies for the future, it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord 1725, the right of election of aldermen and common-council men, for the ſeveral and reſpective wards of the ſaid city, ſhall belong and appertain to freemen of the ſaid city of London, being houſholders, paying ſcot, as herein after is mentioned and provided, and bearing lot, when required, in their ſeveral and reſpective wards, and to none other whatſoever.

Election of aldermen and common-council men to be by freemen paying ſcot and lot,

8. Provided nevertheleſs, That the houſes of ſuch houſholders be reſpectively of the true and real value of ten pounds a year at the leaſt; and that ſuch houſholders be reſpectively the ſole occupiers of ſuch houſes, and have been actually in the poſſeſſion reſpectively of a houſe of ſuch value, in the ward wherein the election is made, by the ſpace of twelve kalendar months next before ſuch election.

and paying 10l. per An. rent.

9. Provided alſo, and for the better aſcertaining what are the rates and taxes, to which ſuch houſholders ought to contribute and pay their ſcot, the ſame are hereby declared and enacted to be a rate to the church, to the poor, to the ſcavenger, to the orphans, and to the rates in lieu of or for the watch and ward, and to ſuch other annual rates, as the citizens of London, inhabiting therein, ſhall hereafter be liable unto, other than and except annual aids granted or to be granted by parliament;

The ſcot aſcertained.

and in caſe any ſuch houſholder, within the ſpace aforeſaid, ſhall have been rated and charged, and contributed and paid his ſcot to all the ſaid rates or taxes, or thirty ſhillings a year to all, or ſome of them, except as aforeſaid; every ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed and taken to be a perſon paying of ſcot.

Houſholder paying 30s. a year in all, may vote.

10. Provided always that ſuch houſholder, within the ſpace aforeſaid, ſhall have been rated or charged, and contributed or paid his ſcot, to all and ſingular the rates and taxes (other than and except annual aids granted by parliament) whereunto the citizens of London, inhabiting therein, are or ſhall be liable, or ſhall have paid in the whole to the ſaid rates and taxes, or ſome of them, except as aforeſaid, thirty ſhillings a year at leaſt: and in caſe any two or more partners carry on a joint trade in any ſuch houſe together, and ſhall have been houſholders of ſuch houſe by ſuch ſpace of time as aforeſaid; ſuch partners ſhall, paying their ſcot in manner aforeſaid, and bearing their reſpective proper lots, if required, have votes at the elections aforeſaid; ſo as ſuch houſe, wherein ſuch partners carry on their trade, be of the true and real yearly value of as many reſpective ſums of ten pounds a year, computed together, as there are partners.

Partners in trade may vote, each paying 10l. per Ann. rent.

11. Provided alſo, That where two perſons, and no more not being partners, ſhall have by the ſpace aforeſaid, ſeverally inhabited in the ſame houſe, ſuch two perſons, ſeverally paying their ſcots, and bearing their reſpective lots as aforeſaid, ſhall have votes at the elections aforeſaid; ſo as ſuch houſe, wherein ſuch two perſons inhabit, be of the true and real yearly value of twenty pounds or upwards, and that each of the ſaid perſons doth pay the yearly rent of ten pounds at the leaſt for his reſpective part of ſuch houſe.

Two inhabiting the ſame houſe, each paying ſcot, and 10l. per An. rent may vote.

12. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to oblige any perſon or perſons to pay any ſcot, or bear any lot, from the doing of which they are or ſhall be exempted and diſcharged by act of parliament, charter, or writ of privilege; but that ſuch perſon and perſons, ſo exempted and diſcharged, ſhall and may vote at any election of any alderman, common-council man, or other officer, uſually choſen at the wardmotes of the ſaid city, notwithſtanding he or they ſhall not have borne ſuch lot, or paid ſuch ſcot, in ſuch manner as he or they ſhould or might have done, in caſe this act had not been made, and no otherwiſe.

Perſons exempted from ſcot and lot, may vote.

13. And to the intent that the citizens and inhabitants of London may have a proper remedy and relief in caſe they, or any of them, ſhall be aggrieved by any tax, rate, or aſſeſſment, made in or for the ſaid city, or by any miſbehaviour of any officer in relation thereto, or to the collecting the ſame; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for all and every perſon and perſons, who, from and after the ſaid firſt day of June in the year of our Lord 1725, ſhall be aggrieved by any of the aſſeſſments that ſhall or may be made in or for the ſaid city, towards payment of the rate or tax for the orphans, and alſo to the rate or tax in lieu of, or for keeping watch and ward in the ſaid city, or by any breach or neglect of duty committed by any officer concerning the ſame, to appeal, in reſpect thereof, to the mayor and court of aldermen of London; and it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any ſuch perſon or perſons, in caſe he or they ſhall be in any wiſe aggrieved by any other rate or aſſeſſment, that ſhall be made in or for the ſaid city, or any the wards, precincts, pariſhes, or inhabitants of the ſame, or by any breach or neglect of duty committed by any officer relating thereto, to appeal to the proper perſons, unto whom by law ſuch appeal lies; and the ſaid mayor and court of aldermen, and the ſaid other perſons, to whom ſuch appeal ſhall be lawfully made reſpectively, ſhall and may hear, and finally determine the matter ſo complained of, and correct and ſettle the ſaid rates.

Complainants about aſſeſſments may appeal to the mayor and aldermen, or to the proper officer,

whoſe determination ſhall be final.

14. And it is hereby further enacted, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, have any right or title to vote at any election of a citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid city, or of any mayor, or other officer or officers to be choſen by the liverymen thereof, who have not been upon the livery by the ſpace of twelve kalendar months before ſuch election, and who ſhall not have paid their reſpective livery-fines, or, who having paid the ſame, ſhall have received ſuch fines back again in part or in all, or ſhall have had any allowance in reſpect thereof; and no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall have any right to vote at any election of a citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament, or of any mayor, alderman, or other officer or officers of or for the ſaid city, or any the wards or precincts thereof, who have at any time, within the ſpace of two years next before ſuch election or elections, requeſted to be, and accordingly have been diſcharged from paying to the rates and taxes, to which the citizens of London, inhabiting therein, are or ſhall be liable, as aforeſaid, or any of them, or have, within the time aforeſaid, had or received any alms whatſoever; and the vote of every ſuch perſon ſhall be void.

Perſons excluded from voting.

15. And to the intent that a final end may be put to all diſputes between the mayor and aldermen and the commons of the common-council of the ſaid city, touching the making or paſſing of acts, orders, or ordinances in common-council, and that no act, order, or ordinance, may for the future be made or paſſed in common-council, without the full conſent of the repreſentative body of the ſaid city, according to the ancient conſtitution of the ſame; be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no act, order, or ordinance whatſoever, at any time, from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, ſhall be made or paſſed in the common-council of the ſaid city, without the aſſent of the mayor and aldermen preſent at ſuch common-council, or the major part of them, nor without the aſſent of the commons preſent at ſuch common council, or the major part of them*.

Mayor and aldermen to have a negative in paſſing acts, &c. as alſo the commons.

16. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any election, nomination, or appointment in common-council, of any common-ſerjeant, town-clerk, judges of the ſheriffs court, coroner, common cryer, commiſſioners of ſewers, garbler, and the governor and aſſiſtants of London of the new plantation of Ulſter in Ireland; but that the election, nomination, or appointment of all or any of the ſaid officers ſhall and may, from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, be made by the mayor, aldermen, and commons in common-council aſſembled, or the major part of them; any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

Exception.

17. And to the intent that perſons of wealth and ability, who exerciſe the buſineſs of merchandize, and other laudable employments, within the ſaid city, may not be diſcouraged from becoming free of the ſame, by reaſon of the cuſtom reſtraining the citizens and freemen thereof from diſpoſing of their perſonal eſtates by their laſt wills and teſtaments; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for all and every perſon and perſons, who ſhall, at any time from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, be made, or become free of the ſaid city, and alſo to and for all and every perſon and perſons, who are already free of the ſaid city, and on the ſaid firſt day of June, ſhall be unmarried, and not have iſſue by any former marriage, to give, deviſe, will, and diſpoſe of his and their perſonal eſtate and eſtates, to ſuch perſon and perſons, and to ſuch uſe and uſes, as he or they ſhall think fit; any cuſtom or uſage of or in the ſaid city, or any by-law or ordinance, made or obſerved within the ſame, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Freemen made after 1 June, 1725, may diſpoſe of their perſonal eſtate as they think fit.

18. Provided nevertheleſs, That in caſe any perſon, who ſhall at any time or times, from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, become free of the ſaid city, and any perſon or perſons, who are already free of the ſaid city, and on the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, ſhall be unmarried, and not have iſſue by any former marriage, hath agreed or ſhall agree, by any writing under his hand, upon or in conſideration of his marriage, or otherwiſe, that his perſonal eſtate ſhall be ſubject to, or be diſtributed or diſtributable, according to the cuſtom of the city of London; or in caſe any perſon ſo free, or becoming free as aforeſaid, ſhall die inteſtate; in every ſuch caſe, the perſonal eſtate of ſuch perſon ſo making ſuch agreement, or ſo dying inteſtate, ſhall be ſubject to, and be diſtributed or diſtributable according to the cuſtom of the ſaid city; any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Exception.

19. And it is hereby further enacted, That there ſhall from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, be omitted and left out of the oath of a freeman of the ſaid city, the words following, that is to ſay [*Ye ſhall know no foreigner to buy or ſell any merchandize with any other foreigner within the city, or the franchiſe thereof; but ye ſhall warn the chamberlain thereof, or ſome miniſter of the chamber*] and alſo theſe words following, that is to ſay [*Ye ſhall implead or ſue no freeman out of the city, whilſt ye may have right and law within the ſame city*] and after theſe words [*Ye ſhall take no apprentice*] the words immediately following ſhall alſo be omitted, that is to ſay [*but if he be free-born, that is to ſay, no bondſman's ſon, nor the child of any alien*] and for [*no*] and inſtead thereof theſe words [*for any*] ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid oath.

Words to be omitted in the oath of a freeman.

20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the forfeitures hereby enacted or inflicted, ſhall be diſtributed in manner following; that is to ſay, one third part thereof to the king's moſt excellent majeſty; one other third part thereof, to the chamberlain of the ſaid city, to the uſe of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city; and the remaining third part thereof, to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, within ſix kalender months next after the ſame ſhall be incurred; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter; wherein no eſſoign, privilege, protection, or wager of law, ſhall be allowed, nor any more than one imparlance.

Forfeitures how to be diſtributed.

* This clauſe was repealed by 19 Geo. II. c. 8.

Publick act.

21. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act ſhall in all courts and places be deemed and taken to be a publick act, and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch by all judges, juſtices, and courts whatſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

No. LIV.

Charter of GEORGE II. conſtituting all the Aldermen of the City of London, Juſtices of the Peace.

(See p. 346.)

GEORGE the ſecond, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and ſo forth. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come greeting: Whereas our royal predeceſſor king Charles the firſt, late king of England, by his letters patent under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter, the eighteenth day of October, in the fourteenth year of his reign, did give and grant unto the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, amongſt other things, that the then mayor and recorder of the ſaid city, and the mayor and recorder of the ſaid city for the time being; and as well thoſe aldermen who before that time had ſuſtained and had borne, as thoſe aldermen who thereafter ſhould have ſuſtained and borne, the charge and office of mayoralty of the ſaid city, although they ſhould ceaſe from the mayoralty or ſhould be diſmiſſed therefrom, ſo long as they ſhould remain aldermen there; and the three ſenior aldermen of the ſaid city, for the time being, who ſhould have been longeſt in the office of aldermanſhip, and had not before ſuſtained and borne the charge and office of mayoralty of that city for ever, ſhould be all and every of them a juſtice and juſtices, to preſerve and keep the peace of the ſaid king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid city of London and liberties of the ſame, and appointed the ſaid lord mayor and recorder, for the time being, to be of the Quorum. And whereas our royal predeceſſors, king William and queen Mary, by certain other letters patent, under their great ſeal of England, bearing date, at Weſtminſter, the eight-and-twentieth day of July, in the fourth year of their reign, reciting the ſaid former letters patent of king Charles the firſt, and reciting alſo, that the ſaid mayor and aldermen, by their humble petition, had repreſented to their majeſties, that the number of juſtices of the peace conſtituted within the ſaid city, by the ſaid letters patent of king Charles the firſt, were ſo few, that by reaſon thereof, it frequently happened that juſtice could not be adminiſtered within the ſaid city with ſo much expedition, ſo commodiouſly, and in ſuch a manner as might be moſt expedient for their ſaid late majeſties ſervice, and the utility of their ſubjects; their ſaid late majeſties, therefore, by their ſaid recited letters patent, did grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that ſix other aldermen of the ſaid city for the time being, who then were, or for the future ſhould be next in the office of aldermanſhip to the three ſenior aldermen mentioned and conſtituted juſtices of the peace in the ſaid firſt-mentioned charter, and who then had borne, and thereafter ſhould have borne the office of ſheriff of the ſaid city, beſides and beyond the three ſenior aldermen, as aforeſaid, ſhould for ever, thereafter, be juſtices of the peace, within the ſaid city of London, and liberties thereof; and theſe ſix aldermen, with the mayor and recorder, for the time being, as well as thoſe aldermen who had borne the office of mayoralty, and the aforeſaid three ſenior aldermen, or any four of them, whereof the ſaid mayor or recorder for the time being to be one, are, by the ſaid laſt-recited letters patent conſtituted juſtices of the peace for the ſaid city and liberties, with the ſame powers as are granted to the juſtices of the peace of any county of this kingdom, as by the ſaid ſeveral recited letters patent, (amongſt divers other matters and things therein contained, relation being thereto reſpectively had) may more fully and at large appear: And whereas the lord-mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city of London have, by their petition, humbly repreſented unto us, that, ſince the granting the ſaid laſt-mentioned letters patent, the duties of the juſtices of the peace, within the ſaid city and liberties, are, by many acts of parliament, very much increaſed, ſo that the petitioners, who are conſtituted juſtices by the ſaid charter, have, for the more ſpeedy and effectual execution of juſtice, agreed amongſt themſelves, to ſit daily by turns, in the Guildhall of the ſaid city, for the publick adminiſtration of juſtice; and that the petitioners moſt humbly conceive it will be for the publick utility of all our ſubjects, within the ſaid city and liberties, and that juſtice may ſtill be more commodiouſly and expeditiouſly adminiſtered, if the preſent number of juſtices of the peace, within the ſaid city of London and liberties thereof, was increaſed: And the petitioners further repreſent, that the lord-mayor and recorder being the only juſtices of the Quorum, if by ſickneſs, or other unavoidable accident, it ſhould happen that neither may be able to attend the ſeſſion, great inconveniencies may ariſe; the petitioners,

petitioners, therefore, have humbly beſought us to grant to our good ſubjects, the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, that, for the future, the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen of the ſaid city, for the time being, may be juſtices of the peace for the ſaid city of London and liberties thereof; and that all thoſe aldermen for the time being, who ſhall have borne and ſuſtained the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city, may be of the Quorum, as well as the mayor and recorder: We, being willing to gratify the petitioners in their requeſt; know ye, therefore, that we, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, have given, granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, and grant, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen of the ſaid city of London, for the time being, and every of them, be for ever hereafter a juſtice and juſtices of the peace, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid city of London and liberties thereof: And we do, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, conſtitute, make, and ordain the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen of the ſaid city of London, for the time being, and every of them, or any four of them, (of whom the mayor and recorder, or any one of the aldermen who have ſuſtained the office of mayoralty, for the time being, we will ſhall be always one) juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid city of London and liberties thereof, to keep, and cauſe to be kept all and ſingular ſtatutes and ordinances, in all their articles made, and to be made, for the preſervation of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and for the peaceable ruling and governing the people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as well within the ſaid city as the liberties thereof, according to the form and effect of the ſame; and to correct and puniſh, in the manner preſcribed by thoſe ſtatutes and ordinances all ſuch perſons who ſhall be found offending, within the ſaid city and liberties thereof, againſt the form and effect of the ſame ſtatutes and ordinances, or any, or either of them; and to demand ſuch ſufficient ſecurity for the peace, or good behaviour towards us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and all the ſubjects of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of all ſuch perſons who ſhall ſend threatenings to any ſubject, or ſubjects, of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, concerning their bodies, or the burning their houſes; and if they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, then to cauſe them to be ſafely kept in our gaol of Newgate, or in any other priſon of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in our ſaid city of London, until they ſhall have found ſuch ſecurity; and to do and perform all and ſingular other matters and things, which any juſtices or keepers of the peace, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within any county of that part of our kingdom of Great-Britain, called England, may, can, or ought to do, and perform, by virtue of any ſtatutes and ordinances of this part of our kingdom of Great-Britain, called England, or by virtue of any commiſſion of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to preſerve the peace in any ſuch county. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent.

Mayor, recorder and all the aldermen made juſtices of the peace.

Witneſſes. John, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other guardians and juſtices of the kingdom, at Weſtminſter, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

No. LV.

An Act for repealing all former Acts, Orders and Ordinances, touching the Nomination and Election of Sheriffs of the City of London and County of Middleſex, and for regulating and enforcing ſuch Nominations and Elections for the future.

[See p. 361.]

WHEREAS from time immemorial there have been, and of right ought to be, two ſheriffs of this city, which ſaid two ſheriffs, during all the time aforeſaid, have conſtituted, and of right ought to conſtitute, one Sheriff of the county of Middleſex: Preamble.

And whereas the ſheriffwick of this city, and the ſheriffwick of the ſaid county of Middleſex have, from time immemorial, belonged, and do of right belong, to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London:

And whereas the ſeveral acts, orders and ordinances heretofore made and paſſed in this city, touching the choice of election of perſons to the offices of ſheriffalty of this city and county of Middleſex, and for compelling the perſons ſo choſen, or elected, to accept and ſerve the ſaid offices, have hitherto proved ineffectual to anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes in and by ſuch acts, orders and ordinances expreſſed or intended:

For remedy thereof, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the right honourable the lord-mayor, the right worſhipful the aldermen, and the commons of this city, in this preſent common Former acts repealed.

common council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that all and every the ſaid acts, orders and ordinances, ſo far as the ſame relate to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, ſhall from henceforth be, and the ſame are hereby repealed, annulled, and made utterly void and of none effect.

Who to elect ſheriffs, and what to be the general election day.

And it is hereby further enacted, that the right of electing perſons to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby veſted in the liverymen of the ſeveral companies of this city, to be for that purpoſe from time to time aſſembled in the common-hall of the Guildhall of this city, and that the general day of election of perſons to the ſaid offices ſhall be, yearly, the twenty-fourth day of June, unleſs the ſame ſhall happen to be Sunday; in which caſe, the ſaid election ſhall be on the day then next following.

In what inſtances elections to be on other days.

Provided always, that whenſoever it ſhall happen, that any perſon or perſons elected to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, ſhall in any inſtance refuſe or neglect to conform to this act, or ſhall depart this life, or be lawfully removed or diſcharged from the ſaid offices, or from his or their reſpective election thereunto; or that upon any other occaſion whatſoever, there ſhall be juſt cauſe to proceed to a new election; then, and in every ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the liverymen of the ſaid ſeveral companies of this city, duly aſſembled as aforeſaid, to proceed to, and make ſuch new election at ſuch day and time as by the court of lord-mayor and aldermen of this city for the time being ſhall be ordered or appointed.

When perſons elected are to take, and how long to hold the office.

And it is hereby further ordained, that every perſon who ſhall hereafter be elected to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty upon the ſaid general election day, or at any other time between the ſaid general election day and the twenty-ſecond day of September in the ſame year, when there ſhall be no actual vacancy in the ſaid offices, ſhall take the ſame upon him on the vigil of St. Michael the Archangel next following his ſaid election, and ſhall hold the ſame for and during the ſpace of one whole year from thence next enſuing; and that every perſon who ſhall be elected to the ſaid offices on the ſaid twenty-ſecond day of September, or at any time between the ſaid twenty ſecond and twenty-eighth days of September, or upon a vacancy happening in the ſaid offices, or when the ſheriffs of this city and county of Middleſex for the time being, or either of them, ſhall hold over, as is herein after mentioned and provided, ſhall take the ſaid offices upon him on the ſeventh day next after notice of his ſaid election, and ſhall hold the ſame until the ſwearing in of the new ſheriffs upon the vigil of St. Michael the Archangel next following the day of his taking the ſaid offices upon him as aforeſaid.

In what inſtances to hold over.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordained, that if, upon any future vigil of St. Michael the Archangel, it ſhall happen, that neither of the perſons elected to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, ſhall appear in the Guildhall aforeſaid, and take the ſaid offices upon him, then, and in every ſuch caſe, both the then ſheriffs ſhall hold over and continue in the ſaid offices until ſome other perſons ſhall be duly elected and ſworn into the ſame in their ſtead; and if upon any ſuch vigil it happen, that only one of the perſons elected to the ſaid offices, ſhall ſo appear and take the ſaid offices upon him, then, and in every ſuch laſt mentioned caſe, the junior in office of the then ſheriffs ſhall hold over and continue in the ſaid offices, until ſome other perſon ſhall be duly elected and ſworn into the ſame in his ſtead.

In what order the aldermen to be put up and take place.

Provided alſo, and it is further ordained, that from henceforth, at every aſſembly for the election of a perſon or perſons to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, every alderman of this city who ſhall not have actually ſerved the ſame, ſhall according to his ſeniority in the ſaid court of lord mayor and aldermen, and before any commoner of this city, be publickly put in nomination for the ſaid offices; and every alderman of this city, who ſhall be elected to the ſaid offices, ſhall therein take place according to his ſeniority in the ſaid court, and have precedence of every commoner of this court.

Power to lord-mayor to nominate perſons, and how they ſhall be put up.

And that from henceforth for ever, it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the lord-mayor of this city for the time being, at ſuch time or times as he ſhall think proper, between the fourteenth day of April and the fourteenth day of June in every year, to nominate, in the ſaid court of lord-mayor and aldermen of this city, one or more fit and able perſon or perſons (not exceeding the number of nine perſons in the whole) being free of this city, to be publickly put in nomination for the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, to the liverymen of the ſeveral companies of this city, to be thereafter in the common-hall aforeſaid aſſembled for the election of a perſon or perſons to the ſaid offices; and the perſon or perſons ſo nominated by any lord-mayor of this city, ſhall at every ſuch aſſembly of the ſaid liverymen, after his and their reſpective nominations by the lord-mayor as aforeſaid, be publickly put in nomination for the ſaid offices, before any other commoner of this city, and in the ſame order as he or they ſhall ſtand nominated by the lord-mayor, until he or they ſhall reſpectively have been duly elected to the ſaid offices, or ſhall have been duly diſcharged of and from ſuch nomination, in ſuch manner as is herein after mentioned.

Provided

Provided always, that if any perſon ſo nominated ſhall, within ſix days after notice thereof, pay to the chamberlain of this city for the time being, the ſum of four hundred pounds of lawful money of Great-Britain, for the uſes herein after mentioned, and twenty marks towards the maintenance of the ſeveral miniſters of the ſeveral priſons within this city, together with the uſual fees, every ſuch perſon ſhall be for ever exempted and diſcharged from ſuch nomination, and from ſerving the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, unleſs he ſhall afterwards take upon him the office of an alderman of this city, in which caſe he ſhall be liable to be elected to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty. What fine to be paid to diſcharge perſons nominated by the lord-mayor.

And it is further ordained, that at every aſſembly for the election of one or more perſon or perſons to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, all, and every ſuch perſon and perſons being free of this city, and then not exempted or diſcharged from the ſaid offices, as ſhall then and there be for that purpoſe nominated by any two or more of the ſaid liverymen then and there preſent, and having a right of voting at ſuch election, ſhall be publickly put in nomination for the ſaid offices, next after ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall have been ſo nominated for the ſaid offices by any lord-mayor of this city, and ſhall not then have been diſcharged from ſuch nomination (if any ſuch ſhall then be;) or in default of ſuch perſon or perſons laſt mentioned, then next after ſuch of the aldermen of this city as ſhall not have ſerved the ſaid offices. In what order perſons nominated by two liverymen to be put up.

And it is further ordained, that no freeman of this city ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch election or nomination for inſufficiency of wealth, unleſs he ſhall and do voluntarily take his corporal oath, before the ſaid court of lord-mayor and aldermen, that he then is not of the value of fifteen thouſand pounds, in lands, goods, and ſeparate debts: and alſo unleſs ſix other citizens, freemen of this city, to be brought by him, and being men of good credit and reputation, ſuch as the ſaid court ſhall approve of, ſhall and do likewiſe, before the ſame court, voluntarily teſtify, upon their corporal oaths, that in their conſciences they believe the ſaid perſon ſo elected by the ſaid liverymen, or ſo nominated by the lord-mayor (as the caſe ſhall happen to be) hath depoſed and ſworn truly concerning his value as aforeſaid. In what caſes, by whom, and how far perſons to be excuſed for inſufficiency of wealth.

Provided always, that every perſon who ſhall be elected to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty upon the ſaid general election day, as any other time between the ſaid general election day and the fourteenth of September in the ſame year, when there ſhall be no actual vacancy in the ſaid offices, ſhall perſonally appear before the ſaid court of lord-mayor and aldermen in the inner chamber of the Guildhall aforeſaid, at the firſt court there to be holden next after notice of his election, unleſs ſuch reaſonable excuſe ſhall then and there be offered on his behalf, as the ſaid court ſhall allow, and in caſe of ſuch excuſe allowed, then at ſuch other ſubſequent court or courts as the ſaid court ſhall appoint, and ſhall then and there become bound to the chamberlain of this city for the time being, his executors and adminiſtrators, by his bond or obligation, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds; with condition there underwritten, or thereupon endorſed, that if he ſhall perſonally appear on the vigil of St. Michael the Archangel then next following, between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon, and three of the clock in the afternoon, in the publick aſſembly in the ſaid Guildhall, in the place where the court of huſtings is uſually holden, and then and there, in the preſence of the lord-mayor of this city for the time being, and two of the aldermen of this city for the time being, or in caſe of the abſence of the lord-mayor, then in the preſence of four of the aldermen of this city for the time being, take the oath of office there uſually taken by the ſheriffs of this city and county of Middleſex, then the ſaid bond or obligation ſhall be void; upon pain that every perſon ſo elected, who ſhall not appear and become bound as aforeſaid, ſhall (if any alderman of this city, or a commoner previouſly nominated by the lord-mayor of this city, as aforeſaid) forfeit and pay to the uſes herein after mentioned, the ſum of ſix hundred pounds of lawful money of Great-Britain; or, if he ſhall not then be an alderman of this city, or a commoner ſo previouſly nominated by the lord-mayor of this city, the ſum of four hundred pounds of like lawful money. In what inſtances the perſons elected to give bond, and the forfeiture in caſe of default.

Provided alſo, that if any freeman of this city who ſhall be duly elected to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, upon the ſaid fourteenth day of September, or at any other time between the ſaid fourteenth and twenty-ſecond days of September in the ſame year, when there ſhall be no actual vacancy in the ſaid offices, and ſhall have ſix days notice thereof as aforeſaid, ſhall not appear on the vigil of St. Michael the Archangel next after ſuch notice, between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon, and three of the clock in the afternoon, in the publick aſſembly in the Guildhall aforeſaid, in the place where the ſaid court of huſtings is uſually holden, and then and there, in the preſence of the lord-mayor of this city for the time being, and two of the aldermen of this city for the time being, or in caſe of the abſence of the lord-mayor, then in the preſence of four of the aldermen of this city for the time being, take the oath of office there uſually taken by the ſheriffs of this city and county of Middleſex, then, and in every ſuch caſe, ſuch perſon ſhall (if an alderman of this city, or a commoner previouſly nominated Penalties on perſons elected on the 14th, or between the 14th and 22d of September, when no vacancy, who ſhall not take the ſaid offices in time.

nominated by the lord-mayor as aforeſaid) forfeit and pay to the uſes herein after mentioned, the ſum of ſix hundred pounds of lawful money of Great-Britain; or, if he ſhall not then be an alderman of this city, or a commoner ſo nominated by the lord-mayor, the ſum of four hundred pounds of like lawful money.

Provided alſo, that if any freeman of this city, who ſhall be duly elected to the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, ſhall not perſonally appear on the ſeventh day next after notice of his election, between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon, and three of the clock in the afternoon, in the publick aſſembly in the Guildhall aforeſaid, in the place where the ſaid court of huſtings is uſually holden, and then and there, in the preſence of the lord-mayor and two aldermen, or in caſe of the abſence of the lord-mayor, then in the preſence of four aldermen, take the oath of office there uſually taken by the ſheriffs of this city and county of Middleſex, then, and in every ſuch caſe, ſuch perſon ſhall (if an alderman of this city, or a commoner previouſly nominated by the lord-mayor as aforeſaid) forfeit and pay to the uſes herein after mentioned, the ſum of ſix hundred pounds of lawful money of Great-Britain; or, if he ſhall not then be an alderman of this city, or a commoner ſo previouſly nominated by the lord mayor, the ſum of four hundred pounds of like lawful money.

How the ſaid penalties to be recovered.

And it is further ordained, that all penalties and ſums of money to be forfeited by virtue of this act or ordinance, ſhall be recovered by action of debt, to be commenced and proſecuted in the name of the chamberlain of this city for the time being, in one of the courts of record of the king's majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, within this city, wherein no eſſoign or wager of law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the defendant; and that the chamberlain of this city for the time being, in all ſuch actions to be proſecuted by virtue of this act, wherein he ſhall obtain judgment, by verdict, *Nil dicit*, or confeſſion, or upon demurrer, ſhall and may recover his coſts of ſuit; and, if a verdict ſhall be given for the defendant, or if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action after the defendant ſhall have appeared, or if upon demurrer, judgment ſhall be given againſt the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants ſhall and may recover coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other caſes by law.

In what caſes the ſheriffs to have part of the fines, and how the reſt of the fines and forfeitures are to be applied.

And it is further ordained, that if it ſhall happen, that two or more perſons nominated by any lord mayor or lord mayors of this city, for the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, ſhall, between the fourteenth day of April, and the twenty-fourth day of June, in any one year, pay unto the chamberlain of this city for the time being, the ſum of four hundred pounds each, to be exempted and diſcharged from their ſaid nomination, and from ſerving the ſaid offices according to the proviſo for that purpoſe herein before contained, then, and in every ſuch caſe, the ſaid chamberlain for the time being ſhall, out of the monies ſo paid to him, iſſue and pay the ſum of one hundred pounds to each of the two perſons, who, upon the vigil of St. Michael the Archangel in that year, or at any other time thereafter, ſhall firſt and next take the ſaid offices upon them; and if it ſhall happen that only one perſon ſo nominated by any lord-mayor, ſhall pay the ſaid ſum of four hundred pounds within the time, and for the purpoſe aforeſaid, then, and in every ſuch laſt mentioned caſe, the ſaid chamberlain for the time being ſhall thereout iſſue and pay the ſum of fifty pounds to each of the two perſons, who, upon the ſaid vigil in that year, or at any other time thereafter, ſhall firſt and next take the ſaid offices upon them; and that the reſidue of all and every the ſums of four hundred pounds, which ſhall hereafter be paid to the chamberlain of this city for the time being, within the time, and for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and alſo all penalties and ſums of money to be forfeited and paid by virtue of, and in purſuance of this act, ſhall go and be applied to the uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, ſubject to ſuch orders and reſolutions of this court as have heretofore been made, touching the monies paid into the chamber of London as a fine for not holding the ſaid offices, and to ſuch further orders and reſolutions of this court hereafter as ſhall be made touching the ſame.

No perſon who has fined upon any former act, to be eligible.

Provided always, and it is further ordained, that every perſon who hath at any time heretofore paid to the chamberlain of this city for the time being, for the uſe of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the ſame city, any ſum of money to be exempted or diſcharged from the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, ſhall be, and is hereby for ever exempted and abſolutely diſcharged from the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall at any time hereafter take upon him the office of an alderman of this city, in which caſe he ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be ſubject and liable to be elected to the ſaid offices, ſuch payment or any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

No perſon to ſerve a ſecond time.

Provided alſo, and it is further ordained, that no perſon who now hath, or hereafter ſhall have, duly ſerved the ſaid offices of ſheriffalty of this city and county of Middleſex, according to the true intent and meaning of this preſent act, or of any former act of common council, ſhall hereafter be

eligible to the ſaid offices a ſecond time, any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

No. LVI.

Subſtance of the Act of Common Council paſſed in 1750, for licenſing Foreigners to work in the City of London.

[See p. 370.]

THAT, after the firſt day of December next, the court of lord-mayor and aldermen may grant a licence to a free maſter, who has uſed his beſt endeavours, and cannot procure a ſufficient number of fit and able free journeymen to carry on his buſineſs, to employ ſuch a number of foreigners, for or during ſuch time or times, and under ſuch reſtrictions, as to the ſaid court ſhall ſeem fit and neceſſary.

That on any Tueſday, on which no court of lord-mayor and aldermen ſhall be holden, the power above-mentioned, ſo as the ſame do not exceed the ſpace of ſix weeks, ſhall be veſted in the lord-mayor for the time being.

That no licence ſhall be granted, by virtue of this act, to any freeman to employ any foreigner, unleſs he has one apprentice at leaſt, or has had one apprentice within twelve calendar months next before his application for ſuch licence.

That no freeman ſhall be enabled to employ any foreigner by virtue of this licence, until he has regiſtered the chriſtian and ſurnames, and place of abode of the ſaid foreigner, and in what buſineſs he is to be employed, with the town-clerk of this city for the time being, who is to enter the ſame in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, he being paid two ſhillings and ſix pence for every licence ſo to be regiſtered; which book any freeman of this city ſhall have liberty to inſpect gratis, every day between twelve o'clock at noon and two in the afternoon, (Sundays excepted;) and if any perſon regiſtered by virtue of this licence ſhall leave his maſter's ſervice, or be diſcharged the ſame, the town clerk is, upon application, to inſert and enter in the licence and regiſter another perſon's name, in the room of the perſon diſcharged, for the remaining term of the licence, without any fee.

That the court of lord-mayor and aldermen have a power to revoke, or call in any licence, though the time limited therein be not expired.

ADDENDA.

☞ THOUGH the author was not fortunate enough to meet with the following ſcarce and intereſting little tract in proper time to be referred to under the year when it was publiſhed; yet as ſome inquiries have lately been made into the rights of the corporation over the city hoſpitals *, it is hoped the original regulations framed by the city legiſlature for their government will prove acceptable. They follow verbatim.

The Order of the Hoſpitalls of K. Henry the VIIIth and K. Edward the VIth, viz. St. Bartholomew's, Chriſt's, Bridewell, St. Thomas's. By the Maior, Cominaltie, and Citizens of London, Governours of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues and Goods of the ſaid Hoſpitalls, 1557.

OFFLEY MAIOR. *Martis viceſſimo Octavo die Septembris Anno Phil. et Marie quarto et quinto.*

AT this court, it was agreed that all the ſeveral articles and ordinances hereafter mentioned, and expreſſed, and openly read to the court here this day concerning the governance and ordering from henceforth of the houſe of the poore in Weſt Smithfeild and the hoſpitalls of this city, lately deviſed by Sr Martin Bowes, and Sr Rowland Hill knights, and diverſe other of my maſters th' aldermen, and the commoners of this city, being governours and ſurveyors at this preſent of the ſaid houſes, and of all the lands and other revenues of the ſame whatſoever, ſhall be entred of record, and from henceforth be put in due execution from time to time, according to the true meaning of the ſame.

GOODFELLOW †.

The Ordinances and Rules for the Governors of the Hoſpitalls in the Citie of London. To be Redd in every of the ſaid Hoſpitalls at a full Courte once every Quarter, either xiiii Days before, or after the Quarter Day.

WHEREAS the moſt excellent and worthy princes our late ſovereigne lordes kinge Henry the VIIIth and king Edward the VIth of their bountifull benignitie and charitable devotion towardes the ſuccour and ſuſtentation of the poor in this citie, have geven and graunted by their lettres patents, with indentures of covenants and handes to the ſaid princes and their ſucceſſors by the city made for performation thereof, to the maior and cominaltye citizens of this ſaid citie, aſwell iiii ſeveral hoſpitals, (that is to ſay) by king Henry the VIIIth, one hoſpitall called St. Bartholmewes the Little, and by kinge Edward the VIth, iii other hoſpitalls, called Chriſt's hoſpitall, Bridewell place, and St. Thomas hoſpital; as alſo certain lands and tenements; towards the reliefe and maintenance of ſuche poor as there are releved, and have alſo by their kingly prerogative, graunted unto the maior and cominaltie, for the better government of the ſame amongſt other things in the ſaid lettres patents, authority and power to elect and chuſe governours and officers, and alſo to make and conſtitute good and holſome ordinances for godlie maintenance thereof, by vertue of the whiche lettres patents we the ſaid maior and cominaltie have made and ordained theſe rules and ordinances in maner and forme followinge.

Firſt, how manye Governours ſhal be elected; the maner of their Election; and how they ſhal be divided, and of their Continuance.

THE number of perſons that ſhal governe the ſaid iiii hoſpitalls before mentioned ſhall be lxvi at the leaſte, and xiiii of them to be aldermen (that is to ſay) vi grave clokes and viii callabre, with lii grave commoners, citizens and freemen of the ſaid citie, whereof iiii to be ſkriveners, at the leaſte; to th' intent that in every houſe may be one or moe, as neede ſhall require. And ii of the aldermen of the auncients graye clokes to be governours generall of all the ſaid iiii hoſpitals; the ſenior of thoſe twaine to be comptroler, and the other ſurveior; and other xii aldermen and lii commoners ſhal be devided equaly to the ſaid iiii houſes (that is to ſaye) for every houſe xvi perſons at the leaſt, to wit, iii aldermen, whereof one ſhal be a gray cloke, who ſhal be their preſident, and xiii commoners whereof one ſhal be their treaſurer.

And

* *Vid.* Book I. p. 126, 383, 439. † Town clerk.

And yearly, upon the day of St. Matthew th' apoſtell, at a general court to be houlden in Chriſte hoſpital, or elſ in ſome other convenient place, by the ſaid governours or the moſt part of them, ſhal be elected and choſen new governours to govern the ſaid hoſpitalls for ii years then next enſuinge from the feaſt of St. Michaell the Archangell; and none to remain above ii yeares, except reſonable conſideration and by conſent of the greateſt number of the ſaid general courte.

And if it happen any of the ſaid governors do dye within the year (as God defend) being under the degre of an alderman, or the threſurer (the governors of Saint Bartholmews hoſpitall being excepted) the governors of the ſaid hoſpitall in the ſaid howſe where he ſerved, ſhal at the fartheſt within one moneth after his deceaſe, at a full court, then and there elect and chuſe one other commoner in the place of him ſo deceaſed. But if it happen that either the comptroler, or ſurveyor generall, or any of the aldermen or threſorers of the ſaid hoſpitall, (except before excepted) ſhall happen to die (as God defend) then at a generall courte to be holden in Chriſtes hoſpitall or els where as before, within x dayes at the fartheſt after the deceaſe, then and there ſhall by them be choſen one other or more in the place or places of him or them ſo deceaſed, and as often as it ſhall happen.

At which general courte being kept on St. Matthews daye, there ſhall alſo be choſen for auditors generall of the accompts of all the ſaid houſes, xvi perſons, iiii of every houſe, to wit an alderman and iii commoners, and the aldermen to be the ancients of ſuch as have not been maior, to audite as well the threſorer and renters accompts, as alſo the accompts of all other officers in any wiſe accomptable to the ſaid hoſpitalls.

The election being thus finiſhed; then ſhall be called in before the ſaid courte, all the bedells, who ſhall deliver up their ſtaves and depart the howſe, that the opinion of the court may be ha rde touchinge the doing of their duties. To the entent, yf any of them be faulty, that he or they may be rebuked or diſmiſſed, at the diſcretion of the ſaid court, and thereupon to deliver unto ſuche as then remayne, their ſtaves and again aſtabliſhe them.

And for the better order and redines in the general election; the governours of every houſe, xx daies before the ſaid day of election, at a courte to be holden in every of the ſaid hoſpitals, ſhall then and there confere together, and nominate and put in writing the names of ſuche number of grave citizens, as by their diſcretion ſhal be thought mete to ſuccede in the places of ſuch as have remained there full time. To the intent, that out of the ſaid number ſoe nominated, ſuch of them as ſhall by the ſaid generall court be thought meete, may ſuccede and be governors for ii yeares then next enſuinge.

And the ſame election, aſwell made upon St. Mathews daye, as at any other time after within the yeare, at a generall courte or otherwiſe in any of the ſaid hoſpitalls, the ſame ſhall be preſented in writinge to the lord maior and courte of aldermen in the guild hall, at the next court there holden after the ſaid daye of election, by them to be ratified and confirmed, or els to be reformed according to the appointment of the ſaid court of aldermen.

And within viii dayes at the fartheſt next after the confirmation of the ſaid election generall by the lord maior and court of aldermen, the threſorer of every houſe ſhall cauſe a court to be warned, and call thereunto all their governors both aldermen and commoners, as well the ould remaininge as alſo thoſe that be new elected; and every man to take his place accordinge to the degree of the companie whereof he is free; except he be ſuch a one as have borne the office of an alderman, or ſhrieffe, or hath fined for the ſame, who ſhall take place between the aldermen and the threſorer; then ſhall the clerke read the general charge of every governor as followeth.

The Charge of every Governor in generall.

WHEREAS upon St. Mathews day laſt paſt, at a general court, your worſhips now here preſent were then elected governours of this ſaid hoſpital for the ii yeares next enſuinge from the feaſt of St. Michaell tharchangell, to ſuccede in the places of ſuche as be departed, according to the confirmation and ratification of the lord maior and court of aldermen in that behalfe; your charge ſhall be in this government, that every of you endeavour your ſelves with all your wiſdomes and powers faithfullie and diligently to ſerve in this vocation and calling; which is an office of high truſt and worſhip; for ye are called to be the faithful and true diſtributors and diſpoſers of the goods of Almightie God to his poor and needy members. In the which office and calling, yf ye ſhall be found negligent and unfaithfull; you ſhall not onelie declare your ſelves to be the moſt unthankfull and unworthie ſervants of Almightie God, being put in truſt to ſee to the reliefe and ſuccor of his poor and needy flock; but alſo ye ſhall ſhew your ſelves to be very notable and great enemyes to that worke, whiche moſt highlie

doth advaunce and beautifie the comon weale of this realme, and chiefly of this citie of London. For by this moſt comendable and notable policie, idelnes the enemie of all vertue is ſuppreſſed and baniſhed; the tender youth of the nedy and idle beggars vertuouſly brought up; the number of ſicke, ſore and miſerable people refreſhed, harbored and cured of their maladies; and the vile and ſturdy ſtrumpet compelled to labour and travaile in profitable exerciſes. Requiring every of you, faithfully to travaile in this your office and callinge; that this worke may have his perfection, and that the nedy number committed to your charge be diligently and holſomlye provided for. And for your care towards theſe poore and nedye members of Chriſte, you ſhall be rewarded at his hand, and receive his bleſſinge in this world, and in the world to come the joyes everlaſting.

And for as much as your worſhips now preſent, aſwell ſuch as be new elected, as alſo ſuch as remaine of the oulde, are now all confirmed and eſtabliſhed governors; it ſhall be neceſſarie, that preſentlie from amongſt you, there be choſen and elected iii almoners, for the dailie overſight of the houſe, as aſſiſtants with the threſorer; ii ſcruteners to gather in the legacies; with a rent-gatherer, and ii ſurveiors.

And to the intent that every of your worſhips may the better underſtande what in this government yow have to doe duringe the time your are in office, now ſhall be preſentlie read unto you, the letters patents and grante from the kinge, with the indentures of covenants. Thereby to ſhew to yow, aſwell what benefits the citie receveth by the ſame; as alſo what is by the city to be done in that behalf, for the maintenance, ſuccour, and relief of the poore; with the true eſtate of the howſe, aſwell the foote of the threſorers accompt, as alſoe the number of children remaining and pencioners relieved at the cities charge.

And for the better inſtructinge of your worſhips touching the government herein; you ſhall underſtand, that by vertue of their grants from the kinge, the maior and cominaltie citizens of the city of London governors of the poſeſſions, revenewes and goods of the ſaid hoſpitalls, have made and conſtituted certaine ordinances and rules, declaring aſwell in what maner your courtes ſhall be kept; as alſo the charge of every ſeverall governour, according to his office and appointment; with the charge alſo of everye officer to the ſaid hoſpitall appertaining, viz.

Firſt of General Courts touching the Government of all the iiii *Howſes, and what in them is to be done.*

A Generall court is to be underſtoode, when the greater parte of the governors be aſſembled, that is to ſay, xxxii at the leaſte in number; for generall cauſes appertaininge to all the iiii houſes. Of which number, at the leaſte four ſhall be aldermen, and one of them to be a graie cloke. And whatſoever ſhall be agreed by ſuch a number, the ſame to be taken as matters agreed by a generall courte, and ſhall not be altered or annihilated, but by a generall courte incident to matters concerninge the generall government of all the iiii houſes.

Item, that no governour, either alderman or threſorer of any of the ſaid hoſpitalls, be taken into the place of any ſuch as ſhall happen to die within the yeare, otherwiſe then by election at a generall courte to be called in that behalfe as before. And that the names of the ſaid perſon or perſons ſoe elected and choſen, be preſented unto the lord maior and court of aldermen before they be called unto the ſaid hoſpitall, to receive their charge.

Item, that no chiefe officer in any of the ſaid hoſpitalls (to wit) either clerke, hoſpitaler or matrone be admitted or removed, without a generall court, or els by conſent of the lord maior and court of aldermen.

Item, that no leaſes be let in reverſion, proceeding of the kings gifte, or otherwiſe generally graunted to all the howſes, but one year before the years of the ould leaſes be expired; and that the ſame lands or howſes be firſt ſurveied; and no ſuch graunte to be made, but by a generall court; to the intent that accordinge to the covenant with the prince, the moſt profit may be made thereof, and to be onlye employed to the benefit of the poor and not other wiſe; except in wages, and reaſonable conſideration to the officers ſerving in the ſaid hoſpitalls.

Of a full Court in this Hoſpitall called Chriſts Hoſpitall for weighty Cauſes, and what is thereat to be done.

A Full court ſhalbe when xiii of the governors of this ſaid hoſpitall be aſſembled at the leaſte, whereof two ſhall be aldermen, the one of them to be the preſident, with ten commoners beſides the threſorer; and what theſe xiii perſons or vii of them at the leaſte, the preſident being one of the number, ſhall decre, ordaine or agre upon, the ſame ſhall ſtand in force and ſhall not be altered, nor diſalowed, except by a like court to be called in that behalfe.

Item,

Item, that no governour be taken into this hoſpitall in the place of any that ſhall happen to die within the year, except it be at a full court, to be holden as afore, for weightie cauſes; and the name of him ſo admitted, to be preſented to the maior and court of aldermen, before he be called to receve his charge.

Item, that no ſale of land, tymber or wood, leaſe, alienation, buildinge or reparation be determined or done, of lands or tenements geven to thonlye uſe of Chriſt's hoſpitall, or in any wiſe belonginge properlie to the ſame, except at a full court, to be holden in the ſaid hoſpitall as before.

Item, that no reward be geven to any perſon above the ſomme of v ſhillings at once; which muſt be done by the conſent of the threſorer and one of the almoners at the leaſt; except firſt the ſame be graunted and determined in a full court as before.

Item, that there be no leaſes let in revertion but one year before the ould leaſe be expired; and that no ſuch graunt be made but by a full court as before, or els not; and that all the ſame leaſes be drawen in paper by a ſcryuenor, one of the governors of the ſaid hoſpitall before they be engroſſed, and he to be alowed for every draught accordinge to the quantitie; and the clerke of the ſaid hoſpitall to engroſſe them, and to procure the ſealing of all ſuch leaſes before the lord maior and court of aldermen in the chamber of London, where the common ſeale of the hoſpitall doeth remaine.

That noe manner of bargaines be made for timber, tile or ſuch like, or any other neceſſaries for the ſaid howſe, before the ſame be determined at a full court to be holden as before, and the perſons then and there to be named and appointed which ſhalbe the doers thereof.

What is to be done at Ordinary Courts, when two or more of the Governars be aſſembled, the Threſorer being one.

TO examine, order and puniſhe any officers that ſhalbe found to offend at any time within this ſaid hoſpitall.

To make proviſion in convenient time for victualls, fuell, and other neceſſaries, as cloth, woll, flexe, towe and lether, and other ſuch like what ſoever ſhalbe by them thought needefull for the furniture of the houſhold and releife of the children.

To paye the ordinary fees to all ſuche as are allowd to be officers, and all ſuch others, as the governors of this howſe have graunted any pencion unto.

Touching the Admitting of Children and Graunting of Pencioners, to be either paid in this Houſe, or in Pariſhes.

THERE ſhal be no childe admitted into this hoſpitall except it be firſt declared to this howſe by a certificate in writinge from a veſtrie holden in the pariſhe, by whom the ſuite is made, and the ſame to be ſubſcribed with the alderman of the warde or his deputie, and vi of the auncients of the ſame pariſhe at the leaſt, that the ſaid childe was there borne in lawful matrimonie, or els in no wiſe to be admitted. And that no poor perſon be admitted to any pencion, either to be paid in the pariſhe or in this hoſpitall, without the like crrtificat as before; with declaration, that the ſaid parties have continued in this citie by the ſpace of iii yeares, except by warrant from the lord maior and court of aldermen. And that this ordinance touchinge the admittinge of children, be not broken, except in caſes of extremity, where loſſe of liffe and periſhing would preſently followe, if they be not receved into this ſaid hoſpitall; which is to be conſidered of by the threſorer and two of the almoners at the leaſte, and the ſame childe to be entred into the court booke, and by the threſorer and almoners to be under written, for the clarks warrant in that behalfe. And that all bills receved from pariſhes, as before, either for children or pencioners be kept on a file, and that there be geven warrants to the pariſhe underwritten by the threſorer and other governours, what ſhall be paid to any ſuch pencioner wekly, ſo long as they live and ſhal have nede thereof, and dwell in the pariſhe, being not otherwiſe provided for.

For putting Children foorth to Service.

ITEM, the threſorer, with one other of the governors at the leaſt, ſhal put forth any of the children of this howſe to ſervice, having a careful regard to whom they be put; chieflie, that they be honeſt perſonnes, and ſuch as be well able to kepe them, and to bring them up to ſuche facultie, ſervice, or occupation as they may hereafter be good members in the commonwelth. Whereas without ſuch regard taken, they may happen to become more poore than their poore parents; and alſo become evil members, to the great griefe of ſuch as daily relive them in this howſe, and that as nigh as they

can, to binde them with none, but with fremen of this citie; and before they be ſo put foorthe being men children they may write and reade and caſt accomptes, being found apt thereunto.

And that ſuche of the children as be pregnant and very apt to learninge, be reſerved and kept in the grammer-ſchole, in hope of preferment to the vniverſitie; where they may be vertuouſly educated and in time become learned and good members in the commonweals.

For the Examination of Single Women being gotten with Child; and the Perſons with whom they have committed the Offence.

AND that two governours or more, whereof the threſorer to be one, if he be not ſicke or out of town, ſhall alſo at any time examine all ſingle women or others being brought into this houſe with childe; and cauſe the parties whom they accuſe to be ſent for before them; and upon his or their confeſſion, to cauſe him or them to enter into bands with ſuerties to the maior and cominaltie, to ſee the ſame childe kept from the charge of this citie and hoſpitalls; and to ſe the woman provided for, from that tyme untill ſhe be delivered and churched; with ſuche other covenants as the caſe ſhall require. And if the ſaid parties doe not confeſſe the facte, and the ſame by all preſumptions likely to be true; they ſhal be committed to ward, there to remaine untill further tryal may be had thereof, or els put in ſuerties to anſwer this courte from time to time, untill the truthe may be knowen. And theſe matters to be uſed accordinge to the diſcretion of the threſorer and two other governors at the leaſte; and this is ordained, to avoide the laying of ſuch children in the ſtreets, whereby this hoſpitall upon ſuch extremities ſhould otherwiſe be charged thereby.

GOVERNOURS.

A Comptroller General, A Surveyor General, | A Preſident, A Thresorer,

Three Almoners, Two Scruteners, A Renter, Two Surveiors.

The Comptroller General.

ITEM, that the comptroller be warned to every generall court, and alſo to every full courte which ſhalbe holden in every of the ſeverall howſes for waightie cauſes; and that the threſorer of the howſe or clarke by his appointment, where ſuch full court ſhall happen to be called, do firſt inform the comptroller of the matter and cauſes. So that it may be at his choice and pleſure whether he will be there, or not; or whether it will pleaſe him to appoint ſome other time in that behalf; notwithſtanding if he be not there, yet that he be afterward informed, how the ſame matter was ended and determined.

Item, that after the generall courte or day of election, the coppie of the ſaid election being confirmed by the lord maior and courte of aldermen, ſhalbe delivered unto the comptroler, to thintent by the ſame remaininge by him, he may perceve from time to time, who be the governors for the yeare enſuinge for every ſeveral howſe.

Item, that the threſorer of every howſe, or the clerke being thereunto appointed, doe after the generall audite of every howſe, deliver into the hands of the comptroller, the juſt and true foote of the accompte of either of the howſes; with the number of children and pencioners; and the ſame to be done within vi daies after the ſaid audite daye at the fartheſt.

The Surveyor Generall.

ITEM, that the ſurveior general be likewiſe warned to every generall courte; and the comptroller being not in towne, he to be warned to any ſuch full courte as ſhall be houlden in any of the ſaid ſeveral howſes for waightie cauſes; and to be informed likewiſe by the threſorer or the clerke by his appointment, of the cauſes; to thintent, that it maye alſoe be at his choiſe, whether he will be there or no, or otherwiſe refere the time until he may more conveniently.

The Preſident.

ITEM, that the preſident of every ſeverall howſe ſhal be taken as chief ruler and governour, next unto the lord maior for the time being, of the howſe whereunto he is choſen. And his authority ſhalbe, from tyme to tyme at his pleſure, and as to him ſhall ſeme good, to cauſe the number of the governors to be called together and to reprove, and reprehend any governour in his office, if there ſhall appere good cauſe unto him. And all courts for waighty matters, ſhall by the preſident be appointed; and without his perſonn, ſhall no waightie matters be determined or agreed upon.

The Treſurers Charge.

YOUR office and charge is to receve and paye all ſuch ſommes of mony as by any meanes ſhall appertayne or belong to the relievinge and comfortinge of the poore children of this houſe and pencio-

ners heere paid; and to make a true and juſt accompte thereof within iii months at the furtheſt, after th' end of every year, duringe the time that you ſhall remaine threſorer. And the ſame your accompte to be made unto the auditors thereunto appointed; and what ſomme or ſommes of mony in the foote of your accompte by them ſhalbe found due to the ſaid howſe, yow ſhall pay within xxtie daies at the fartheſt after the ſaid audite be done and finiſhed, unto the threſorer whiche ſhall ſucceed yow, except yow remaine threſorer your ſelfe.

And whereas the clerke, to th' intent you ſhould be leſſe troubled, is appointed to many recepts and payments, you ſhall for the more ſecuritie therein, once every moneth call him to an accompt. And on the Saterday before the moneths end, you ſhall at ordinary courts appoint two auditors, aſwell to audite the ſame his accompte, as alſoe the accompte of Blackwellhall, or other ſuch like; and if he the ſaid clerke or any other whoſe accompt ſhalbe ſo audited, doe not deliver unto yow the mony found to remaine in their hands by the ſaid auditors, within three dayes next after at the furtheſt, the ſame being by you demanded; you ſhall then advertiſe the lord maior thereof (the preſident being not in towne) and what any of them ſhall adviſe yow therein, the ſame to doe, for your better ſafety in that behalfe. And although here be limited one moneth for them to accompte; yet yow ſhall at your pleaſure at any time within the moneth, your ſelfe call them to accompte, and uſe ſuch means as may be for the moſt ſuertie therein; detaining into your owne cuſtodie the over-plus, if any money be in their hands; or by any other waies and means, as to you ſhall ſeem good in that behalfe. Provided alwayes that the clerke of this howſe exceade not at any time in arearage x*l.* at the moſt. And as you ſhall receve the over-plus from him, or any other of the officers at any time being found; ſo ſhall yow, if aparent neede require for payments to be made by them, deliver ſuche competent ſomme or ſommes of mony, as to your diſcretion ſhall ſeme good.

You ſhall at your firſt entrance into your office, or within one moneth after at the furtheſt, receive into your hands an inventorie of all and all maner of goods in the ſaid hoſpitall, aſwell at the hands of the matron, as alſo at any other officer charged in this howſe; and the ſame ſhall be indented th' one part thereof to remaine in your cuſtodie, and the other in the cuſtodie of the perſons charged. And at every years end, to peruſe the inventory of the goods, during your abidinge in office. And if it ſhall happen that any ſuch officer charged, ſhall depart in your time: you ſhall ſe the goods in all reſpect whatſoever, that were by indenture committed to the parties ſo departing, delivered over by indenture as before, into the cuſtodie of the new officers, what or whoſoever they be. And if there be any parte or parcell thereof wantinge, which in conſcience ought to be anſwered, yow ſhall cauſe the partie ſo departing away, to pay for the ſame, yf otherwiſe they canot geve accompt thereof to your ſatisfaction, or els to bring them before a court, that order may be taken therein.

You have alſo authoritie to call before yow all ſuch perſonnes or officers, as have the collection or gathering of any ſomme or ſommes of mony dew to the ſaid howſe, and to demaund, an accompt of their doeing; aſwell of the collectours of the pariſhes, as alſo of the ſcrutiners, almoners, renters and others whoſoever.

And all the officers in this howſe, aſwell men as women whoſoever (taking wages of the citie) not behaving themſelves faithfully in their offices wherein they ſerve; when any ſuche thinge ſhall happen; yow ſhall call them before yow, and admoniſh them for the firſt and ſecond tyme at the moſt. But if thoffence be very grevous, and to the hinderance of the howſe; then the matter ſhall be brought before the court, and the parties thereunto anſwer, and abide ſuch order as ſhalbe taken in that behalfe.

And you ſhall not make paiment of any ſomme or ſommes of money for any manner of proviſion of the ſaid hoſpitall, except it be for nurſinge of children and ordinary pencions, wages, and fees, before it be condeſcended and determined by iiii of the governours, and one of them to be an almoner: from whoſe hands yow ſhall have the bill for your ſufficient warrant in that behalfe.

Alſo yow muſt diligently forſee, that ſuch neceſſaries and proviſions as are to be made, as of butter, cheeſe, hering, wood, cole, and other whatſoever; that the ſame be provided in due time, to the profit and commoditie of the ſaid howſes. And if any withdrawinge of the ſommes graunted to the maintenance of the ſaid howſes, ſhall at any time appeare unto yow, by reaſon whereof the ſaid howſes may come to any great afterdeale, you ſhall then geve knowledge thereof in due time, deſiringe the ayde and helpe of the reſt of the governours for the redineſſe thereof.

And foraſmuch as your office muſt of neceſſitie be an office of much paines and attendance, by reaſon whereof yow ſhall have occaſion to be oftner in the hoſpitall than other of the governours ſhalbe. It is therefore ordered, that yow with one almoner ſhall from time to time, in the abſence of other the governours, have power and authoritie to examine all ſuch beggers, vagabondes, ſtrumpets, or ſingle women gotten with childe, and other perſonnes that ſhall happen to be taken and brought

before

before you by the bedles, or els ſent by the alderman, deputie, or cunſtable of any warde of this city. And them to examine, comit to priſon, reproue, baniſhe, put to labour, puniſhe, or being deſeaſed, to admit into the hoſpitals at your diſcretion. And your warrant in ſending any to the hoſpitalls, ſhalbe ſufficient to the hoſpituler, for the receaving of the ſame.

This is your charge, which we require of you diligently to obſerve. And your labours and paines herein ſhalbe rewarded at the hands of Almightie God, whom ye chiefly ſerue in this office. For, as the apoſtle ſaith, godlineſs ſhall have his reward, not onely in this world, but alſo in the world to come.

The three Almoners Charge of this Howſe.

YOUR officer and charge ſhalbe at all times, as ye conveniently may, to viſit Chriſts hoſpitall and there to learne and knowe the true number of children that the howſe is charged with; aſwell thoſe that are harboured in the howſe, as alſoe thoſe that are founde, at the charges of the ſame in the countrie; for feare that yow not knowinge the true number, ſhall exceade in burdeninge and charginge of the howſe.

Alſo ye ſhall enquire of their diet and entertainment; and of the quietnes of the howſe; and whether every officer in his callinge doe his duetie; as the ſchole maſters in teachinge; the matron in governinge the wemen, and keping the proviſion of bedds, ſheets, ſhirts and other committed to her charge; the nurſes in waſhinge and keping cleane the children; the ſteward in providing of victuals in due tyme, at reſonable priſes; the cooke in holſome dreſſinge, and cleane ſervinge of the ſame; the butler in dividinge their proportion of breade and drinke; the porter in geving of attendance upon the ſafe keeping of the howſe; the keper of your cole houſe, in ſaving of your fuell, and keping cleane of the cloiſter, and all other outward parts of the howſe; and the clerke in writinge and entring of things done and determined from tyme to tyme, in ſuch ſorte and maner, as every of them is bound to doe by his office, which in the book of the charge of officers, yow ſhall find plainly ſet out. And if any ſhall be found not to doe their dutie, yow ſhall reprove and admoniſh them, that they amend and be no more found faultie, and that if they doe not, yow will cauſe them to be brought before the preſident and governours at the full court: that in like manner as they were admitted by them, ſoe ſhall they before them be diſcharged, to their ſhame and reproach for ever, and that ſettinge aſide all favour and affection, if any offend after two admonitions, they be called to a generall or full court without longer ſufferance.

And if by your good travaile, there ſhall apeare unto yow a lacke of ſome further ordinance or decree for the better government of the ſaid howſe or howſes then before hath been made; then ſhall it be lawful unto yow to penn the ſame ordinance; and at the next full court, to make preſentation thereof; comitting it to their wiſdomes to be confirmed or reiected, and being agreed upon the ſame, to be entred into the book of ordinances.

The Scruteners Charge.

YOUR office is diligentlie to ſerch and enquire from tyme to tyme for all ſuche guiftes, legacies, and byqueſts, as have or ſhalbe geven or bequeathed to the ſuccour and comfort of the poore harbored in Chriſts hoſpitall; and the ſame to receve at th'ande of th'executors, or other, and to make paiment thereof unto the threſorer of the ſaid hoſpitall for the time being; recevinge of him your acquittance for the ſame, keping a booke alwayes with yow, of the particulars thereof. Which booke ye ſhall bringe to the auditors of the howſe, when the threſorer maketh up his accompt; to thintent the legacies by yow collected, may be conferred with the receipts that the threſorer ſhall make receved of you.

And for every ſuch ſomme or ſommes as ye ſhall hapen to collect and receave of any perſon, ye ſhall make an acquittance in your names, as governours and ſcrutiners of the ſaid hoſpitall.

And finally when yow ſhall hapen to be in companie of good vertuous and welthy men, yow ſhall to the beſt and uttermoſt of your wits and powers, advance, commend, and ſet forth the order of the ſaid hoſpitall, and the notable commodities that enſue to the whole realme of England and chiefly to this citie of London, by erection of the ſame; and alſo how faithfully and truly the goods geven to their uſes are by the governours thereof miniſtered and beſtowed.

Ye ſhall alſo enquire, who are the wardens of the ſcriuenors; to whom ye ſhall reſort and moſt heartely pray and deſire, that they will convocate and call their whole company together, and earneſtly exhort them all, that at the makinge of ſuch teſtaments as they ſhall be called unto, they put the teſtatour in remembrance to commend ſomewhat to the releife of the poor provided for in the ſaid hoſpitall.

And

And that they may the better perſwad them thereunto, ye ſhall deliver unto the ſaid wardens for every houſholder of that company, one bill, wherein is ſet forth the true declaration of all the commodities that have enſued by th'erection of the ſaid hoſpitalls. Ye ſhall alſoe make the like requeſt to the biſhop of London for the time beinge, that he will likewiſe exhort all ſpiritual miniſters within the city, not onlye to provoke and ſtirre up from tyme to tyme their pariſhioners to yeld and give to the maintenance of the ſaid hoſpitalls wekely that they have granted; but alſo, when God by ſickneſs ſhall viſit or call any of their pariſhe, that then they faile not to put them in remembrance to make ſome ſpecial legacie, to the reliefe of that great and nedy number comforted and ſuccored by th'erection of the ſaid hoſpitals.

Alſo ye ſhall make the like requeſt to the ſaid biſhop, to require all preachers, eſpecially ſuche as ſhall preache at Pawles croſſe, that they twiſe or thriſe in the quarter at the leaſte, doe moue and exhort the people, to further the ſaid worke.

And the like requeſt ſhall ye make to all ſuch preachers and lerned men, as your ſelves are acquainted with all. And to the phyſitians alſo, requiring them in like manner, both by theyr doctrine and good report, to advance the ſame.

And at th'ands of him whom ye chiefly ſerve in this office, which is almightie God, you ſhall receive your reward for your painefull and faithfull ſervice herin.

The Surveiors Charge.

IN the moneth of March ye ſhall yerelie ſurvey all ſuch tenements and lands as in any wiſe appertayneth to this howſe. At whiche tyme the clerke ſhall be redy to attend with a rentall, wherein ſhalbe expreſſed the ſaid tenements; with the places and ſtreets where they are; and their yearly valew; with the names of the tenants; and upon the head of every tenement ſhalbe noted, the terme of yeares, if it be let out by leaſe; and whether the lord or tenaunts be bound to reparations. And alſo thereunto ſhalbe joyned ſuch covenants as ſhall or doe mention any forfeiture of the ſaid leaſe, for not obſerving the covenants; to th'intent that readely he may know when faults be made, whether he may re-enter for the ſame. And all defaults that ſhalbe founde in ſuch ſurvey, ye ſhall cauſe the clerke to enter in a booke; putting apart thoſe tenements wherewith the howſe is to be charged with reparacions, from ſuch as the tenants are bound to repaire. And at the next court (the preſident being thereat) the ſame book of ſurvey ſhalbe redd. And ſo much as ſhalbe at the ſame court determined to be done, the threſorer ſhall cauſe the renter to doe or ſee done; whereat the ſteward ſhalbe alwaies attendant; and the determination of the ſaid court ſhalbe the threſorer's warrant.

And for your paines in this behalf, you ſhalbe recompenced with a crown in everlaſting glory purchaſed by our Saviour Chriſte, for all ſuch as travaile to the comfort and ſuccoure of his poor and nedy members.

The Renters Charge.

YOUR charge is quarterly to collect and gather for the terme and ſpace of one whole yeare all theſe rents that ſhalbe contayned in a rentall, and delivered yow by the threſorer of this howſe for the time being; and the ſomes by yow collected ye ſhall forthwith pay unto the ſaid threſorer.

Alſo ye ſhall doe or cauſe to be done all ſuch reparacions as from time to time ſhall be determined by the governors of the howſe at a generall courte to be done. Which ſhall be delivered unto you in a bill ſubſcribed with the hand of the ſaid threſorer.

And of all ſuch ſomes as ye ſhall receive or pay, ye ſhall make accompt thereof to the ſaid threſorer. And if at any time ye ſhall perceive the tenants negligent in doeing of reparacions, being bound thereunto by virtue of their leaſes, ye ſhall geve warning thereof unto the threſorer, that the governors may take order therein.

And if ye ſhall perceave any leaſe or termes of yeares to be nigh expired, or any ſuite to be made for them, whereby the howſe may take any commoditie; ye ſhall alſo give knowledge thereof in due time.

And the fees and rewards that ye ſhall have, ſhalbe the ſame that God hath promiſed to all them that lovingly and carefullie ſeke to ſerve and pleaſe him.

OFFICERS.

THE clerke
The matron
The nurſes and keepers of wards
The ſteward
The officer appointed to warne the collectors and churchwardens
The cooke
The butler
The porter
The ſhomaker
The chirurgian
The barboure
The bedles.

The Charges of the Officers of this Houſe.

The Clerks Charge.

YOUR charge is to be continually attendant here in this howſe, or ſome other convenient perſon at your appointment, ſuch as yow will anſwer for, to attend aſwell upon the preſident, the threſorer and governors, whereſoever they ſhalbe, heere or elſe where, about the affairs of the howſe, being in due time advertiſed thereof. To th'intent if occaſion require to have any thinge put in writinge, that ſuch order may be alwaies uſed by you, as the ſame may be entred into the books of this howſe, incident to the matter.

As alſo to attend upon the collectors and all other perſonnes, about the receipts and payments of mony; which yow ſhall not only receave, and pay duelie, but from tyme to tyme and at all times, when it ſhall pleaſe the threſorer to requeſt yow thereto, to yeild to him a true and juſt accompt thereof; and ſuch money as ſhall at any time be founde to remaine in your hands, the ſame to deliver to the threſorer within iii days after your accompt ſo taken either by himſelf or by the auditors upon whom ye ſhall attend; as you will avoyde the peril that may fall thereof.

And all and all manner of matters whatſoever at any court, or otherwiſe touching the ſtate, neceſſary affairs, or governance of this houſe, that yow ſhall be appointed to write, being requiſet to be kept ſecret, you ſhall not in any wiſe open or diſcloſe to any manner of perſonne or perſonnes whatſoever, as yow will avoid the danger that may happen to you for the ſame, and as the judgment of a full court for waightie cauſes ſhall judg and deeme thereof.

You ſhall not deliver any mony in preſt to any officer of this howſe, or to any other, without the threſorer will yow the ſame to doe, or that the ſame by an ordinarye court be graunted.

And to thintent that all things in your office may be the rediar anſwered, yow ſhall kepe all theſe books followinge, and any other that may be thought hereafter convenient, for the better ordering of all things appertayninge to the ſame.

Firſt you ſhall kepe a court-booke, otherwiſe called a memorial-booke, whereinto yow ſhall write all things paſſed in any courte or otherwiſe. And the ſame yow ſhall paſſe into ſuch other booke or books, as the cauſe and matter ſhall require. To th'intente there may redely be found any matter that ſhall be required of yow. And whatſoever ſhall be at any court by yow written down, the ſame ſhalbe redd before the breakinge up or departure, that the governors may perceave thereby, whether yow have entred all things to their mindes or not.

Item, You ſhall kepe a book of all the children admitted into this howſe; and the ſame ſhalbe called the booke of children. Which booke ſhall contayne th'admiſſion of any childe into this howſe, and by what order the ſame was receved; directinge the ſame to the number of the files of bills receaved from the pariſhes in that behalf. Whereby the day of the month and yeare of their admiſſion may appeare; thereby to find, when viewe is taken, whether the ſame childe be living and remaininge in the howſe, or at nurſe; at ſervice, or els dead, in ſuch manner as the ſame booke is ordered, extant to be ſeene.

Item, You ſhall kepe a booke of all the nurſes which keep any of the ſaid children of this howſe, and the ſame ſhall yow call the nurſe-booke; thereby to ſhew how many children every nurſe hath, their wages wekely due for them, and a juſte note of the daies they were delivered; the better to kepe a juſt accompt thereof.

Yow ſhall alſo keepe a pencion-booke which ſhall declare the number of the poore in this citie, relieved by this hoſpital, and paid in the pariſhes. Wherein ſhalbe expreſſed the tyme of their admiſſion and their ſtipends wekely, which ſhalbe referred unto the bills on the files receaved for their admiſſion from pariſhes; as warrants for paying of them in that behalfe.

Item, You ſhall kepe an yerely-booke for collections, legacies and benevolences, box-mony, and all other receipts and payments for the yeare, begininge alwaies the day of September, and ending the of the ſame month the next yeare following. Which booke ſhall ſerve aſwell to accompt with every pariſhe ſeverally; as alſo for the legacies and other accompts before mentioned.

Item, You ſhall kepe xiij moneth-books. Every booke ſhall containe all your receipts and paiments receued and paid in euery moneth; and they ſhall paſſe under theſe titles in their payments (that is to ſay) boord-wages paid weekly to the matron, and nurſes; neceſſaries for the houſholde, pencioners paid in this howſe, with every of their names recited; and the ſeveral pencions, with a juſt accompt what is every weeke due to any of them: and alſo the like for children abrode at nurſe. Which books are extant to be ſeene and daily had in uſe. And at every quarters end the fees and wages of officers; as be alſo entered into iiij of their books, ſuch as ſhalbe incident to the cauſe, accordinge to the time of the yeare.

And

And the ſubſtance of all the ſaid xiij books, aſwell paiments as receipts, yow ſhall beare over into the former collection-booke immediately upon. To the intent, that at thend of the yeare, the ſame booke maye containe aſwell your receipts and paiments in all reſpects, as alſo the threſorers. Wherein together ſhalbe the whole accompt of the threſorer for the yeare perfectly ſet down. Which yow ſhall engroſſe and write faire into a booke; entituled The threſorers accompts. And beſides the ſame, make for him a treue and iuſt priuate coppie thereof verbatim, which he ſhall have under the auditors hands, in his own tuition, for his diſcharge in that behalfe.

And you ſhall not fail to have the ſaid iij books (to wit) the yearly collection-book, the threſorers accompt-booke and the threſorers privat coppie-booke all made in a readines in convenient time, for the audite; and thereupon geue notice to the threſorer, what tyme yow be redy; to th'intent that the auditors may be warned to audite the ſame; and that it be within the time limited.

Item, You ſhall kepe a booke wherein ſhall be entred all debts owing to the howſe by compoſition, and therein declare their tyme of payment, and the maner of the bands; and alſo what mony remaines to any of the children, which was receved at their admiſſion.

A booke breiflie to declare how many children from time to time have bene receved out of the pariſhes of this citie, and ſhalbe entituled Children from pariſhes; how many of them be living; how many be put to ſervice; how many be dead; and how long they remained at the cities charge, before they were put forth; and how many doe remaine at the cities charge. Therewith to charge the collectours withall, when they ſhall be importunate in their ſuites.

Item, A booke breifly to declare what bands remaine, and from henceforth ſhalbe taken for keping of children, or otherwiſe, and as the ſame bands be delivered, the ſaid booke to be diſcharged thereof.

Item, A booke of all the lands and tenements belonginge to this howſe; of whoſe gift they be; where they lye; of their buts and boundes; for what rent they goe; when all their leaſes wilbe expired; with all ſuch neceſſarie declarations, as in that behalfe ſhall be nedefull; and this booke ſhalbe intituled The book of lands and tenements.

You ſhall be alſo mindfull of the time for choſinge of collectors, and prepare their preceipts in a redineſs for the ſame. And alſo for the viewing of all the poore in the citie, and ſuch like, and put the threſorer in mind thereof.

And againſt Eaſter yow ſhall prepare a booke for the receipt home of the children, to perceave thereby, how the ſame will accord with your nurſe-booke and booke of children: thereby to kepe your great books faire. And note alſo, that yow nether make nor medle in any other mans office, but in your own; and if yow ſe any thinge amiſſe in them, geue the governours to underſtand thereof, who will reform the ſame.

The Matrons Charge.

YOUR office is an office of great charge and credit. For to yow is committed the governance and overſight of all the women and children within this hoſpitall.

And alſo to yow is geuen authoritie to commaunde, reproue and rebuke them or any of them; and if any ſhall happen to diſobey, whom you ſhall not be able to correct, yow ſhall from time to time make ſuch knowen unto the almoners and governors of the howſe, that they may take order with them, as ſhalbe thought meete by their wiſdomes.

Your charge is alſo to ſearche and enquire whether the women doe their dutie, in waſhing of the childrens ſheets and ſhirts, and keeping clean and ſweet thoſe that are committed to their charge; and alſo in the beddes, ſheets, coverlets, and apparaile, (with keeping cleane their wards and chambers) mending of ſuch as ſhall be broken from time to time. And ſpecially yow ſhall geue diligent heede, that the ſaide waſhers and nurſes of this howſe be alwaies well occupied and not idle. And that their linnen be wholſomly and cleanly waſhed; and the ſame firſt received from the kepers be (after the waſhing thereof) quietly delivered unto them.

You ſhall alſo once every quarter of the yeare, examine the inventorie which ſhalbe delivered unto you, of the implements of this howſe; as of beddes, bolſters, mattreſſes, blanquets, coverlets, ſhets, pallads, ſhirts, hoſen, and ſuch other; whether any of the ſame be purloyned, embezeled, ſpoiled, or otherwiſe conſumed; and to make ſuch lacke and faults, as by yow ſhalbe eſpied, knowen unto the almoners of this howſe for the tyme beinge; that they may take order therein.

You ſhall alſo geue great charge unto all the nurſes of every warde, that no child be received by them, before the name of the ſame child be entred into the ward-booke; nor that any be delivered to nurſe or otherwiſe, but that they be alſo entred, and to whom they are delivered, with the day and month when the ſame is done.

You ſhall alſo neither receave nor deliver any thinge that is in the wardrop, unles yow cauſe the ſame to be written by them that are appointed thereunto. And be ſuer to receave from the nurſes in the country, when any children die, their apparaile.

You ſhall take ſuch order among the nurſes or otherwiſe, that the hall be kept ſwete and cleane; and ſuffer non of the children to be there after their meales, except it be at ſervice time, and when it ſhall pleaſe the governors to appointe them.

You ſhall twiſe or thriſe in every weke ariſe in the night, and go aſwell into the ſicke warde as alſo into every other warde, and there ſe that the children be covered in the beddes, wherby they take no cold.

And laſte of all, if you ſhall perceave that if any officer or officers of this howſe doo abuſe themſelves, either in woorde or deede, yow ſhall admoniſhe the governors of the ſame, and not medle any further therin, neither to have to doo with any officer or officers, other than appertaineth to your own office and charge as aforeſaid.

The Charge of the Nurſes and Keepers of the Wardes.

YOUR charge is faithfully and truely to ſerve in this howſe, to obey the matron thereof.

Ye ſhall alſo flie and eſchue all rayling, skoldinge, ſwearinge and drunkennes.

Ye ſhall in your behaviour and doings be vertuous louinge and diligent.

Ye ſhall alſo carefully and diligently overſee, keepe, and govern all thoſe tender babes and yonglings that ſhalbe comitted to your charge, and the ſame holeſomly, cleanely, and ſweetly nooriſh and bringe up.

And in like manner ſhall ye keepe your wardes and every part thereof ſwete and cleane.

Ye ſhall alſo, to avoid all idleneſs when your charge and care of keping the children is paſte, occupie yourſelves in ſpinninge, ſewing, mending of ſhets and ſhirts, or ſome other vertuous exerciſe, ſuch as you ſhalbe appointed unto.

Ye ſhall not reſort, or ſuffer any man to reſort to you, before ye have declared the ſame to the almoners, or matron of this howſe, and have obtayned their lycence and favor ſo to doe.

Ye ſhall at lawful times according to ſuch order as is and ſhalbe taken in this howſe, be within your wardes, and places of lodginge, and ſe that all your children before they be brought to bed, be waſhed and cleane, and imediately after, every of yow quietly ſhall goe to your bed, and not to ſit up any longer; and once every night ariſe, and ſe that the children be covered, for taking of colde.

Theis are the eſpecial partes of your charge, whiche ye ſhall endeuour every of yourſelves, with all your powers to obſerve and kepe; or els ye ſhall not only remaine under the corection and puniſhment that ſhall be thought meete, by the diſcretion of the governors; but alſo to be expulſed and baniſhed this howſe for ever. And whatſoever faults ye ſhall perceave by any other officers in this howſe, the ſame ye ſhall declare unto the governors, and not otherwiſe medle or make but in your owne buſines.

The Stewardes Charge.

YOUR office ſhalbe to provide all ſuch neceſſarie victuales as ſhall be aſſigned from tyme to tyme by the threſorer or almoners of the howſe, to the uſe of the poore; and the ſame ſoe provided, ye ſhall deliver the due proportion appointed for every meale unto the cooke. And this ſhall you dailie doe, in the preſence of the matron or one of the almoners of the howſe.

Alſoe yow ſhall diligently forſee what neceſſarie proviſions are to be made, as of butter, cheeſe, fiſhe, wood, cole, &c. and in due time geue knowledge thereof unto the threſorer, or one of the almoners of this howſe, that proviſion may be made accordingly.

You ſhall not embezell, or convay any maner of victualls, either to your owne uſe, or to the uſe of any perſon, other then to th' uſe of this howſe as aforeſaid; upon pain to be deprived of the howſe and loſe your office for ever.

And attendant ſhall yow be upon the rentar, what tyme any buildinge ſhalbe for this howſe, and upon the workmen, and carefully to overſe them in all reſpects.

This is your charge which ſe that yow doe, and have not to doe with any other man's office; but if you eſpie any not to doe their duties faithfully, yow ſhall geue warninge thereof to the governors and to medle no further.

The Officers Charge appointed to warne the Collectors and Church-wardens.

YOU ſhalbe diligent from time to time when yow are required, to warne the collectors and church-wardens; aſwell for the bringing in of their mony, and the preſentacion of their poore, as for

for any other cauſes incident thereunto. In the doeing whereof, you ſhall uſe gentle and courteous ſpeche, as ſhall become yow in that behalfe.

You ſhall alſo ſe that there be aſwell in the ſicke warde, as alſo in every other warde, a booke kept by ſuch a one of the grammer children as can redileſt write, of all the names of the children in every warde; and when any child is receued into any of the ſaid wardes, the ſame childes name, with the day of the moneth, to be entred. And ſo likewiſe when any be delivered to nurſe, or in any wiſe remoued, either into the ſickwarde, or otherwiſe, like to be entred. And once every moneth to confer theis ward books with the clerke, to ſe how they will agre with his books.

You ſhall alſo kepe the wardrobe-booke, wherein ſhall be written, firſt the remainder of all things at every Michaelmaſs. Into the whiche booke, yow ſhall allſoe enter all things that ſhalbe bought in the whole yeare following; ſetting every kind by it ſelfe.

And you ſhall kepe another booke for the ſaid wardrobe, which ſhall containe the names of all the children belonging to this howſe; ſetting the children at nurſe by themſelves, in ſuch ſorte that the nurſes names may appeare, and how many children each of them hath, with their names; and directly againſt every childe, yow ſhall writ what was delivered: thereby to ſhew whether the nurſes have receued more than they ought or not, and the time when any of their children die.

And not to be a medler in any other mens buſines than your own; but if yow ſe ought amiſſe, to informe the governors thereof.

The Cookes Charge.

YOUR office is to dreſſe ſuch meate as ſhall be delivered unto yow by the ſteward, to the uſe of the poore, wholſomly and cleanly. And that you receave no meate of the ſaid ſteward, but in preſence of the matron of the howſe, or of one of the almoners. And the meate ſo receued, you ſhall enter every meale into a booke, and once every moneth, your book ſhalbe conferred with the ſtewards book; and your ſaid book ſhall be ſubſcribed, or ſigned by the matron or almoners that ſhall be preſent. And the ſame ſteward to have his allowance, accordinge to the booke ſo ſubſcribed and not otherwiſe.

You ſhall have no maner of fee profit or other comoditie as tallow, aſhes or any other, but onely your wages and liuery.

This is your office and charge, whiche ſe that yow faithfully doe; and have not to do with another's office. But if you eſpie any thing that ſhall ſounde either unhoneſt or unprofitable to the howſe, yow ſhall geue warninge thereof to ſome of the governors; and you to medle no further upon pain of diſpleaſure.

The Butlers Charge.

YOUR office ſhalbe to receaue of the baker and bruer, ſuch bread and drinke, as ſhall from tyme to tyme be appointed by the governors of this howſe, for the uſe of the poore. And the ſame to deliver again to the uſe of the poore at every meale; after ſuch maner and proportion, as ſhalbe apointed yow by the threſorer or almoners of that howſe.

And alwayes the tallyes of the ſame baker and bruer ſhalbe in the cuſtodie and keping of the threſorer, or one of the almoners, who at the bringing in either of bread or drincke, ſhalbe called and made privie thereunto.

You ſhall have no manner of fees, but your ordinarie wages.

This is your office; whiche ſe that yow doe, and have not to doe with other mens offices; but if any thing be amiſſe, enforme the governours, and medle no further.

The Porters Charge.

YOU ſhalbe attendant diligentlie and carefully in looking to the gates; chiefly in the winter evenings; and ſe them ſhut in at a due hour; and after they be ſhut in, to be circumſpect who you let in and out.

And after the houre of nine of the clock in the winter ſeaſon, not to open the gates in any wiſe, except on a very great occaſion.

And in ſomer ſeaſon, yow ſhall kepe the gates open no longer than nine of the clock; and you ſhall, after they be ſhut in, neither let any in nor out after ten of the clocke at the furtheſt.

Faile yow not this to obſerve, as yow will anſwer thereunto, if any complaint come thereof, before the governors.

And yow ſhall not make or medle in any other man's office, but duely doe your own. But if you ſe any thing amiſſe in them, yow ſhall certifie the governors thereof, that they may take order therein.

The Shoomakers Charge.

YOU ſhall in due time put the threſorer in mynde to provide lether for this howſe.

And all the children under your governance, yow ſhall not onlie teache your ſcience, but alſoe governe them orderly. And ſuch of them as you cannot rule, yow ſhall preſent unto the threſorer and almoners, that ſuch may receive condigne puniſhment.

And you ſhall not deale with any man's office and charge, but your own: and if yow ſe any thing amiſſe in others, yow ſhall certify the governors thereof, that they may uſe reformation therein.

The Beadles Charge.

YOUR charge is daily, and as occaſion ſhall ſerue, to attend at this hoſpitall, upon the threſorer and governors of the ſame hoſpitall; and to be redy and willing to execute ſuch buſineſs as the ſaid threſorer and governors or any of them ſhall command you; and to doe ſuch other buſineſſes as is needfull, by the direction of the clerke, or other cheefe officers in the governors abſence.

You ſhall viſit every day all ſuch wards as is appointed for your walkes; and ſhall clenſe all the ſame wards from beggars and other idle people; and the ſame people ſo found to driue away, or to carry to Bridewell *.

You ſhall alſo, according to the ould cuſtome, give your attendance upon the lord maior at the Guildhall, the Seſſions howſe and Bridewell; and there performe your office as yow are commaunded, as occaſion ſhall ſerue.

You ſhall alwaies carry your tipſtafs in your hands, and weare your blew liveries; except you be other ways licenced.

And at every court day, you ſhall deliver into the court houſe, your ſaid tipſtafs in the preſent court; and after the court is ended, yow may lawfullie take them againe, except the governors do detain them from yow, or any of yow for ſome offence, or neglecting your dutie.

All theiſe things you ſhall perform to the utmoſt of your power, and the orders hereunder written, and all other good orders which ſhall hereafter be deuiſed for the good of this city; whiche ſee that you do obſerve and keep.

And have not to doe with other men's offices; but if you ſee any officer or officers to doe amiſſe, yow ſhall informe the governours thereof, and meddle no further.

The Orders for the Beadles of this Howſe.

FIRST you ſhall every day, two and two together, walk through your wards appointed, with your ſtaffs in your hands; and all ſuch vagrant and idle perſons, as you ſhall find in your walks, or in any place abroad, yow ſhall apprehend and convey to Bridewell. And if yow chance to be reſiſted by way of the ſaid vagrants and evil perſons; yow ſhall call for aid to euery conſtable next adjoyning to aſſiſt you. And if he refuſe ſo to doe; to take his name, and to goe to the lord maior, and deliver unto him the diſobedience of the ſaid conſtable. And if the lord maior doe not preſently cauſe ſuch conſtables to be puniſhed; then at the next court of aldermen, yow to attend and make your complaint, whereby the law may be executed accordingly.

Item, if any of your citizens die within your walkes; you are to give your attendance at the howſes of them ſo deſeaſed; and to ſee that no rogues or idle perſons reſort thither to trouble the ſtreet.

And if any thing be given you of benevolence for your travail, to take it thankfully, without calling ought of dutie. And if yow be not of your ſelves able to cleare the ſtreets of ſuch; then yow ſhall call to your aid ſuch beadles whoſe walks are next adjoining, to aid and aſſiſt you therein. And you ſhall diſtribute to them part of ſuch money, as ſhall be geven unto yow. And yow ſhall not intrude yourſelves to none other burials out of your wards or walkes, but unto ſuch as yow ſhall be called by your fellow beadles.

Item, one of yow every Sunday, with the reſt of the beadles of the other howſes, ſhall give your attendance at Pawles croſs at the ſermon time: to viſit all the ſtreets adjoyning, and there to apprehend all ſuch vagrant and idle perſons, as ſhall be there found, by yow or any of yow; and to carry them, aſwell men, as women, and children to Bridewell; whereby there may be order taken according to the law preſcribed.

And if any of yow ſhall be found negligent in performing theſe orders above ſaid, or any other orders hereafter made or deuiſed; upon every fault found, your ſtaffs ſhall be taken from you, and to be ſecluded for ever more for ſerving in thoſe romes. Whereof aſſure your ſelves, without any favour or otherwiſe, to be puniſhed according to the governours diſcretion.

* This was before the appointment of the city marſhals. Vid. p. 133.

A Liſt

A Liſt of the ſeveral incorporated Companies of Citizens of London: the twelve firſt of which are mentioned in the Order of their Precedence; the others digeſted in Alphabetical Order, and numbered according to Precedence *.

Order.	*Companies.*	*When incorporated.*	*Halls where ſituated.*	*Livery fine.*
1	Mercers.	17 Rich. II. 1393	Cheapſide.	4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
2	Grocers.	18 Edw. III. 1345	Grocers-alley.	20*l.*
3	Drapers.	17 Henry VI. 1439	Throgmorton-ſtreet.	25*l.*
4	Fiſhmongers.	7 Rich. II. 1384	Thames-ſtreet.	13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
5	Goldſmiths.	1 Edw. III. 1327	Foſter-lane.	20*l.*
6	Skinners.	1 Edw. III. 1327	Dowgate-hill.	15*l.*
7	Merchant Taylors.	5 Edw. IV. 1466	Threadneedle-ſtreet.	20*l.*
8	Haberdaſhers.	26 Hen. VI. 1407	Maiden-lane.	25*l.*
9	Salters.	1 Eliz. 1558	Swithin's-lane.	20*l.*
10	Ironmongers.	3 Edw. IV. 1464	Fenchurch-ſtreet.	15*l.*
11	Vintners.	15 Hen. VI. 1437	Thames-ſtreet.	31*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
12	Clothworkers.	21 Edw. IV. 1482	Mincing-lane.	30*l.*
58	Apothecaries.	15 James I. 1617	Black-friars.	16*l.*
22	Armourers.	1 Hen. VI. 1423	Coleman-ſtreet.	15*l.*
19	Bakers.	1 Edw. II. 1307	Harp-lane.	10*l.*
17	Barbers.	1 Edw. IV. 1461	Monkwell-ſtreet.	12*l.*
52	Baſket makers.	By preſcription	No hall.	No livery.
40	Blackſmiths.	13 Eliz. 1571	Lambert-hill.	8*l.*
38	Bowyers.	18 James I. 1620	No hall.	8*l.*
14	Brewers.	16 Hen. VI. 1438	Addle-ſtreet.	6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
48	Broderers.	33 Eliz. 1591	Gutter-lane.	5*l.*
24	Butchers.	3 James I. 1605	Pudding-lane.	2*l.*
83	Card makers.	5 Charles I. 1629	No hall.	No livery.
89	Carmen.	4 James I. 1606	No hall.	No livery.
26	Carpenters.	17 Edw. III. 1344	London-wall.	8*l.*
61	Clock makers.	8 Charles I. 1632	No hall.	10*l.* 10*s.*
79	Coach makers.	29 Charles II. 1677	Noble-ſtreet.	10*l.*
63	Comb makers.	12 Charles I. 1636	No hall.	No livery.
35	Cooks.	22 Edw. IV. 1480	No hall.	10*l.*
36	Coopers.	16 Hen. VII. 1501	Baſinghall-ſtreet.	15*l.*
27	Cordwainers.	11 Hen. IV. 1410	Diſtaff-lane.	10*l.*
29	Curriers.	2 James I. 1605	Cripplegate.	9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
18	Cutlers.	5 Hen. V. 1417	Cloak-lane.	10*l.*
74	Diſtillers.	14 Charles I. 1638	No hall.	13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
13	Dyers.	11 Edw. IV. 1472	Dowgate-hill.	15*l.*
84	Fan makers.	8 Anne 1709	No hall.	No livery.
55	Farriers.	25 Charles II. 1673	No hall.	5*l.*
64	Felt makers.	2 James I. 1604	No hall.	5*l.*
87	Fiſhermen.	3 James II. 1687	No hall.	No livery.
39	Fletchers.	By preſcription.	St. Mary Axe.	10*l.*
33	Founders.	12 James I. 1614	Lothbury.	8*l.*
65	Framework knitters.	15 Charles II. 1663	Red Croſs-ſtreet	10*l.*

Order.

* The precedence claimed by the city companies, which the author has failed in all inquiries after the foundation of, is ſuppoſed to be immemorial, according to the antiquity of their private formation and aſſociation; which in many inſtances are known to be long before the dates of their incorporation. Vid. Book I. p. 30, 39. On this preſumption he hopes to vindicate himſelf from any intentional diſreſpect to the Surgeons company in ranking it the laſt in order; not knowing how to place it otherwiſe.

Order.	Companies.	When incorporated.	Halls where ſituated.	Livery fine.
45	Fruiterers.	3 James I. 1605	No hall.	5*l.*
70	Gardeners.	14 James I. 1616	No hall.	No livery.
23	Girdlers.	27 Hen. VI. 1449	Baſinghall-ſtreet.	10*l.*
53	Glaziers.	13 Charles I. 1637	No hall.	3*l.*
77	Glaſs ſellers.	16 Charles II. 1664	No hall.	5*l.*
62	Glovers.	14 Charles I. 1638	Beech-lane.	5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
81	Gold and ſilver wire drawers.	21 James I. 1623	No hall.	No livery.
80	Gunſmiths.	13 Charles I. 1638	No hall.	No livery.
75	Hatband makers.	13 Charles I. 1638	No hall.	No livery.
54	Horners.	13 Charles I. 1638	No hall.	No livery.
32	Innholders.	6 Hen. VIII. 1515	Elbow-lane.	10*l.*
41	Joiners.	13 Eliz. 1569	Friars-lane.	8*l.*
15	Leatherſellers.	22 Hen. VI. 1442	Little St. Helens.	20*l.*
82	Longbowſtringmakers	By preſcription.	No hall.	No livery.
57	Loriners.	10 Anne 1712	No hall.	10*l.*
30	Maſons.	29 Charles II. 1677	Baſinghall-ſtreet.	5*l.*
50	Muſicians.	2 James I. 1604	No hall.	2*l.*
69	Needle-makers.	Oliver Cromwell 1656	No hall.	3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
28	Painter-ſtainers.	24 Eliz. 1582	Little Trinity-lane.	14*l.*
88	Pariſh clerks.	17 Hen. III. 1233	Wood-ſtreet.	No livery.
76	Patten makers.	22 Charles II. 1670	No hall.	6*l.*
56	Paviours.	By preſcription.	No hall.	No livery.
16	Pewterers.	13 Edw. IV. 1474	Lime-ſtreet.	20*l.*
68	Pin makers.	11 Charles I. 1636	No hall.	No livery.
46	Plaiſterers.	16 Hen. VII. 1501	Addle-ſtreet.	8*l.*
31	Plumbers.	9 James I. 1611	Dowgate-hill.	10*l.*
90	Porters.	Act of com. co. 1646	No hall.	No livery.
34	Poulterers.	19 Hen. VII. 1504	No hall.	20*l.*
25	Sadlers.	Edw. I.	Cheapſide.	10*l.*
44	Scriveners.	14 James I. 1616	No hall.	5*l.*
59	Shipwrights.	3 James I. 1605	No hall.	No livery.
67	Silkmen	7 Charles I. 1631	No hall.	No livery.
66	Silk throwers.	6 Charles I. 1630	No hall.	No livery.
71	Soap-makers.	13 Charles I. 1638	No hall.	No livery.
60	Spectacle makers.	5 Charles I. 1630	No hall.	No livery.
86	Starch makers.	20 James I. 1622	No hall.	No livery.
47	Stationers.	3 & 4 Ph. & M. 1557	Ludgate-ſtreet.	20*l.*
92	Surgeons.	18 Geo. II. c. 15. 1745	Old Bailey.	No livery *.
21	Tallow chandlers.	2 Edw. IV. 1463	Dowgate-hill.	15*l.*
72	Tin plate workers.	22 Charles II. 1670	No hall.	No livery.
78	Tobacco pipe makers.	15 Charles II. 1663	No hall.	No livery.
51	Turners.	2 James I. 1604	College-hill.	8*l.*
37	Tylers and Bricklayers	10 Eliz. 1568	No hall.	12*l.*
49	Upholders.	2 Charles I. 1627	No hall.	4*l.* 10*s.*
91	Watermen.	2 & 3 Ph. & M. 1556	Cold Harbour.	No livery.
20	Wax chandlers.	1 Rich. III. 1483	Maiden-lane.	5*l.*
42	Weavers.	Hen. II.	Baſinghall-ſtreet.	6*l.*
73	Wheelwrights.	22 Charles II. 1670	No hall.	No livery.
85	Woodmongers.	3 James I. 1605	No hall.	No livery.
43	Woolmen.	By preſcription.	No hall.	No livery.

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A Liſt

* It is a queſtion that perhaps has never been decided, whether thoſe freemen of the Surgeons company, who were liverymen of the company of Barber Surgeons before the ſeparation, retain the privileges of liverymen under the new company?

ARMS OF THE CITY COMPANIES.

1393
HONOR DEO
Mercers

1345
GOD GRANT GRACE
Grocers

1439
UNTO GOD ONLY BE HONOR & GLORY
Drapers

1384
ALL WORSHIP BE TO GOD ALONE
Fishmongers

1327
IUSTITIA VIRTUTUM REGINA
Goldsmiths

1327
TO GOD ONLY BE ALL GLORY
Skinners

1466
CONCORDIA PARVÆ RES CRESCUNT
Merchant Taylors

1407
SERVE AND OBEY
Haberdashers

1558
SAL SAPIT OMNIA
Salters

1464
GOD IS OUR STRENGTH
Ironmongers

1437
Vintners

1482
MY TRUST IS IN GOD ALONE
Clothworkers

1617
PIETERVE PER ORBEM DICOR
Apothecaries

1423
WE ARE ONE
Armourers & Braziers

1307
PRAISE GOD FOR ALL
Bakers

1461
DE PRÆSCIENTIA DEO
Barbers

LET US LOVE ONE ANOTHER
Basketmakers

1571
BY HAMMER AND HAND ALL ARTS DO STAND
Blacksmiths

1620
Bowyers

1438
IN GOD IS ALL OUR TRUST
Brewers

1591
OMNIA DE SUPER
Broderers

1605
OMNIA SUBJECTA PEDIBUS OVES ET BOVES
Butchers

1629
CORDE RECTO ELAU OMNES
Cardmakers

1344
Carpenters

1632
TEMPUS REUM IMPERATOR
Clockmakers

1677
SURGIT POST NUBILA PHŒBUS
Coachmakers

1636
Combmakers

B. Longmate sculpsit.

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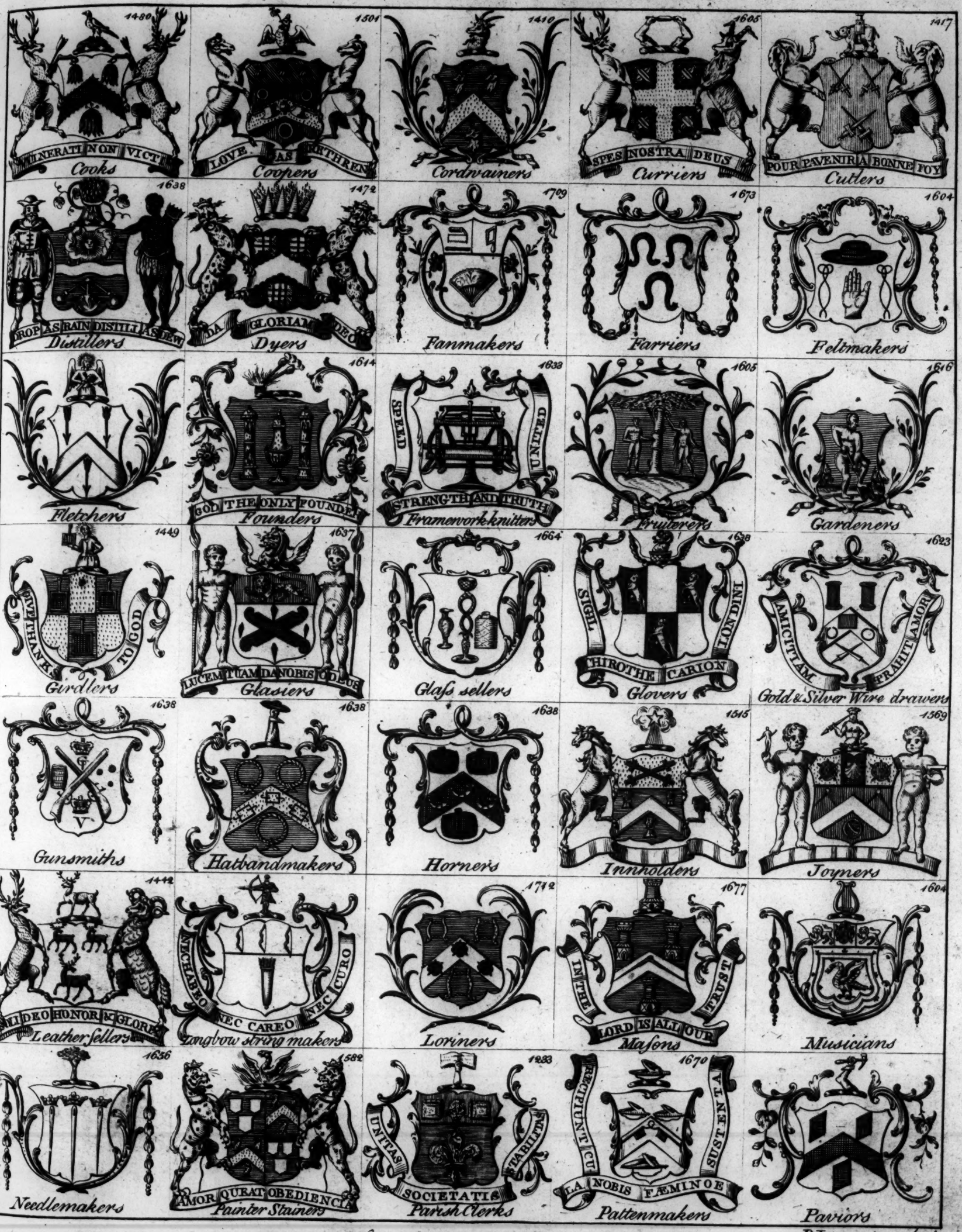
ARMS OF THE CITY COMPANIES.



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B Longmate sculpsit

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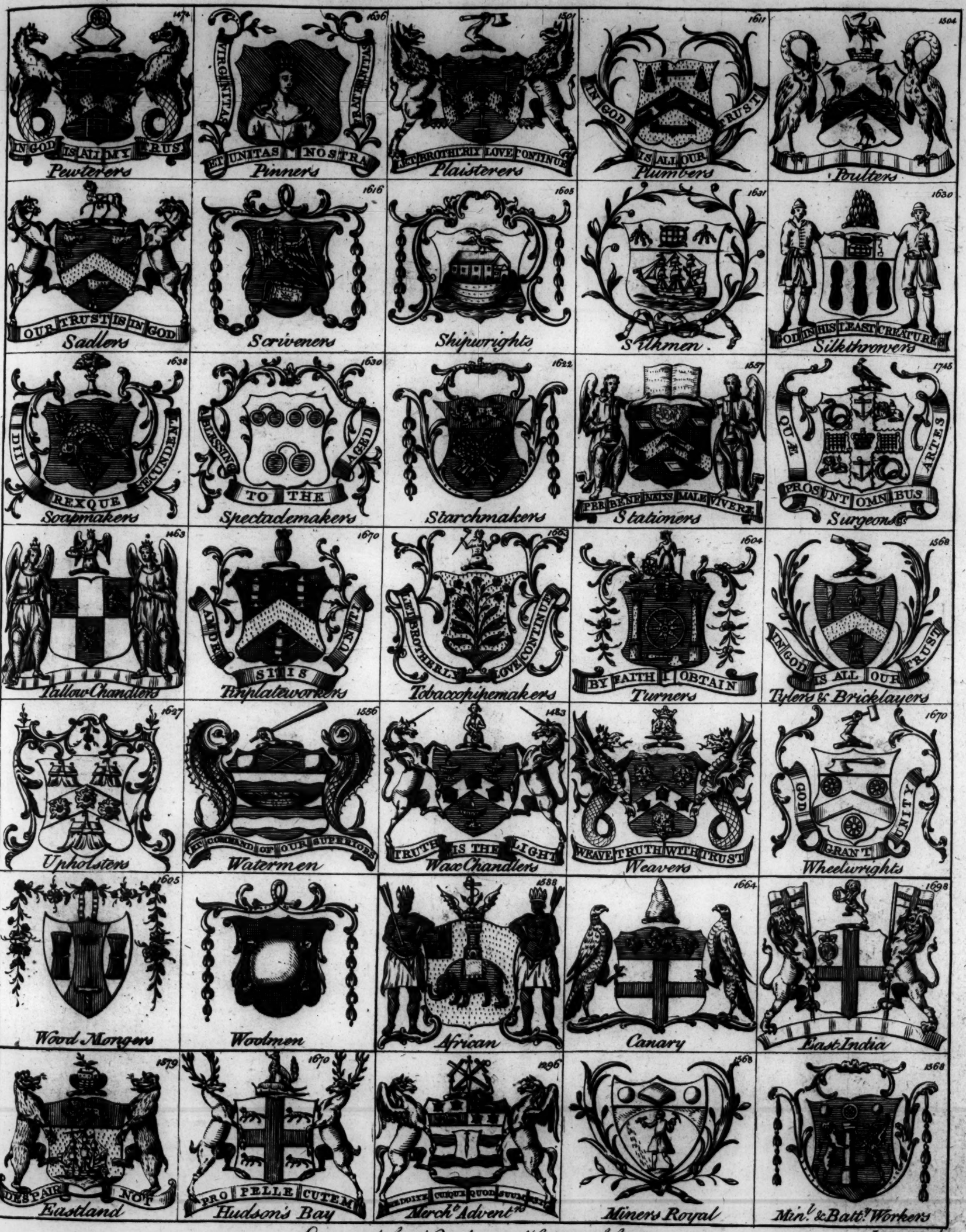
ARMS OF THE CITY COMPANIES, &c.

Plate III.



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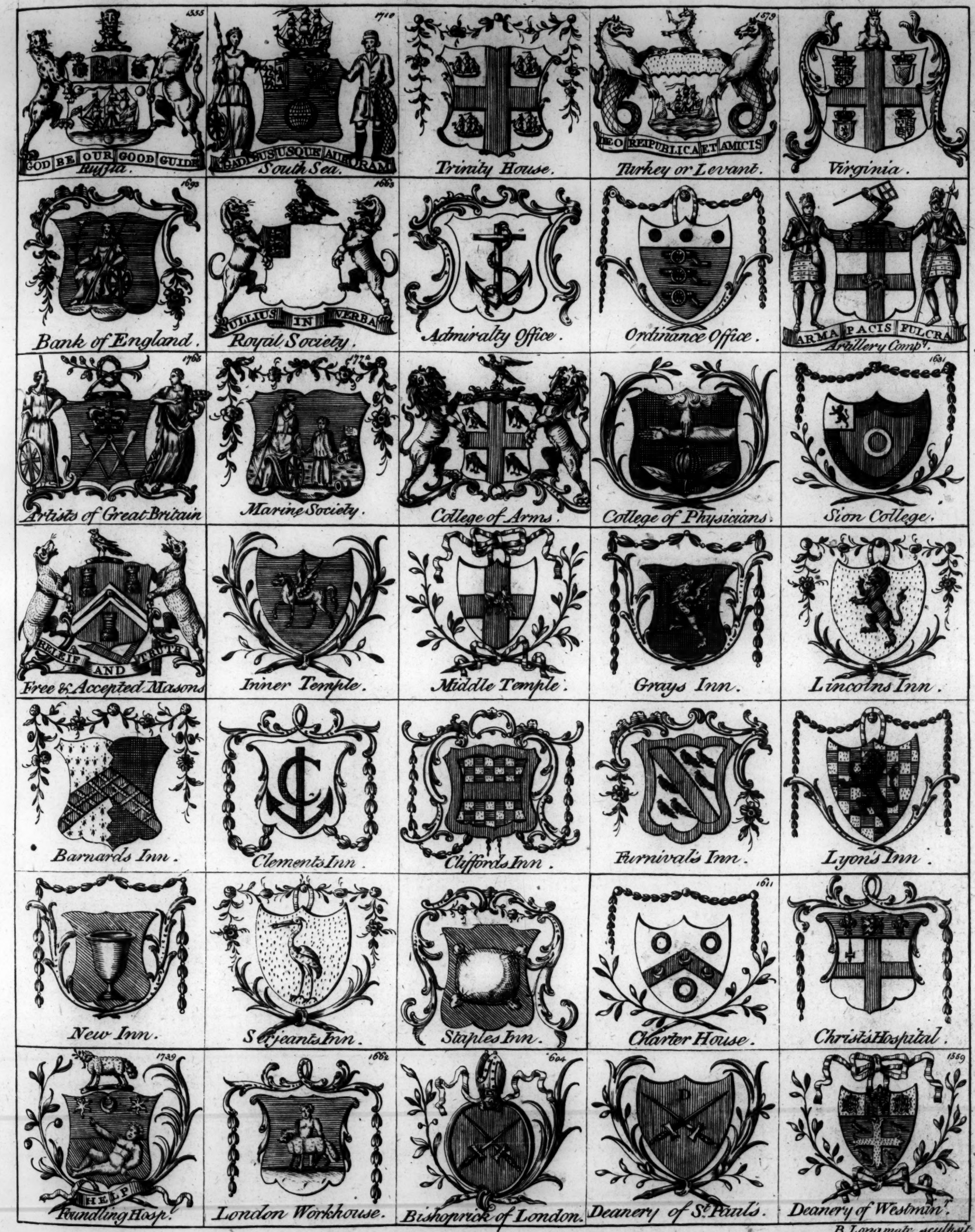
Arms of Trading Companies, Hospitals, Inns of Court, Societies, &c. Plate IV.



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BRITISH MUSEUM

A List of the MAYORS *and* SHERIFFS *of* LONDON *from the earliest Accounts.*

BRITISH MUSEUM

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
———	Wolgarius	
———	Geffrey de Magnum	
———	Hugh Bock	
———	Abericus de Vere	
———	Gilbert Beck, Peter Fitz-Walter	
———	John Fitz-Negelly, Ernulph Buchel	
1189	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Henry de Cornhell, Rich. Reyner
1190	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	John Herliſum, Roger le Duk
1191	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Will. de Havylle, John Bokoynte
1192	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Nichole Duket, Peres Nevlum
1193	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Roger le Duc, Roger fil. Alani
1194	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Will. fil. Iſabel, Will. fil. Aluf
1195	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Robert Beſaul, Jukel Alderman
1196	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Godard de Antioche, Ro. fil. Durant
1197	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Robert Blundul, Nichole Duket
1198	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Conſtantine fil. Aluf, Rob. de Bel
1199	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Arnaud fil. Aluf. Rich. fil. Barthelmi
1200	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Roger de Deſert, Jacob Alderman
1201	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Sim. de Aldermanbir, Will. fil. Aliz
1202	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Norman le Blunt, John de Kai
1203	Henry Fitz Alwyn	Walt. le Brun, Will. Chaumberleyn
1204	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Tho. de Haville, Hamund Brand.
1205	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	John Waleran, Rich. de Winceſtrie
1206	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	John Elylond, Edmund de la Halle
1207	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Serle Mercier, Hen. de Sent Auban
1208	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Robert de Winceſtre, Will. Hardel
1209	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Thomas fil. Neel, Peres le Due
1210	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Peres le Juneen, William Wite
1211	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Stephen Craſſul, Adam Whiteby
1212	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	Goce fil. Peres, John Gerlande
1213	Roger Fitz-Alwyn	Conſt. Unienis, Randulph Elyland
1214	Serle Mercer	Martin fil. Aliz, Peter Bac.
1215	William Hardel	Salmon de Baſing, Hugo de Baſing
1216	Jacob Alderman / Salmon Baſing	Andrew Nevelun, John Travers
1217	Serle Mercer	Benet le Seynter, Will. Blundus
1218	Serle Mercer	Randulph Elyland, Tho. Bokerel
1219	Serle Mercer	Goce le Peſur, John Viel
1220	Serle Mercer	John Viel, Richard de Wimbeldon
1221	Serle Mercer	Richard Renger, Goce Juniens
1222	Serle Mercer	Richard Renger, Thomas Lambert
1223	Richard Renger	Thomas Lambert, William Joyner
1224	Richard Renger	John Travers, Andrew Bokerel
1225	Richard Renger	Andrew Bokerel, John Travers
1226	Richard Renger	Roger le Duc, Martyn fil. William
1227	Roger Duke	Martyn fil. William, Roger le Duc.
1228	Roger Duke	Henry de Cochin, Stephen Bokerel
1229	Roger Duke	Stephen Bokerel, Henry de Cochin
1230	Roger Duke	Rob. fil. John, Walter de Wenceſtre
1231	Roger Duke	John de Woburne, Rich. fil. Walter
1232	Andrew Buckerell	Walt. de Buſle, Mich. de Seynt Heleyne
1233	Andrew Buckerell	Henry Edlmonton, Gerard Bat
1234	Andrew Buckerell	Roger Blundus, Simon fil. Marie
1235	Andrew Buckerell	Radulph Aſwy, John Norman
1236	Andrew Buckerell	Gerard Bat, Robert Hardel
1237	Andrew Buckerell	Hen. de Cochin, Jurdan de Coventre
1238	Richard Renger	J. de Walbroc, Gervaſe Chaumberleyne
1239	Wyllyam Joynour	John de Wilehale, John de Coudres
1240	Gerarde Bat	Remer de Bungeye, Radulph Aſwy
1241	Reginald Bongay	Michel Tony, John de Gyſors
1242	Reginald Bongay	John Viel, Thomas Dureme
1243	Rauffe Athway	Radulph Aſwy, Robert fil. John
1244	Mychael Tony	Adam de Gyſeburne, Hugo Blundul
1245	Johan Gyſors	Nichole Bat, Radulph de Arcubus
1246	Johan Gyſors	Nichole Bat, Robert de Cornhull
1247	Pyers Aleyne	Sim. fil. Marie, Laurence de Frowick
1248	Mychael Tony	William Viel, Nichole Bat
1249	Roger Fitz-Roger	Nic. fil. Jocei, Galfred de Wincestre
1250	Johan Norman	John Toleſan, Radulph Hardel
1251	Adam Baſing	Henf. de Faber, Will. fil. Richard
1252	Johan Thebozang	Nichole Bat, Laurence de Frowik
1253	Nycholas Batte	Will. de Dureme, Tho. de Winburne
1254	Richard Hardell	Rich. Picard, John de Northamton
1255	Richard Hardell	William Aſwy, Henry Walemund
1256	Richard Hardell	Mathias Bokerel, John le Minur
1257	Richard Hardell	William Aſwy, Richard Ewelle
1258	Richard Hardell	Tho. fil. Thomas, Rob. de Catelene
1259	Johan Gyſours	John Adrian Robert de Cornhull
1260	William Fitz-Richard	Adam Browning, Hen. de Coventre
1261	William Fitz-Richard	Rich. Picard, John de Northamton
1262	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	Philip le Tailur, Rich. de Walebroc
1263	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	Olbert de Suffolchia, Rt. de Munpeylere
1264	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	Gregori de Rokeſle, Tho. de Forda
1265	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	Edward Blund, Peter Aunger
1266	William Fitz-Richard	Gregori de Rokeſle, Simon Hadeſtok
1267	Alein Souch	John Adryan, Luke Badecot
1268	Alein Souch	Tho. Baſynge, Rob. de Cornehyll
1269	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	William de Durham, Walter Henry
1270	Johan Adryan	Will. Haddyſtoke, [illegible]tyll de Alverne
1271	Johan Adryan	Walter Porter, Philip Taylour
1272	Sir Walter Harvey	Gregory Rokyſle, Henry Waleys
1273	Sir Walter Harvey	Rychard Parys, John Bedyll
1274	Henry Waleis	Johan Horne, Walter Potter
1275	Gregory Rokeſlie	Nich. Wyncheſter, Henry Coventre
1276	Gregory Rokeſlie	Lucas Patinoourt, Henry Frowyke
1277	Gregory Rokeſlie	Johan Horne, Rauffe Blount
1278	Gregory Rokeſlie	Robert Bracey, Rauffe Fenour
1279	Gregory Rokeſlie	Johan Adryan, Walter Langley
1280	Gregory Rokeſlie	Robert Baſyng, Wyllyam Mazarer
1281	Gregory Rokeſlie	Thomas Box, Rauffe More
1282	Henry Waleys	Wyll. Faryngdon, Nic. Wyncheſter
1283	Henry Waleys	Wyll. Mazarer, Nic. Wyncheſter
1284	Henry Waleys	Rauffe Blunt, Hawkyn Betnell
1285	Gregory Rokeſley	Jordan Goodchepe, Martyn Box
1286	Rauf Sandwich	Stephen Cornehyll, Robert Rokeby
1287	Johan Breton	Walter Blount, Johan Wade
1288	Rauf Sandwich	Thomas Croſſe, Willyam Hawteyn
1289	Rauf Sandwich	Wyllyam Hereford, Thomas Stanys
1290	Rauf Sandwich	Wyll. Betayn, Johan of Canterbury
1291	Rauf Sandwich	Fulke of St. Edmunde, Saln. Langforde
1292	Rauf Sandwich	Thomas Romayn, Wyll. de Lyre
1293	Rauf Sandwich	Rauffe Blount, Hamonde Boxe
1294	Sir Johan Breton	Henry Bale, Elys Ruſſell
1295	Sir Johan Breton	Robert Rokeſley, Martyn Awbry
1296	Sir Johan Breton	Henry Boxe, Richarde Glouceter
1297	Sir Johan Breton	Johan Dunſtable, Ad. Halyngbery
1298	Henry Waleis	Thomas Suff, Adam de Fulham
1299	Elyas Ruſſel	John de Stordforde, Wil. de Stortforde
1300	Elyas Ruſſell	Richard Reffham, Thomas Seley
1301	Johan Blount	John Armenter, Hen. de Fryngeryth
1302	Johan Blount	Luke Haverynge, Rich. Champeis
1303	Johan Blount	Robert Caller, Peter Boſham
1304	Johan Blount	Hugh Pourt, Simon Parys
1305	Johan Blount	Wil. Combmartyn, Johan de Burfforde
1306	Johan Blount	Roger Parys, John Lyncolln
1307	Johan Blount	Raynold Doderell, Will. Canſyn
1308	Nycholas Faryngdone	Symon Bolet, Godf. de la Conduyt
1309	Thomas Romayne	Nicholas Pygotte, Myghell Drury
1310	Richard Roffham	Wyllyam Baſynge, John Butler
1311	Johan Gyſours	James of St. Edmunde, Rog. Palmer
1312	Johan Founteney	Simon Scroppe, Peter Blacnay
1313	Nicholas Faryngdone	Simon Merwode, Rych. Wylforde
1314	Johan Gyſours	John Lambyn, Adam Lutekyn
1315	Stephen Abyngdone	Adam Burden, Hugh Gayton
1316	Johan Wentgrave	Step. of Abyngdone, Ham. Chykwell
1317	Johan Wentgrave	Hamonde Goodchepe, Wil. Redynge
1318	Johan Wentgrave	Wyllyam Caſton, Rauffe Palmer
1319	Hamond Chyckwell	Johan Pryoure, Wylliam Furneure
1320	Nycholas Faryngdone	Johan Pontenay, John Dallynge
1321	Hamond Chyckwell	Symon Abyngdon, Johan Preſton
1322	Hamond Chyckwell	Reynolde at Conduyt, Will. Prodham
1323	Nicholas Faryngdone	Rych. Conſtantyne, Rich. Hukeney

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1324	Hamond Chyckwell	Johan Grantham, Rycharde of Ely
1325	Hamond Chyckwell	Adam Saliſbury, Johan of Oxynforde
1326	Richard Betayne	Benet of Fulham, Johan Cauſton
1327	Hamond Chyckwell	Gylbert Moordon, Johan Cotton
1328	Johan Graundtham	Henry Darcey, Johan Hawteyne
1329	Symon Swanland	Sym. Fraunces, Hen. Combmartyne
1330	Johan Pounteney	Rychard Lazar, Henry Gyſors
1331	Johan Pounteney	Robert of Ely, Thomas Harwode
1332	Johan Preſton	Johan Mockynge, Andrew Awbry
1333	Johan Pounteney	Nicholas Pyke, Johan Huſband
1334	Reynold at Conduyte	Johan Hamonde, Wyll. Hanſarde
1335	Reynold at Conduyte	Johan Kyngſton, Walter Turke
1336	Johan Pounteney	Walter Mordon, Richard Upton
1337	Henry Darcey	Wyllyam Brykelſworth, Jn. Northall
1338	Henry Darcey	Walter Neale, Nycholas Crane
1339	Andrew Awbrey	Wyll. Pountfreyt, Hugh Marbre
1340	Andrew Awbrey	Wyll. Thorney, Roger Forſham
1341	Johan Oxynforde	Adam Lucas, Bartholomewe Marres
1342	Symond Fraunceſs	Richard Berkynge, Johan Rockyſlec
1343	Johan Hamond	Johan Luſkyn, Rich. Kyſlyngbury
1344	Johan Hammond	Johan Stewarde, Johan Aleyſham
1345	Richard Lacere	Geffrey Wychyngham, Tho. Legge
1346	Geffrey Wychyngham	Edm. Hempnall, Johan Glouceter
1347	Thomas Legge	Johan Croydon, Wyllyam Clopton
1348	Johan Lewkyn	Adam Bramſon, Rich. Beſyngſtoke
1349	Wyllyam Turke	Henry Pycarde, Symond Dolſely
1350	Richard Killingbury	Adam Bury, Rauffe Lynne
1351	Andrew Awbrey	Johan Notte, Wyllyam Worceſtre
1352	Adam Fraunceys	Johan Wrothe, Gylbert Steyndrope
1353	Adam Fraunceys	Johan Peche, Johan Stodeney
1354	Thomas Legge	Johan Welde, Johan Lytell
1355	Symond Fraunceys	Will. Totyngham, Richard Smert
1356	Henry Picard	Thomas Forſter, Thomas Brandon
1357	Johan Stody	Richard Notyngham, Tho. Doſell
1358	Johan Lewkyn	Stephen Caundyſhe, Bart. Freſtelyng
1359	Symond Doffelde	Johan Bernes, Johan Buryn
1360	Johan Wroth	Symond de Benyngton, J. Chycheſter
1361	Johan Peche	Johan Denys, Walter Borney
1262	Stephen Caundiſh	Wyllyam Holbech, James Tame
1363	Johan Notte	John of St. Albones, James Andrew
1364	Adam Bury	Richard Croydon, Johan Hyltoſte
1365	Johan Lewkyn	Johan of Metforde, Sym. de Mordon
1366	Johan Lewkyn	Johan Bykylſworth, Johan Yrelande
1367	James Andrew	Johan Warde, Wyllyam Dykman
1368	Symond Mordon	Johan Tergolde, Wyll. Dykman
1369	Johan Chycheſter	Ad. Wymbyngham, Rob. Gyrdeler
1370	Johan Bernes	Johan Pyell, Hugh Holdyche
1371	Johan Bernes	Wyllyam Walworth, Rob. Gayton
1372	Johan Pyell	Robert Hatfelde, Robert Gayton
1373	Adam of Bury	Johan Phylpott, Nycholas Brember
1374	Wyllyam Walworth	Johan Awbry, Johan Fyſhyde
1375	Johan Warde	Rycharde Lyons, Wyll. Wodhouſe
1376	Adam Staple	Johan Hadley, Wyllyam Newporte
1377	Nicholas Brembyr	Johan Northamton, Rob. Launde
1378	Johan Phylpot	Andrew Pykman, Nich. Twyforde
1379	Johan Hadley	Johan Boſeham, Tho. Cornwaleys
1380	Wyllyam Walworthe	Johan Heyleſſon, Wyllyam Baret
1381	Johan Northampton	Walter Doket, Wyll. Knyghthode
1382	Johan Northampton	Johan Rote, Johan Hynde
1383	Nicholas Brembyr	Johan Sely, Adam Bamme
1384	Nicholas Brembyr	Symond Winchcombe, John More
1385	Nycholas Brembyr	Nicholas Ereton, Johan Frenſbe
1386	Nycholas Exton	John Organ, Johan Chyrcheman
1387	Nycholas Exton	Wyllyam Stondon, Wyllyam More
1388	Nicholas Swynford	Wyllyam Venour, Hughe Forſtalfe
1389	Wyllyam Venour	Thomas Auſteyne, Adam Cathyll
1390	Adam Bamme	Johan Walcot, Johan Loveney
1391	Johan Heende	Tho. Vyvent, Johan Fraunces
1392	Wyllyam Stondon	Johan Chadworth, Henry Vamere
1393	Johan Hadley	Gib. Manfelde, Tho. Newyngtyn
1394	Johan Frenche	Rich. Whyttington, Drew Barentyne
1395	Wyllyam More	Wyllyam Brampton, Tho. Knolles
1396	Adam Bamme	Roger Elys, Johan Sheryngham
1397	Richard Whittington	Thomas Wylforde, Wyll. Parker
1398	Drew Barentyne	Wyll. Aſkeham, Johan Wodecoke

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1399	Thomas Knolles	Johan Wade, Johan Warner
1400	Johan Fraunces	Wyllyam Waldern, Wyllyam Hyde
1401	Johan Shadworth	Wyllyam Wakele, Wyllyam Eliot
1402	Johan Walcot	Wyll. Venour, Will. Fremyngham
1403	William Aſkam	Richard Marlowe, Robert Chicheley
1404	Johan Hyende	Thomas Fawconer, Thomas Poll
1405	Johan Woodcock	William Lowſte, Steph. Spylman
1406	Richard Whittington	Henry Barton, Wyllyam Crowner
1407	William Stondon	Nych. Wotton, Godfrey Brooke
1408	Drew Barentyne	Henry Pomfret, Henry Hatton
1409	Richard Marlowe	Thomas Duke, Wyllyam Norton
1410	Thomas Knolles	Johan Lawe, Wyllyam Chycheley
1411	Robert Chycheley	Johan Penne, Thomas Pyke
1412	William Waldren	Johan Raynewell, Wyll. Cotton
1413	William Crowmer	Rauf Levenham, Wyll. Sevynok
1414	Thomas Fawconer	Johan Sutton, Johan Micoll
1415	Nicholas Wotton	Johan Mychell, Tho. Aleyn
1416	Henry Barton	Aleyn Everard, Tho. Cambrydge
1417	Richard Marlowe	Rob. Wodtyngdon, Johan Coventre
1418	William Sevenoke	Henry Rede, Johan Gedney
1419	Richard Whittington	J. Bryan, Rauf. Barton, J. Parnaſſe
1420	William Cambrege	Robert Whytingham, Johan Butler
1421	Robert Chiche'ee	Johan Boteler, Wyllyam Weſton
1422	William Waldern	Richard Goſſelyn, Willyam Weſton
1423	William Crowmer	William Eſtfelde, Robert Tateraale
1424	Johan Michel	Nycholas James, Tho. Wadeforde
1425	Johan Coventre	Symon Seman, John Bywater
1426	William Rynwell	Wyllyam Mylred, Johan Brokle
1427	Johan Gedney	Johan Arnold, Johan Hyghman
1428	Henry Barton	Henry Frowick, Robert Otley
1429	William Eſtfeld	Tho. Duffhouſe, Rauffe Holand
1430	Nicholas Wotton	Johan Ruffe, Rauffe Holand
1431	Johan Wellis	Water Chertſey, Robert Large
1432	Johan Parneys	Johan Addyrlee, Stephen Browne
1433	Johan Brokley	Johan Olney, Johan Paddyſley
1434	Robert Otley	Thomas Chalton, Johan Lynge
1435	Henry Frowyk	Thomas Bernwell, Simond Eyer
1436	Johan Michell	Thomas Chatworth, Robert Clopton
1437	William Eſtfeld	Thomas Morſted, Wyll. Gregory
1438	Stephen Brown	Wyll. Chapman, Wyll. Halys
1439	Robert Large	Hugh Dyke, Nicholas Yoo
1440	Johan Paddeſley	Robert Marchall, Phylyp Malpas
1441	Robert Clopton	Johan Sutton, Wyll. Whetynhale
1442	Johan Atherly	William Cumbys, Richard Ryche
1443	Thomas Chatworth	Thomas Beaumont, Rich. Nordon
1444	Henry Frowick	Nych. Wyfforde, Johan Norman
1445	Symken Eyer	Stephyn Forſter, Hugh Wyche
1446	Johan Olney	Johan Derby, Geffrey Feldyng
1447	Johan Gedney	Robert Horne, Godfrey Boloyne
1448	Stephen Brown	Wyllyam Abraham, Thomas Scot
1449	Thomas Chalton	Wyll. Cantlow, Wyll. Marowe
1450	Niclas Wyfforde	Wyllyam Hulyn, Tho. Canynges
1451	William Gregory	Johan Mydylton, Wyllyam Dere
1452	Geffrey Feldyng	Math. Phylyp, Chryſtofer Warton
1453	Johan Norman	Richard Lee, Richarde Alley
1454	Stephen Forſter	Johan Walden, Thomas Cooke
1455	William Marowe	Johan Felde, Wyllyam Taylour
1456	Thomas Caning	Johan Yonge, Thomas Oulgrave
1457	Geffrey Boleyn	Johan Steward, Rauſe Verney
1458	Thomas Scot	Wyllyam Edward, Thomas Reyner
1459	William Hulyn	Rauſe Joſelyn, Richard Nedeham
1460	Richard Lee	Johan Plummer, Wyllyam Stocker
1461	Hugh Wyche	Rych. Hemynge, Johan Lambarde
1462	Thomas Cooke	Johan Looke, George Irelande
1463	Mathew Philip	Will. Hampton, Batylmew Jemys
1464	Rauf Joſſelyne	Robert Baſſet, Thomas Muſchamp
1465	Rauf Verney	John Tate, Johan Stone
1466	Johan Yonge	Sir Henry Wavyr, James Conſtantyne
1467	Thomas Owlgrave	Johan Brown, H. Bryce, J. Stockton
1468	William Taylour	Humffry Heyforde, Tho. Stalbroke
1469	Richard Lee	Wyll. Haryot, Symond de Smyth
1470	Johan Stockton	Robert Drope, Richard Gardyner
1471	William Edward	Johan Croſby, Johan Warde
1472	William Hampton	Johan Alleyn, Johan Shelley
1473	Johan Tate	Johan Browne, Thomas Bledlow.

1474 Robert

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1474	Robert Drope	Johan Stoker, Robert Byllyſdon
1475	Robert Baſſet	Edmond Shaa, Thomas Hylle
1476	Rauf Joſſelyn	Hugh Bryce, Robert Colwych
1477	Humphry Heyforde	Richard Rawſon, Wyllyam Horne
1478	Richard Gardiner	Johan Stocker, Henry Colet
1479	Bartilmew James	Robert Hardynge, Robert Byfelde
1480	Johan Brown	Thomas Ilam, Johan Warde
1481	William Haryot	William Danyell, William Bakon
1482	Edmond Shaa	R. Tate, Wyll. Wyking, R. Chawry
1483	Robert Billeſdon	Wyllyam Whyte, Johan Mathewe
1484	Thomas Hylle	Thomas Norlond, Wyll. Martyn
1485	Hugh Bryce	Richard Cheſtir, Thomas Bretayn
1486	Henry Colet	Robert Tate, Johan Tate
1487	William Horne	Hugh Clopton, Johan Percyvall
1488	Robert Tate	Johan Fenkyll, Johan Remyngton
1489	William White	Wyllyam Iſaak, Rauf Tilny
1490	Johan Matthew	Wyllyam Capell, Johan Brooke
1491	Hugh Clopton	H. Coote, R. Revell, Hugh Pemberton
1492	William Martyn	Thomas Wood, Wyllyam Browne
1493	Rauf Aſtry	William Purchaſe, Wyll. Walbek
1494	Richard Chawry	Robert Fabyan, Johan Wyngar
1495	Henry Colet	Nycholas Alwyn, Johan Warner
1496	Johan Tate	Thomas Kneſworth, Henry Somyr
1497	William Purchaſe	Johan Shaa, Richarde Haddon
1498	Johan Percival	Bartholomew Reed, Tho. Wyndowght
1499	Nicholas Alwyn	Thomas Bradbery, Steven Jenyns
1500	Johan Reymington	Jamys Wilforde, Rychard Brond
1501	Sir John Shaa	Johan Hawys, William Stede
1502	Bartholomew Reed	Syr Laurence Aylemer, Hen. Hede
1503	Sir William Capell	Henry Keble, Nycholas Nynes
1504	Johan Wyngar	Chryſt. Hawys, R. Wattes, T. Granger
1505	Thomas Kneſworth	Roger Achylly, Wyllyam Brown
1506	Sir Richard Haddon	Richard Shore, Roger Grove
1507	William Brown	Wyllyam Copynger, Tho. Johnſton, Willyam Fitz-Wyllyams
1508	Stephen Jenyns	William Butler, Johan Kirkby
1509	Thomas Bradbury	Thomas Exmew, Rychard Smyth
1510	Henry Keble	George Monox, John Doget
1511	Roger Aichiley	John Milborne, John Reſt
1512	Sir William Copinger	Nicholas Skelton, Tho. Mirfine
1513	Will. Brown & J. Tate	Robert Aldarnes, Robert Fenrother
1514	George Monoux	John Dawes, John Bridges
1515	Sir William Butler	James Yarford, John Monday
1516	John Reſt	Henry Warley, R. Grey, Wil. Bailey
1517	Sir Thomas Exmew	Thomas Seimer, John Thurſton
1518	Thomas Mirfin	Thomas Baldrie, Raph Simondes
1519	Sir James Yarford	John Allen, James Spencer
1520	Sir John Bruge	John Wilkinſon, Nicholas Patrich
1521	Sir John Milborne	Sir John Skevington, John Kyme
1522	Sir John Munday	John Breton, Thomas Pargetor
1523	Sir Thomas Baldry	John Rudſtone, John Champneis
1524	Sir William Bailey	Michaell Engliſh, Nich. Jennes
1525	Sir John Allen	Raph Dodmer, William Roch
1526	Sir Thomas Seamer	John Caunton, Chriſtopher Aſkew
1527	Sir James Spencer	Stephen Peacock, Nich. Lambert
1528	Sir John Rudſtone	John Hardy, William Holles
1529	Ralph Dodmer	Raph Warren, John Long
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor	Michael Dormer, Walter Champion
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambard	William Dauntſey, Richard Champion
1532	Sir Stephen Peacoke	Richard Greſham, Edward Altham
1533	Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew	Richard Reynolds, Nicholas Pinchon, John Martin, John Prieſt
1534	Sir John Champneis	William Forman, Sir Tho. Kitſon
1535	Sir John Allen	Nicholas Leviſon, Will. Denham
1536	Sir Ralph Waren	Humfrey Munmoth, John Cootes
1537	Sir Richard Greſham	Robert Paget, William Boyer
1538	William Forman	Sir John Greſham, Thomas Lewen
1539	Sir William Holles	William Welkenſon, Nich. Gibſon
1540	Sir William Roch	John Feiry, Thomas Huntlow
1541	Sir Michael Dormer	Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes
1542	John Cootes	Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley
1543	Sir William Bowyer, Sir Ralph Waren	Henry Habberthorne, Henry Amcotes
1544	Sir William Laxton	John Toleus, Richard Dobbes
1545	Sir Martin Bowes	John Wilford, Andrew Jude

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1546	Sir Henry Hubarthorne	George Barnes, Ralph Alley
1547	Sir John Greſham	Richard Jarveis, Thomas Curteis
1548	Sir Henry Amcotes	Thomas White, Robert Charſey
1549	Rowland Hill	William Locke, Sir John Ailife
1550	Sir Andrew Jude	Richard Turke, John Yorke
1551	Sir Richard Dobbes	Auguſtine Hind, John Lyon
1552	Sir George Barnes	John Lamberd, John Cowper
1553	Sir Thomas White	William Gerard, John Maynard
1554	Sir John Lion	Thomas Ofley, William Huet
1555	Sir William Gerard	David Woodroſe, William Cheſter
1556	Sir Thomas Offley	Thomas Leigh, John Machil
1557	Sir Thomas Curteis	William Harper, John White
1558	Sir Thomas Leigh	Richard Malorie, James Aitham
1559	Sir William Huet	John Halſe, Richard Champion
1560	Sir William Cheſter	Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin
1561	Sir William Harper	Chriſtopher Draper, Thomas Row
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge	Alexander Avenon, Hump. Baſkervile
1563	Sir John White	Will. Alin, Richard Chamberlaine
1564	Sir Richard Malorie	Edward Bankes, Rowland Heyward
1565	Sir Richard Champion	Edward Jakeman, Leonel Ducket
1566	Sir Chriſtopher Draper	John Rivers, James Hawes
1567	Sir Roger Martin	Rich. Lambert, Ambroſe Nicholas
1568	Sir Thomas Rowe	Thomas Ramſey, William Bond
1569	Alexander Avenon	John Oleph, Rob. Harding, J. Bacon
1570	Sir Rowland Heyward	Henry Becher, William Dane
1571	Sir William Allen	Frances Bernam, William Box
1572	Sir Leonel Ducket	Henry Miles, John Branch
1573	Sir John Rivers	Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodroſe
1574	James Hawes	James Harvie, Thomas Pulliſon
1575	Ambroſe Nicholas	Thomas Blancke, Anthony Gamage
1576	Sir John Langley	Edward Oſborne, Wolſtane Dixie
1577	Sir Thomas Ramſey	William Kimpton, George Barne
1578	Richard Pipe	Nich. Backhouſe, Francis Bowyer
1579	Sir Nicholas Woodroſe	George Bond, Thomas Starkie
1580	Sir John Branch	Martin Calthorp, John Hart
1581	Sir James Harvie	Ralph Woodcock, John Alate
1582	Sir Thomas Blancke	Richard Martin, William Webbe
1583	Edward Oſborne	William Rowe, John Hayden
1584	Sir Edward Pulliſon	William Maſham, John Spencer
1585	Sir Wolſtan Dixie	Stephen Slany, Henry Billingſley
1586	Sir George Barne	Anthony Radclife, Henry Parnell
1587	Sir George Bond	Robert Houſe, William Elkin
1588	Martin Calthorp	Thomas Skinner, John Ketcher
1589	Sir John Hart	Hugh Ofley, Richard Saltenſtall
1590	John Allot	Richard Gurney, Stephen Some
1591	Sir William Web	Nicholas Moſley, Robert Broke
1592	Sir William Rowe	William Rider, Bennet Barnham
1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Sir Richard Martin	John Gerard, Robert Taylor
1594	Sir John Spencer	Paul Banning, Peter Hanton
1595	Sir Stephen Slany	Robert Lee, Thomas Benet
1596	Thomas Skinner, Sir Henry Billingſly	Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday
1597	Sir Richard Saltenſtall	John Wattes, Richard Godard
1598	Sir Stephen Some	Henry Rowe, John More
1599	Sir Nicholas Moſley	Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampſon
1600	Sir William Ryder	Humphrey Weld, Roger Clarke
1601	Sir John Gerard	Robert Cambell, Thomas Smith
1602	Robert Lee	Henry Anderſon, William Glover
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet	James Pemberton, John Swinnerton
1604	Sir Thomas Low	Sir W. Rumney, Sir T. Middleton
1605	Sir Henry Hollyday	Sir Tho. Hayes, Sir Roger Jones
1606	Sir John Wats	Clement Scudamor, Sir John Jolles
1607	Sir Henry Rowe	William Walthall, John Lemon
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld	Geffrey Elwes, Nicholas Style
1609	Sir Thomas Cambell	George Bolles, Richard Farrington
1610	Sir William Craven	Sebaſtion Harvey, Will. Cockaine
1611	Sir James Pemberton	Richard Pyat, Francis Jones
1612	Sir John Swinnerton	Edward Barkham, George Smithes
1613	Sir Thomas Middleton	Edward Rotherham, Alexand. Preſcot
1614	Sir John Hayes	Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye
1615	Sir John Jolles	Peter Proby, Martin Lumley
1616	Sir John Leman	William Goare, John Goare
1617	George Bolles	Allen Cotton, Cuthbert Hacket
1618	Sir Sebaſtian Harvey	William Holyday, Robert Johnſon

1619 Sir

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1324	Hamond Chyckwell	Johan Grantham, Rycharde of Ely
1325	Hamond Chyckwell	Adam Saliſbury, Johan of Oxynforde
1326	Richard Betayne	Benet of Fulham, Johan Cauſton
1327	Hamond Chyckwell	Gylbert Moordon, Johan Cotton
1328	Johan Graundtham	Henry Darcey, Johan Hawteyne
1329	Symon Swanland	Sym. Fraunces, Hen. Combmartyne
1330	Johan Pounteney	Rychard Lazar, Henry Gyſors
1331	Johan Pounteney	Robert of Ely, Thomas Harwode
1332	Johan Preſton	Johan Mockynge, Andrew Awbry
1333	Johan Pounteney	Nicholas Pyke, Johan Huſband
1334	Reynold at Conduyte	Johan Hamonde, Wyll. Hanſarde
1335	Reynold at Conduyte	Johan Kyngſton, Walter Turke
1336	Johan Pounteney	Walter Mordon, Richard Upton
1337	Henry Darcey	Wyllyam Brykelſworth, Jn. Northall
1338	Henry Darcey	Walter Neale, Nycholas Crane
1339	Andrew Awbrey	Wyll. Pountfreyt, Hugh Marbre
1340	Andrew Awbrey	Wyll. Thorney, Roger Forſham
1341	Johan Oxynforde	Adam Lucas, Bartholomewe Marres
1342	Symond Fraunceſs	Richard Berkynge, Johan Rockyſlec
1343	Johan Hamond	Johan Luſkyn, Rich. Kyſlyngbury
1344	Johan Hammond	Johan Stewarde, Johan Aleyſham
1345	Richard Lacere	Geffrey Wychyngham, Tho. Legge
1346	Geffrey Wychyngham	Edm. Hempnall, Johan Glouceter
1347	Thomas Legge	Johan Croydon, Wyllyam Clopton
1348	Johan Lewkyn	Adam Bramſon, Rich. Beſyngſtoke
1349	Wyllyam Turke	Henry Pycarde, Symond Dolſely
1350	Richard Killingbury	Adam Bury, Rauffe Lynne
1351	Andrew Awbrey	Johan Notte, Wyllyam Worceſtre
1352	Adam Fraunceys	Johan Wrothe, Gylbert Steyndrope
1353	Adam Fraunceys	Johan Peche, Johan Stodeney
1354	Thomas Legge	Johan Welde, Johan Lytell
1355	Symond Fraunceys	Will. Totyngham, Richard Smert
1356	Henry Picard	Thomas Forſter, Thomas Brandon
1357	Johan Stody	Richard Notyngham, Tho. Doſell
1358	Johan Lewkyn	Stephen Caundyſhe, Bart. Freſtelyng
1359	Symond Doffelde	Johan Bernes, Johan Buryn
1360	Johan Wroth	Symond de Benyngton, J. Chycheſter
1361	Johan Peche	Johan Denys, Walter Borney
1262	Stephen Caundiſh	Wyllyam Holbech, James Tame
1363	Johan Notte	John of St. Albones, James Andrew
1364	Adam Bury	Richard Croydon, Johan Hyltoſte
1365	Johan Lewkyn	Johan of Metforde, Sym. de Mordon
1366	Johan Lewkyn	Johan Bykylſworth, Johan Yrelande
1367	James Andrew	Johan Warde, Wyllyam Dykman
1368	Symond Mordon	Johan Tergolde, Wyll. Dykman
1369	Johan Chycheſter	Ad. Wymbyngham, Rob. Gyrdeler
1370	Johan Bernes	Johan Pyell, Hugh Holdyche
1371	Johan Bernes	Wyllyam Walworth, Rob. Gayton
1372	Johan Pyell	Robert Hatfelde, Robert Gayton
1373	Adam of Bury	Johan Phylpott, Nycholas Brember
1374	Wyllyam Walworth	Johan Awbry, Johan Fyſhyde
1375	Johan Warde	Rycharde Lyons, Wyll. Wodhouſe
1376	Adam Staple	Johan Hadley, Wyllyam Newporte
1377	Nicholas Brembyr	Johan Northamton, Rob. Launde
1378	Johan Phylpot	Andrew Pykman, Nich. Twyforde
1379	Johan Hadley	Johan Boſeham, Tho. Cornwaleys
1380	Wyllyam Walworthe	Johan Heyleſſon, Wyllyam Baret
1381	Johan Northampton	Walter Doket, Wyll. Knyghthode
1382	Johan Northampton	Johan Rote, Johan Hynde
1383	Nicholas Brembyr	Johan Sely, Adam Bamme
1384	Nicholas Brembyr	Symond Wincheombe, John More
1385	Nycholas Brembyr	Nicholas Ereton, Johan Frenſbe
1386	Nycholas Exton	John Organ, Johan Chyrcheman
1387	Nycholas Exton	Wyllyam Stondon, Wyllyam More
1388	Nicholas Swynford	Wyllyam Venour, Hughe Forſtalfe
1389	Wyllyam Venour	Thomas Auſteyne, Adam Cathyll
1390	Adam Bamme	Johan Walcot, Johan Loveney
1391	Johan Heende	Tho. Vyvent, Johan Fraunces
1392	Wyllyam Stondon	Johan Chadworth, Henry Vamere
1393	Johan Hadley	Gib. Manfelde, Tho. Newyngtyn
1394	Johan Frenche	Rich. Whyttington, Drew Barentyne
1395	Wyllyam More	Wyllyam Brampton, Tho. Knolles
1396	Adam Bamme	Roger Elys, Johan Sheryngham
1397	Richard Whittington	Thomas Wylforde, Wyll. Parker
1398	Drew Barentyne	Wyll. Aſkeham, Johan Wodecoke
1399	Thomas Knolles	Johan Wade, Johan Warner
1400	Johan Fraunces	Wyllyam Waldern, Wyllyam Hyde
1401	Johan Shadworth	Wyllyam Wakele, Wyllyam Eliot
1402	Johan Walcot	Wyll. Venour, Will. Fremyngham
1403	William Aſkam	Richard Marlowe, Robert Chicheley
1404	Johan Hyende	Thomas Fawconer, Thomas Poll
1405	Johan Woodcock	William Lowſte, Steph. Spylman
1406	Richard Whittington	Henry Barton, Wyllyam Crowner
1407	William Stondon	Nych. Wotton, Godfrey Brooke
1408	Drew Barentyne	Henry Pomfret, Henry Hatton
1409	Richard Marlowe	Thomas Duke, Wyllyam Norton
1410	Thomas Knolles	Johan Lawe, Wyllyam Chycheley
1411	Robert Chycheley	Johan Penne, Thomas Pyke
1412	William Waldren	Johan Raynewell, Wyll. Cotton
1413	William Crowmer	Rauf Levenham, Wyll. Sevynok
1414	Thomas Fawconer	Johan Sutton, Johan Micoll
1415	Nicholas Wotton	Johan Mychell, Tho. Aleyn
1416	Henry Barton	Aleyn Everard, Tho. Cambrydge
1417	Richard Marlowe	Rob. Wodtyngdon, Johan Coventre
1418	William Sevenoke	Henry Rede, Johan Gedney
1419	Richard Whittington	J. Bryan, Rauf. Barton, J. Parnaſſe
1420	William Cambrege	Robert Whytingham, Johan Butler
1421	Robert Chiche'ee	Johan Boteler, Wyllyam Weſton
1422	William Waldern	Richard Goſſelyn, Willyam Weſton
1423	William Crowmer	William Eſtfelde, Robert Tateriale
1424	Johan Michel	Nycholas James, Tho. Wadeforde
1425	Johan Coventre	Symon Seman, John Bywater
1426	William Rynwell	Wyllyam Mylred, Johan Brokle
1427	Johan Gedney	Johan Arnold, Johan Hyghman
1428	Henry Barton	Henry Frowick, Robert Otley
1429	William Eſtfeld	Tho. Duffhouſe, Rauffe Holand
1430	Nicholas Wotton	Johan Ruffe, Rauffe Holand
1431	Johan Wellis	Water Chertſey, Robert Large
1432	Johan Parneys	Johan Addyrlee, Stephen Browne
1433	Johan Brokley	Johan Olney, Johan Paddyſley
1434	Robert Otley	Thomas Chalton, Johan Lynge
1435	Henry Frowyk	Thomas Bernwell, Simond Eyer
1436	Johan Michell	Thomas Chatworth, Robert Clopton
1437	William Eſtfeld	Thomas Morſted, Wyll. Gregory
1438	Stephen Brown	Wyll. Chapman, Wyll. Halys
1439	Robert Large	Hugh Dyke, Nicholas Yoo
1440	Johan Paddeſley	Robert Marchall, Phylyp Malpas
1441	Robert Clopton	Johan Sutton, Wyll. Whetynhale
1442	Johan Atherly	William Cumbys, Richard Ryche
1443	Thomas Chatworth	Thomas Beaumont, Rich. Nordon
1444	Henry Frowick	Nych. Wyfforde, Johan Norman
1445	Symken Eyer	Stephyn Forſter, Hugh Wyche
1446	Johan Olney	Johan Derby, Geffrey Feldyng
1447	Johan Gedney	Robert Horne, Godfrey Boloyne
1448	Stephen Brown	Wyllyam Abraham, Thomas Scot
1449	Thomas Chalton	Wyll. Cantlow, Wyll. Marowe
1450	Niclas Wyfforde	Wyllyam Hulyn, Tho. Canynges
1451	William Gregory	Johan Mydylton, Wyllyam Dere
1452	Geffrey Feldyng	Math. Phylyp, Chryſtofer Warton
1453	Johan Norman	Richard Lee, Richarde Alley
1454	Stephen Forſter	Johan Walden, Thomas Cooke
1455	William Marowe	Johan Felde, Wyllyam Taylour
1456	Thomas Caning	Johan Yonge, Thomas Oulgrave
1457	Geffrey Boleyn	Johan Steward, Raufe Verney
1458	Thomas Scot	Wyllyam Edward, Thomas Reyner
1459	William Hulyn	Raufe Joſelyn, Richard Nedeham
1460	Richard Lee	Johan Plummer, Wyllyam Stocker
1461	Hugh Wyche	Rych. Hemynge, Johan Lambarde
1462	Thomas Cooke	Johan Looke, George Irelande
1463	Mathew Philip	Will. Hampton, Batylmew Jemys
1464	Rauf Joſſelyne	Robert Baſſet, Thomas Muſchamp
1465	Rauf Verney	John Tate, Johan Stone
1466	Johan Yonge	Sir Henry Wavyr, James Conſtantyne
1467	Thomas Owlgrave	Johan Brown, H. Bryce, J. Stockton
1468	William Taylour	Humffry Heyforde, Tho. Stalbroke
1469	Richard Lee	Wyll. Haryot, Symond de Smyth
1470	Johan Stockton	Robert Drope, Richard Gardyner
1471	William Edward	Johan Croſby, Johan Warde
1472	William Hampton	Johan Alleyn, Johan Shelley
1473	Johan Tate	Johan Browne, Thomas Bledlow.

1474 Robert

Years.	LORD MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1474	Robert Drope	Johan Stoker, Robert Byllyſdon
1475	Robert Baſſet	Edmond Shaa, Thomas Hylle
1476	Rauf Joſſelyn	Hugh Bryce, Robert Colwych
1477	Humphry Heyforde	Richard Rawſon, Wyllyam Horne
1478	Richard Gardiner	Johan Stocker, Henry Colet
1479	Bartilmew James	Robert Hardynge, Robert Byfelde
1480	Johan Brown	Thomas Ilam, Johan Warde
1481	William Haryot	William Danyell, William Bakon
1482	Edmond Shaa	R. Tate, Wyll. Wyking, R. Chawry
1483	Robert Billeſdon	Wyllyam Whyte, Johan Mathewe
1484	Thomas Hylle	Thomas Norlond, Wyll. Martyn
1485	Hugh Bryce	Richard Cheſtir, Thomas Bretayn
1486	Henry Colet	Robert Tate, Johan Tate
1487	William Horne	Hugh Clopton, Johan Percyvall
1488	Robert Tate	Johan Fenkyll, Johan Remyngton
1489	William White	Wyllyam Iſaak, Rauf Tilny
1490	Johan Matthew	Wyllyam Capell, Johan Brooke
1491	Hugh Clopton	H. Coote, R. Revell, Hugh Pemberton
1492	William Martyn	Thomas Wood, Wyllyam Browne
1493	Rauf Aſtry	William Purchaſe, Wyll. Walbek
1494	Richard Chawry	Robert Fabyan, Johan Wyngar
1495	Henry Colet	Nycholas Alwyn, Johan Warner
1496	Johan Tate	Thomas Kneſworth, Henry Somyr
1497	William Purchaſe	Johan Shaa, Richarde Haddon
1498	Johan Percival	Bartholomew Reed, Tho. Wyndowght
1499	Nicholas Alwyn	Thomas Bradbery, Steven Jenyns
1500	Johan Reymington	Jamys Wilforde, Rychard Brond
1501	Sir John Shaa	Johan Hawys, William Stede
1502	Bartholomew Reed	Syr Laurence Aylemer, Hen. Hede
1503	Sir William Capell	Henry Keble, Nycholas Nynes
1504	Johan Wyngar	Chryſt. Hawys, R. Wattes, T. Granger
1505	Thomas Kneſworth	Roger Achylly, Wyllyam Brown
1506	Sir Richard Haddon	Richard Shore, Roger Grove
1507	William Brown	Wyllyam Copynger, Tho. Johnſton, Willyam Fitz-Wyllyams
1508	Stephen Jenyns	William Butler, Johan Kirkby
1509	Thomas Bradbury	Thomas Exmew, Rychard Smyth
1510	Henry Keble	George Monox, John Doget
1511	Roger Aichiley	John Milborne, John Reſt
1512	Sir William Copinger	Nicholas Skelton, Tho. Mirfine
1513	Will. Brown & J. Tate	Robert Aldarnes, Robert Fenrother
1514	George Monoux	John Dawes, John Bridges
1515	Sir William Butler	James Yarford, John Monday
1516	John Reſt	Henry Warley, R. Grey, Wil. Bailey
1517	Sir Thomas Exmew	Thomas Seimer, John Thurſton
1518	Thomas Mirfin	Thomas Baldrie, Raph Simondes
1519	Sir James Yarford	John Allen, James Spencer
1520	Sir John Bruge	John Wilkinſon, Nicholas Patrich
1521	Sir John Milborne	Sir John Skevington, John Kyme
1522	Sir John Munday	John Breton, Thomas Pargetor
1523	Sir Thomas Baldry	John Rudſtone, John Champneis
1524	Sir William Bailey	Michaell Engliſh, Nich. Jennes
1525	Sir John Allen	Raph Dodmer, William Roch
1526	Sir Thomas Seamer	John Caunton, Chriſtopher Aſkew
1527	Sir James Spencer	Stephen Peacock, Nich. Lambert
1528	Sir John Rudſtone	John Hardy, William Holles
1529	Ralph Dodmer	Raph Warren, John Long
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor	Michael Dormer, Walter Champion
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambard	William Dauntſey, Richard Champion
1532	Sir Stephen Peacoke	Richard Greſham, Edward Altham
1533	Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew	Richard Reynolds, Nicholas Pinchon, John Martin, John Prieſt
1534	Sir John Champneis	William Forman, Sir Tho. Kitſon
1535	Sir John Allen	Nicholas Leviſon, Will. Denham
1536	Sir Ralph Waren	Humfrey Munmoth, John Cootes
1537	Sir Richard Greſham	Robert Paget, William Boyer
1538	William Forman	Sir John Greſham, Thomas Lewen
1539	Sir William Holles	William Welkenſon, Nich. Gibſon
1540	Sir William Roch	John Feiry, Thomas Huntlow
1541	Sir Michael Dormer	Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes
1542	John Cootes	Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley
1543	Sir William Bowyer, Sir Ralph Waren	Henry Habberthorne, Henry Amcotes
1544	Sir William Laxton	John Toleus, Richard Dobbes
1545	Sir Martin Bowes	John Wilford, Andrew Jude

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1546	Sir Henry Hubarthorne	George Barnes, Ralph Alley
1547	Sir John Greſham	Richard Jarveis, Thomas Curteis
1548	Sir Henry Amcotes	Thomas White, Robert Charſey
1549	Rowland Hill	William Locke, Sir John Ailife
1550	Sir Andrew Jude	Richard Turke, John Yorke
1551	Sir Richard Dobbes	Auguſtine Hind, John Lyon
1552	Sir George Barnes	John Lamberd, John Cowper
1553	Sir Thomas White	William Gerard, John Maynard
1554	Sir John Lion	Thomas Ofley, William Huet
1555	Sir William Gerard	David Woodrofe, William Cheſter
1556	Sir Thomas Offley	Thomas Leigh, John Machil
1557	Sir Thomas Curteis	William Harper, John White
1558	Sir Thomas Leigh	Richard Malorie, James Aitham
1559	Sir William Huet	John Halſe, Richard Champion
1560	Sir William Cheſter	Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin
1561	Sir William Harper	Chriſtopher Draper, Thomas Row
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge	Alexander Avenon, Hump. Baſkervile
1563	Sir John White	Will. Alin, Richard Chamberlaine
1564	Sir Richard Malorie	Edward Bankes, Rowland Heyward
1565	Sir Richard Champion	Edward Jakeman, Leonel Ducket
1566	Sir Chriſtopher Draper	John Rivers, James Hawes
1567	Sir Roger Martin	Rich. Lambert, Ambroſe Nicholas
1568	Sir Thomas Rowe	Thomas Ramſey, William Bond
1569	Alexander Avenon	John Oleph, Rob. Harding, J. Bacon
1570	Sir Rowland Heyward	Henry Becher, William Dane
1571	Sir William Allen	Frances Bernam, William Box
1572	Sir Leonel Ducket	Henry Miles, John Branch
1573	Sir John Rivers	Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodrofe
1574	James Hawes	James Harvie, Thomas Pulliſon
1575	Ambroſe Nicholas	Thomas Blancke, Anthony Gamage
1576	Sir John Langley	Edward Oſborne, Wolſtane Dixie
1577	Sir Thomas Ramſey	William Kimpton, George Barne
1578	Richard Pipe	Nich. Backhouſe, Francis Bowyer
1579	Sir Nicholas Woodrofe	George Bond, Thomas Starkie
1580	Sir John Branch	Martin Calthorp, John Hart
1581	Sir James Harvie	Ralph Woodcock, John Alate
1582	Sir Thomas Blancke	Richard Martin, William Webbe
1583	Edward Oſborne	William Rowe, John Hayden
1584	Sir Edward Pulliſon	William Maſham, John Spencer
1585	Sir Wolſtan Dixie	Stephen Slany, Henry Billingſley
1586	Sir George Barne	Anthony Radclife, Henry Parnell
1587	Sir George Bond	Robert Houſe, William Elkin
1588	Martin Calthorp	Thomas Skinner, John Ketcher
1589	Sir John Hart	Hugh Ofley, Richard Saltenſtall
1590	John Allot	Richard Gurney, Stephen Some
1591	Sir William Web	Nicholas Moſley, Robert Broke
1592	Sir William Rowe	William Rider, Bennet Barnham
1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Sir Richard Martin	John Gerard, Robert Taylor
1594	Sir John Spencer	Paul Banning, Peter Hanton
1595	Sir Stephen Slany	Robert Lee, Thomas Benet
1596	Thomas Skinner, Sir Henry Billingſly	Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday
1597	Sir Richard Saltenſtall	John Wattes, Richard Godard
1598	Sir Stephen Some	Henry Rowe, John More
1599	Sir Nicholas Moſley	Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampſon
1600	Sir William Ryder	Humphrey Weld, Roger Clarke
1601	Sir John Gerard	Robert Cambell, Thomas Smith
1602	Robert Lee	Henry Anderſon, William Glover
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet	James Pemberton, John Swinnerton
1604	Sir Thomas Low	Sir W. Rumney, Sir T. Middleton
1605	Sir Henry Hollyday	Sir Tho. Hayes, Sir Roger Jones
1606	Sir John Wats	Clement Scudamor, Sir John Jolles
1607	Sir Henry Rowe	William Walthall, John Lemon
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld	Geffrey Elwes, Nicholas Style
1609	Sir Thomas Cambell	George Bolles, Richard Farrington
1610	Sir William Craven	Sebaſtion Harvey, Will. Cockaine
1611	Sir James Pemberton	Richard Pyat, Francis Jones
1612	Sir John Swinnerton	Edward Barkham, George Smithes
1613	Sir Thomas Middleton	Edward Rotherham, Alexand. Preſcot
1614	Sir John Hayes	Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye
1615	Sir John Jolles	Peter Proby, Martin Lumley
1616	Sir John Leman	William Goare, John Goare
1617	George Bolles	Allen Cotton, Cuthbert Hacket
1618	Sir Sebaſtian Harvey	William Holyday, Robert Johnſon

1619 Sir

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1619	Sir William Cockain	Richard Hearne, Hugh Hamerſley
1620	Sir Francis Jones	Richard Deane, James Cambell
1621	Sir Edward Barkham	Edward Allen, Robert Dutie
1622	Sir Peter Proby	George Whitmore, Nich. Rainton
1623	Sir Martin Lumley	John Hodges, Humfrey Hanford
1624	Sir John Gore	Ralph Freeman, Thomas Moulſon
1625	Sir Allen Cotton	Rowland Heilin, Robert Packhurſt
1626	Sir Cuthbert Aket	Thomas Weſtway, Ellis Criſpe, John Poole, Chriſtopher Cletherowe
1627	Sir Hugh Hammerſley	Edward Bromfield, Richard Fenne
1628	Sir Richard Deane	Maurice Abbot, Henry Garway
1629	Sir James Cambell	Rowland Backhouſe, Will. Acton
1630	Sir Robert Ducy	Humphrey Smith, Edmund Wright
1631	Sir George Whitmore	Arthur Abdy, Robert Cambell
1632	Sir Nicholas Raynton	Samuel Cranmer, Henry Prat
1633	Ralph Freeman	Hugh Perry, Henry Andrews
1634	Sir Thomas Moulſon	Gilbert Harriſon, Richard Gurney
1635	Sir Robert Packhurſt	John Highlord, John Cordall
1636	Sir Chriſtop. Cletheroe	Thomas Soame, John Gayer
1637	Sir Edward Bromfield	William Abell, Jacob Gerrard
1638	Sir Richard Fenn	Thomas Atkyn, Edward Rudge
1639	Sir Maurice Abbot	Iſaac Pennington, John Woollaſton
1640	Sir Henry Garway	Thomas Adams, John Warner
1641	Sir William Acton	John Towſe, Abrah. Reynardſon
1642	Sir Richard Gurney	George Garret, George Clarke
1643	Sir Iſaac Pennington	John Langham, Thomas Andrews
1644	Sir John Woollaſton	John Fowke, James Bunce
1645	Sir Thomas Atkins	William Gibbs, Richard Chambers
1646	Sir Thomas Adams	John Kendrick, Thomas Foote
1647	Sir John Gayre	Thomas Cullum, Simond Edmonds
1648	Sir John Warner	Samuel Avery, John Bide
1649	Sir Abrah. Reynardſon	Thomas Vyner, Richard Browne
1650	Thomas Toote	Chr. Pack, Rowld. Wilſon, J. Dethick
1651	Thomas Andrews	Robert Tichborne, Richard Chiverton
1652	John Kendrick	John Ireton, Andrew Ryccard
1653	John Fowkes	Stephen Eaſtwick, Will. Underwood
1654	Thomas Vyner	James Phi ips, Walter Big
1655	Chriſtopher Pack	Edmund Sleigh, Thomas Alleyn
1656	John Dethick	William Thompſon, John Frederick
1657	Robert Tichborne	Tempeſt Milner, Nathanael Temſe
1658	Richard Chiverton	J. Robinſon, T. Chandler, R. King
1659	Sir John Ireton	Anthony Bateman, John Lawrence
1660	Sir Thomas Alleyn, Knt.	Francis Warner, William Love, Eſqrs.
1661	Sir Rich. Brown, Bart.	Sir William Boulton, Sir William Peake
1662	Sir John Frederick, Knt.	Francis Minell, Samuel Starling, Eſqrs.
1663	Sir John Robinſon, Knt.	Sir Tho. Bludworth, Sir W. Turner
1664	Sir Anth. Bateman, Knt.	Sir Richard Ford, Sir Richard Reeves
1665	Sir John Lawrence, Knt.	Sir Geo. Waterman, Sir Charles Doe
1666	Sir Tho. Bludworth, Knt.	Sir Rob. Hanſon, Sir William Hooker
1667	Sir Will. Boulton, Knt.	Sir Robert Viner, Sir Joſeph Sheldon
1668	Sir William Peake, Knt.	Sir Dennis Gauden, Sir Thomas Davis
1669	Sir William Turner, Knt.	John Forth, Eſq; Sir Francis Chaplin
1670	Sir Samuel Starling, Knt.	Sir J. Smith, Sir James Edwards
1671	Sir Richard Ford, Knt.	Samuel Ford, Patience Ward, Eſqrs.
1672	Sir Geo. Waterman, Knt.	Sir J. Dawes, Sir R. Clayton, Sir J. Moore
1673	Sir Robert Hanſon, Knt.	Sir Will. Pritchard, Sir James Smith
1674	Sir William Hooker, Knt.	Sir Henry Tulſe, Sir Robert Geffery
1675	Sir Robert Viner, Knt.	Sir Nath. Herne, Sir John Lethieullier
1676	Sir Joſeph Sheldon, Knt.	Sir Thomas Gould, Sir John Shorter
1677	Sir Thomas Davis, Knt.	Sir John Peake, Sir Thomas Stampe
1678	Sir Fran. Chaplin, Knt.	Sir Tho. Rawſtern, Sir John Beckford
1679	Sir James Edwards, Knt.	Richard How, John Chapman, Eſqrs.
1680	Sir Robert Clayton, Knt.	Sir Jonath. Raymond, Sir Sim. Lewis
1681	Sir Patience Ward, Knt.	Slingſby Bethell, Hen. Corniſh, Eſqrs.
1682	Sir John Moore, Knt.	Tho. Pilkington, Sam. Shute, Eſqrs.
1683	Sir Will. Pritchard, Knt.	Sir Dudley North, Sir Peter Rich
1684	Sir Henry Tulſe, Knt.	Peter Daniel, Samuel Daſhwood, Eſqrs.
1685	Sir James Smith, Knt.	Sir Will. Goſlyn, Sir Benj. Vandeput
1686	Sir Robert Geffery, Knt.	Sir Benj. Thorowgood, Sir T. Kenſey
1687	Sir John Peake, Knt.	Sir Tho. Rawlinſon, Sir Tho. Fowles
1688	Sir John Shorter, Knt. / Sir John Eyles, Knt.	Sir Baſil Firebrace, Sir John Parſons —*no Freeman of London.*
1689	Sir J. Chapman, Knt. / Sir T. Pilkington Kt.	Sir Humphry Edwin, Sir John Fleet
1690	Sir Tho. Pilkington, Knt.	Sir Chriſt. Lethieullier, Sir J. Houblon
1691	Sir Tho. Pilkington, Knt.	Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Francis Child
1692	Sir Thomas Stampe, Knt.	Sir W. Aſhhurſt, Sir Richard Levett
1693	Sir John Fleet, Knt.	Sir Thomas Lane, Sir Thomas Cooke
1694	Sir Will. Aſhhurſt, Knt.	Sir Tho. Abney, Sir William Hedges
1695	Sir Thomas Lane, Knt.	Sir John Sweetapple, Sir Will. Cole
1696	Sir John Houblon, Knt.	Sir Ed. Wills, Sir Owen Buckingham
1697	Sir Edward Clarke, Knt.	Sir John Woolſe, Sir Samuel Blewitt
1698	Sir Humph. Edwin, Knt.	Sir Barth. Gracedieu, Sir James Collett
1699	Sir Francis Child, Knt.	Sir William Gore, Sir Joſeph Smart
1700	Sir Rich. Levett, Knt.	Sir Cha. Duncombe, Sir Jeff. Jefferies
1701	Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.	Sir Rob. Beachcroft, Sir Hen. Furneſe
1702	Sir William Gore, Knt.	Sir William Withers, Sir Peter Floyer / Sir James Bateman
1703	Sir Sam. Daſhwood, Knt.	Sir R. Beddingfeld, Sir Sam. Garrard
1704	Sir John Parſons, Knt.	Sir Gilb. Heathcote, Sir Joſeph Woolfe
1705	Sir Ow. Buckingham, Kt.	Sir J. Buckworth, Sir W. Humphreys
1706	Sir Tho. Rawlinſon, Knt.	Sir Charles Thorold, Sir Sam. Stanier
1707	Sir Rob. Beddingfeld, Knt.	Sir Wil. Benſon, Sir Ambroſe Crowley
1708	Sir Will. Withers, Knt.	Sir Benjamin Green, Sir Charles Peers
1709	Sir Cha. Duncombe, Knt.	Sir Charles Hobſon, Sir Richard Guy
1710	Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart.	Sir Richard Hoare, Sir Thomas Dunk
1711	Sir Gil. Heathcote, Knt.	Sir George Thorold, Sir Francis Eyles
1712	Sir Rob. Beachcroft, Knt.	Sir John Caſs, Sir William Stewart
1713	Sir Richard Hoare, Knt.	Sir William Lewen, Sir Sam. Clarke
1714	Sir Samuel Stanier, Knt.	Sir Francis Forbes, Sir Joſhua Sharpe
1715	Sir W. Humphreys, Kt. & Bt.	Sir Rob. Breedon, Sir Randolph Knipe
1716	Sir Charles Peers, Knt.	Sir John Ward, Sir John Eyres
1717	Sir James Bateman, Knt.	Sir Gerard Conyers, Sir Charles Cooke
1718	Sir William Lewen, Knt.	Sir Peter Delmé, Sir Harcourt Maſter
1719	Sir John Ward, Knt.	Sir John Bull, Sir Thomas Ambroſe
1720	Sir G. Thorold, Kt. & Bt.	Sir John Eyles, Sir John Taſh
1721	Sir John Fryer, Bart.	Sir George Caſwall, Sir Will. Billers
1722	Sir Will. Stewart, Knt.	Sir George Merttins, Sir Ed. Beecher
1723	Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt.	Humphry Parſons, Eſq; Sir Fr. Child
1724	Sir Peter Delmé, Knt.	Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir Felix Feaſt, Sir Edward Bellamy
1725	Sir George Merttins, Knt.	Sir Robert Baylis, Sir Joſeph Eyles
1726	Sir Fran. Forbes, Knt.	Sir Francis Porten, Sir Jeremiah Murden, Sir John Thompſon
1727	Sir John Eyles, Bart.	Sir John Lock, Sir William Ogbourn
1728	Sir Edward Beecher, Knt.	Sir John Groſvenor, Sir Tho. Lombe
1729	Sir Robert Baylis, Knt.	Sir Richard Brocas, Rich. Levett, Eſq;
1730	Sir Richard Brocas, Knt.	John Barber, Eſq; Sir John Williams
1731	Humphry Parſons, Eſq;	John Fuller, Eſq; Sir Iſaac Shard
1732	Sir Francis Child, Knt.	Samuel Ruſſel, Thomas Pindar, Eſqrs.
1733	John Barber, Eſq;	Robert Alſop, Eſq; Sir Henry Hankey
1734	Sir William Billers, Knt.	Rob. Weſtley, Daniel Lambert, Eſqrs.
1735	Sir Edward Bellamy, Kt.	Micajah Perry, Eſq; Sir John Salter
1736	Sir John Williams, Knt.	Sir John Barnard, Sir Rob. Godſchall
1737	Sir John Thompſon, Knt.	Sir Will. Rous, Benj. Rawling, Eſq.
1738	Sir John Barnard, Knt.	Sir Geo. Champion, Tho. Ruſſel, Eſq; Sir Robert Carter
1739	Micajah Perry, Eſq;	James Brooke, W. Weſtbrooke, Eſqrs.
1740	Sir John Salter, Knt.	Geo. Heathcote, Eſq; Sir J. Lequeſne
1741	Humph. Parſons, Eſq; / Daniel Lambert, Eſq;	Henry Marſhall, Richard Hoare, Eſqrs.
1742	Sir R. Godſchall, Kt. / Geo. Heathcote, Eſq;	Rob. Willimot, Will. Smith, Eſqrs.
1743	Robert Willimott, Eſq;	Will. Benn, Charles Eggleton, Eſqrs.
1744	Sir Robert Weſtley, Knt.	Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Wil. Calvert
1745	Sir Henry Marſhal, Knt.	Walt. Bernard, Eſq; Sir Sam. Pennant
1746	Sir Richard Hoare, Knt.	John Blachford, Fra. Cokayne, Eſqrs.
1747	William Benn, Eſq;	Tho. Winterbottom, R. Alſop, Eſqrs.
1748	Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, Edw. Davies, Eſq;
1749	Sir William Calvert, Knt.	Edw. Ironſide, Tho. Rawlinſon, Eſqrs.
1750	Sir S. Pennant, Knt. / John Blachford, Eſq;	W. Whitaker. Step. The. Janſſen, Eſqrs.
1751	Francis Cokayne, Eſq;	Will. Alexander, Robert Scott, Eſqrs.
1752	T. Winterbottom, Eſq; / Robert Alſop, Eſq;	S. Bethell, M. Dickinſon, Eſqrs.
1753	Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, Knt.	Sir Charles Aſgill, Sir Richard Glyn
1754	Edward Ironſide, Eſq; / Tho. Rawlinſon, Eſq;	Sir Thomas Chitty, Sir Mat. Blakiſton
1755	Step. The. Janſſen, Eſq;	Sir Samuel Fludyer, Sir John Torriano
1756	Slingſby Bethell, Eſq;	Will. Beckford, Ive Whitbread, Eſqrs.

1757 Marſhe

Years.	LORD-MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1757	Marſhe Dickinſon, Eſq;	Will. Bridgen, Wil. Stephenſon, Eſqrs.
1758	Sir Charles Aſgill, Knt.	George Nelſon, Francis Goſling, Eſqrs.
1759	Sir R. Glyn, Knt. & Bart.	Alex. Maſter, James Dandridge, Eſqrs.
1760	Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt.	George Errington, Paul Vaillant, Eſqrs.
1761	Sir Matt. Blakiſton, Knt.	Sir Robert Kite, Sir William Hart
1762	Sir S Fludyer, Kt. & Bt.	Sir Nathan. Naſh, Sir John Cartwright
1763	William Beckford, Eſq;	Sir Tho. Challenor, Sir Henry Bankes
1764	William Bridgen, Eſq;	Hon. Thomas Harley, Richard Blunt, Samuel Turner, Eſqrs.
1765	Sir W. Stephenſon, Knt.	Sir Thomas Harris, Braſs Croſby, Eſq;
1766	George Nelſon, Eſq;	Brackley Kennet, Benja. Charlwood, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq.
1767	Sir Robert Kite, Knt.	Sir Robert Darling, Sir James Eſdaile
1768	Right Hon. Tho. Harley	Richard Peers, William Naſh, Eſqrs.
1769	Samuel Turner, Eſq;	Tho. Hallifax, John Shakeſpear, Eſqrs.
1770	Will. Beckford, Eſq; Bar. Trecothick, Eſq;	James Townſend, J. Sawbridge, Eſqrs.
1771	Braſs Croſby, Eſq;	William Baker, Joſeph Martin, Eſqrs.
1772	William Naſh, Eſq;	John Wilkes, Frederick Bull, Eſqrs.
1773	James Townſend, Eſq;	Rich. Oliver, Eſq. Sir Watkin Lewes.

A Table of the RECORDERS *of* LONDON, *as far back as could be found.*

26 EDW. I. 1298. John de Norton.
32 Edw. I. 1304. John de Wangrave.
13 Edw. II. 1321. Jeffrey de Hertpoll.
14 Edw. II. 1321. Robert de Swalehyne.
3 Edw. III. 1329. Gregory de Norton.
13 Edw. III. 1339. Roger de Depham.
37 Edw. III. 1363. Thomas Lodelow.
39 Edw. III. 1365. William de Hulden.
51 Edw. III. 1377. William Cheyne. One of this name was made a juſtice of the King's-Bench, in the year 1416, and in 1424, lord chief juſtice there.
13 Rich. II. 1389. John Tremayne, common-ſerjeant.
16 Rich. II. 1392. William Makenade.
18 Rich. II. 1394. John Cokam.
22 Rich. II. 1398. Matthew de Suthworth.
5 Hen. IV. 1403. Thomas Thornburgh.
7 Hen. IV. 1405. John Preſton.
3 Hen. V. 1415. John Barton, ſenior afterward made a ſerjeant, 1416.
1 Hen. VI. 1422. John Fray, afterward lord chief baron, 1436.
5 Hen. VI. 1426. John Simonds.
14 Hen. VI. 1435. Alexander Anne.
18 Hen. VI. 1440. Thomas Cockayn.
18 Hen. VI. 1440. William (alias John) Bowis.
20 Hen. VI. 1442. Robert Danvers, common-ſerjeant.
29 Hen. VI. 1451. Thomas Billing, afterward, 1453, made a ſerjeant. In 1458, made the king's ſerjeant. In 1465, made a juſtice of the King's-Bench. In 1469, made chief juſtice.
33 Hen. VI. 1455. Thomas Urſwyck, common ſerjeant, in the room of Billing. In 1472, made chief baron.
11 Edw. IV. 1471. Humphrey Starkey, in the room of Urſwyck. In 1484, made chief baron.
1 Edw. V. 1483. Thomas Fitz-William; in 1489, made ſpeaker of the houſe of commons.

From this Time we have the Recorders regularly mentioned.

23 Hen. VII. 1508. Sir Robert Sheffield, knt.
23 Hen. VII. 1508. John Chalyner.
2 Hen. VIII. 1511. Richard Brook, made a juſtice of Common-pleas, in 1521; in 1526, made chief baron.
11 Hen. VIII. 1530. William Shelley. In 1522, made a ſerjeant. In 1527, made a juſtice of Common-pleas.
18 Hen. VIII. 1527. John Baker, one of the judges of the ſheriffs courts.
27 Hen. VIII. 1536. Sir Roger Cholmley, ſerjeant at law, in the room of Baker, in 1545, made king's ſerjeant. In 1546, made chief baron.
37 Hen. VIII. 1546. Robert Brook, common-ſerjeant, in the room of Cholmley. In 1552, made a ſerjeant. In 1554, made juſtice of the Common-pleas.
1 and 2 P. and M. 1553. Ranulph Chomley, one of the judges of the ſheriffs court: who was made chief juſtice of the Common-pleas.
5 Eliz. 1563. Richard Onſlow. In 1556, made queen's ſolicitor.
8 Eliz. 1566. Thomas Bromley. In 1569, made queen's ſolicitor.
11 Eliz. 1569. Thomas Wilbraham, one of the common pleaders. In 1571, advanced into the court of wards and liveries.
13 Eliz. 1571. William Fleetwood. In 1580, made a ſerjeant. In 1592, made queen's ſerjeant.
34 Eliz. 1591. Edward Coke. In 1606, made chief juſtice of the Common-pleas. In 1613, made chief juſtice of the King's-Bench.
35 Eliz. 1592, Edward Drew, ſerjeant at law. In 1596, made a queen's ſerjeant.
36 Eliz. 1594. Thomas Flemynge. In 1594, made a ſerjeant. In 1595, degraded.
37 Eliz. 1595. John Crooke.
1 Jac. I. 1603. Henry Montagu. In 1610, made king's ſerjeant. In 1616, made chief juſtice of the King's-Bench.
14 Jac. I. 1616. Thomas Coventry, one of the judges of the ſheriffs courts. In 1616, made king's ſolicitor.
14 Jac. I. 1616. Anthony Bean.
16 Jac. I. 1618. Richard Martin.
16 Jac. I. 1618. Sir Robert Heath. In 1620, made king's ſolicitor.
18 Jac. I. 1620. Robert Shute.
18 Jac. I. 1620. Heneage Finch. In 1623, made a ſerjeant.
7 Car. I. 1631. Edw. Littleton. In 1634, made king's ſolicitor.
10 Car. I. 1634. Robert Maſon.
11 Car. I. 1635. Henry Calthrop queen's ſolicitor; afterward made attorney of the court of wards. He publiſhed an uſeful book, of Reports of Special Caſes, collected by himſelf, touching the ſeveral cuſtoms and liberties of the city of London.
11 Car. I. 1635. Thomas Gardiner.
19 Car. I. 1643. Peter Pheaſant, ſerjeant at law, and one of the city's common pleaders.
19 Car. I. 1643. John Glyn, recorder of Weſtminſter. In 1649, made a ſerjeant. In 1660, again made a ſerjeant, and king's ſerjeant.
25 Aug. 1649. William Steele. In 1655, made lord chief baron.
1655. Liſleborn Long.
1658. John Green, one of the judges of the ſheriffs court.
1659. William Wylde. In 1661, made a ſerjeant, and king's ſerjeant. In 1668, made a juſtice of the Common-pleas. In 1672, made a juſtice of the King's-bench.
20 Car. II. 1668. John Howell.
29 Car. II. 1676. Sir William Dolben. In 1677, made king's ſerjeant. In 1678, made juſtice of the King's-bench.
30 Car. II. 1680. Sir George Jeffreys, common ſerjeant. In 1680, made a ſerjeant. In 1683, made chief juſtice of the King's-bench, and afterward lord chancellor.
30 Car. II. 1680, Sir George Treby. In 1692, made chief juſtice of the Common-pleas.
35 Car. II. 1683. Sir Thomas Jenner, by commiſſion. In 1685, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.
2 Jac. II. 1685. Sir John Holt by commiſſion.
3 Jac. II. 1687. ——— Tate, ſerjeant at law, by commiſſion.
4 Jac. II. 1687. Sir Bartholomew Shower, by commiſſion. Oct. 6. Sir George Treby reinſtated.
4 Will. and Mar. June 10, 1692. Sir Salathiel Lovell, ſerjeant at law, in the room of Treby, who had been reſtored upon king James's regranting the city's liberties, and was now made juſtice of the Common-pleas. In 1708, made baron of the Exchequer.
7 Annæ, 1708. Sir Peter King. In 1714, made chief juſtice of the Common-pleas: afterward, lord chancellor.
1 Geo. I. 1714, Sir William Thompſon. In 1716, made king's ſolicitor general, and after one of the barons of the Exchequer.
13 Geo. II. 1739. Sir John Strange, ſolicitor general. In 1742 made maſter of the Rolls.
16 Geo. II. 1742. Sir Simon Urlin, ſerjeant at law.

19 Geo.

19 Geo. II. 1746. John Stracey, Esq; senior judge of the sheriffs court.
21 Geo. II. 1749. Sir Richard Adams, senior of the four common-pleaders. In 1753 made a baron of the Exchequer.
26 Geo. II. 1753. Sir Wil. Moreton, senior judge of the sheriffs court.
3 Geo. III. 1763. James Eyre, Esq; senior city counsel, now Sir James, made a baron of the exchequer in 1772.
12 Geo. III. 1772. John Glynn, Esq. serjeant at law, and member for Middlesex: the present recorder.

A List of the Court of LORD-MAYOR *and* ALDERMEN, *at the Revolution in* 1689, *with the regular Succession of* ALDERMEN *in every Ward down to the present Time.*

ALDERSGATE.——SIR Peter Rich, elected in 1683, served the office of sheriff the same year.

Sir James Houblon, elected in 1692.

Sir Peter Floyer elected in 1700; in the year 1701 he was chosen sheriff, but died in the office.

Sir Samuel Garrard, elected in 1702; served the office of sheriff in 1703, that of lord-mayor in 1710; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Richard Levett, Esq; elected in 1721; served the office of sheriff in 1729.

William Benn, Esq; elected in 1740; served the office of sheriff in 1743, and that of lord-mayor in 1747.

George Nelson, Esq; elected in 1755; served the office of sheriff in 1758, and that of lord-mayor in 1766.

Thomas Hallifax, Esq; elected in 1766; served the office of sheriff in 1769, and is the present alderman of this ward.

ALDGATE.——Sir Samuel Dashwood, elected in 1688; served the office of sheriff in 1684, and that of lord-mayor in 1703.

Sir Samuel Stainer, elected in 1705; served the office of sheriff in 1706, and that of lord-mayor in 1714.

Sir Francis Porten, elected in 1724; served the office of sheriff in 1726.

Micajah Perry, Esq; elected in 1727; served the office of sheriff in 1735, that of lord-mayor in 1739; and resigned.

James Heywood, Esq; was chosen in 1746 and paid his fine of 500l. to be excused the office.

Sir William Smith was elected in his stead; and served the office of sheriff in 1743.

Robert Scott, Esq; elected in 1752; served the office of sheriff in 1751.

Sir Thomas Challenor, elected in 1760; served the office of sheriff in 1763.

William Cracraft, Esq; elected in 1766.

John Shakespeare, Esq; elected in 1767; served the office of sheriff in 1769, and is the present alderman of the ward.

BASSISHAW.——Sir Simon Lewis, elected in 1680; served the office of sheriff the same year.

Sir John Parsons, elected in 1689; served the office of sheriff in 1688, that of lord mayor in 1704.

Sir Charles Cook, elected in 1716; served the office of sheriff in 1717.

Sir Randolph Knipe, elected in 1720; served the office of sheriff in 1715.

Sir Thomas Lombe, elected in 1728; served the office of sheriff the same year.

William Baker, Esq; was elected in 1738.

John Bird, Esq; elected in 1770.

William Plomer, Esq; elected in 1772; and is the present alderman of this ward.

BILLINGSGATE.——Sir William Ashhurst, elected in 1688; served the office of sheriff in 1692, and that of lord-mayor in 1694.

Hobert Heysham, Esq; elected in 1719.

Sir Edward Bellamy, elected in 1722; served the office of sheriff in 1724, that of lord mayor in 1735; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; elected in 1745; served the office of sheriff in 1747, and that of lord-mayor in 1752; but died in the office.

The Hon. Sir Peter Warren, K. B. elected in 1753; who immediately declined the office.

William Beckford, Esq; elected in his stead; served the office of sheriff in 1756, that of lord-mayor in 1763; was again elected lord-mayor for 1770, but died in the office.

Richard Oliver, Esq; elected in 1770; was chosen sheriff for 1773; and is the present alderman of this ward.

BISHOPSGATE.——Sir Jonathan Raymond, elected in 1681; served the office of sheriff in 1680; but not being elected lord-mayor, resigned his place.

Sir Owen Buckingham, elected in 1696; served the office of sheriff the same year, and that of lord-mayor in 1705.

Sir Joseph Lawrence elected in 1713.

Sir Edward Beecher, elected in 1718; served the office of sheriff in 1722, and that of lord-mayor in 1728.

Sir Robert Godschall, elected in 1732; served the office of sheriff in 1736, was chosen lord-mayor for 1742; but died in the office.

Sir Samuel Pennant, elected in 1742; served the office of sheriff in 1745, was chosen lord-mayor for 1750, but died in the office.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, elected in 1750; served the office of sheriff in 1754, that of lord-mayor in 1761; and resigned.

James Townsend, Esq; elected in 1769; served the office of sheriff in 1770, was elected lord-mayor for 1773, and is now in that high office.

BREAD STREET.——Sir Henry Tulse, elected in 1673; served the office of sheriff in 1674, and that of lord-mayor in 1684.

Sir Edward Clarke, elected in 1689; served the office of sheriff in 1691, and that of lord-mayor in 1697.

Sir Richard Hoare, elected in 1703; served the office of sheriff in 1710, and that of lord-mayor in 1713.

Sir Robert Baylis, elected in 1718; served the office of sheriff in 1725, and that of lord-mayor in 1729.

Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; elected in 1748; served the office of sheriff in 1750, that of lord-mayor in 1755; and on being chosen chamberlain, resigned.

Brass Crosby, Esq; elected in 1765; served the office of sheriff the same year, that of lord-mayor in 1771, and is the present alderman of this ward.

BRIDGE WITHIN.——Sir Peter Daniel, elected in 1682; served the office of sheriff in 1684.

Sir Charles Duncombe, elected in 1700; served the office of sheriff the same year, and that of lord-mayor in 1709.

Sir Henry Furnese, elected in 1711; served the office of sheriff in 1701.

Sir George Merttins, elected in 1712; served the office of sheriff in 1722, and that of lord mayor in 1725.

Thomas Preston, Esq; elected in 1727.

Sir George Champion, elected in 1729; served the office of sheriff in 1738.

Sir William Stephenson, elected in 1754; served the office of sheriff in 1757, that of lord-mayor in 1765; and is the present alderman of this ward.

BROAD STREET.——Sir William Pritchard, elected in 1672; served the office of sheriff in 1673, and that of lord-mayor in 1683.

Sir Joseph Woolfe, elected in 1704; served the office of sheriff the same year.

Sir Gerard Conyers, elected in 1711; served the office of sheriff in 1717, that of lord-mayor in 1723; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Sir John Lequesne elected in 1735; served the office of sheriff in 1740.

Charles Ewer, Esq; elected in 1741.

Walter Bernard, Esq; elected in 1742; served the office of sheriff in 1745.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, elected in 1746; served the office of sheriff in 1749, that of lord-mayor in 1754.

James Rosseter, Esq; elected in 1769.

Benjamin Hopkins, Esq; elected in 1773, is the present alderman of this ward.

CANDLEWICK.——Sir Thomas Lane, elected in 1688; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1693, and that of lord-mayor in 1695.

Sir John Ward, elected in 1709; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1716, and that of lord-mayor in 1719.

Sir John Thompſon, elected in 1726; ſerved the office of ſheriff the ſame year, that of lord-mayor in 1737; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Sir Charles Aſgill, elected in 1749; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1753, that of lord-mayor in 1758, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

CASTLE BAYNARD.——Sir William Turner, removed from Candlewick to this ward, in 1668; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1663, that of lord mayor in 1669, and reſigned his gown.

Sir William Goſtlyn, elected in 1688; but his election was made void in 1690 by the act for reverſing the judgment on the *Quo warranto*.

Sir William Turner thereby became again alderman of this ward, as having been ſo at the time when the judgment was obtained.

Thomas Darwin, Eſq; elected in 1693, and reſigned.

Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, elected in 1696; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1687, and that of lord-mayor in 1706.

Sir William Lewen, elected in 1708; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1713, and that of lord mayor in 1718.

John Barber, Eſq; elected in 1722; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1730, and that of lord mayor in 1733.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, elected in 1740; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1744, that of lord-mayor in 1748; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Sir Nathaniel Naſh, elected in 1758; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1762; and reſigned.

Samuel Plumbe, Eſq; elected in 1767, is the preſent alderman of this ward.

CHEAP.——Sir Robert Clayton, elected in 1670, for the ward of Cordwainer, was removed to this ward in 1676; he ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1672, and that of lord mayor in 1680.

Sir William Humphreys, elected in 1701; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1705, that of lord-mayor in 1715; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Sir Robert Kendal Cater, elected in 1732; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1738.

Sir Joſeph Eyles, elected in 1738; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1725.

George Arnold, Eſq; elected in 1739.

Sir Samuel Fludyer elected in 1752; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1755, and that of lord-mayor in 1762.

John Kirkman, Eſq; elected in 1768, is the preſent alderman of this ward.

COLEMAN STREET.——Sir Chriſtopher Lethieullier, elected in 1688; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1690.

Sir William Gore, elected 1690; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1699; and that of lord-mayor in 1702.

Sir James Bateman, elected in 1707; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1702, and that of lord-mayor in 1717.

Sir Harcourt Maſter, elected in 1748; ſerved the office of ſheriff the ſame year.

Robert Alſop, Eſq; elected in 1745; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1747, that of lord-mayor in 1752, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

CORDWAINER ——Sir Robert Geffery, elected in 1676; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1674, and that of lord-mayor in 1686.

Sir Charles Thorold, elected in 1703; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1706.

Sir George Thorold, his brother, elected in 1709, ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1711, and that of lord-mayor in 1720.

Sir William Billers, elected in 1722; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1721, and that of lord-mayor in 1734.

Edward Ironſide, Eſq; elected in 1745; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1749, and was elected lord-mayor in 1753; but died in November the ſame year.

William Alexander, Eſq; elected in 1753; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1751.

Sir Henry Bankes, elected in 1762; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1763, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

CORNHILL.——Sir William Hooker, elected in 1664, for the ward of Walbrook, was removed in 1668 to this ward; he ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1666, that of lord mayor in 1674; and reſigned.

Sir John Houblon, elected in 1689; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1690, and that of lord-mayor in 1696.

Sir Thomas Scawen, elected in 1711; fined for ſheriff before his election, and being diſcharged from ever ſerving that office by common-council, was not eligible to that of lord mayor.

Sir John Salter, elected in 1730; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1735, and that of lord mayor in 1740.

Francis Cokayne, Eſq; elected in 1744; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1746, and that of lord mayor in 1751.

Brackley Kennet, Eſq; choſen in 1767; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1766, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

CRIPPLEGATE.——Sir Thomas Stampe, elected in 1688; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1677, and that of lord-mayor in 1692.

Sir William Stewart, elected in 1711; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1712, and that of lord mayor in 1722.

Sir John Williams, elected in 1723; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1730, and that of lord-mayor in 1736.

John Blachford, Eſq; elected in 1743; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1746, and that of lord-mayor in 1750.

Sir John Cartwright, elected in 1759; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1762; and reſigned.

Sir James Eſdaile, elected in 1767; ſerved the office of ſheriff the ſame year, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

DOWGATE.——Sir Thomas Kenſey, elected in 1688; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1686.

Sir Robert Beddingfeld, elected in 1696; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1703, and that of lord-mayor in 1707.

Sir Ambroſe Crowley, elected in 1711; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1707.

Sir Francis Forbes, elected in 1713; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1714, and that of lord-mayor in 1726.

John Crowley, Eſq; ſon of Sir Ambroſe, was elected in 1727; but died in three months after his election.

Sir John Barnard, elected in 1727; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1736, that of lord-mayor in 1738; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Sir Richard Glyn, elected in 1750; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1753, and that of lord-mayor in 1759.

Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; elected in 1773, is the preſent alderman of this ward.

FARRINGDON WITHIN.——Sir Patience Ward, elected in 1670; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1671, and that of lord-mayor in 1681.

Sir John Johnſon, elected in 1696.

Sir William Withers, elected in 1698; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1702, and that of lord-mayor in 1708.

Sir Richard Brocas, elected in 1720; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1729, and that of lord-mayor in 1730.

Sir Henry Marſhal, elected in 1737; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1741, and that of lord-mayor in 1745.

Richard Sclater, Eſq; elected in 1754.

William Bridgen, Eſq; elected in 1754; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1757, that of lord-mayor in 1764, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

FARRINGDON WITHOUT.——Sir Dudley North, elected in 1682; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1683.

Sir Francis Child, elected in 1689; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1691, and that of lord-mayor in 1699.

Sir Robert Child, ſon of Sir Francis, elected in 1713.

Sir Francis Child, another ſon of the ſaid Sir Francis, elected in 1721, ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1723, and that of lord-mayor in 1732.

Sir Richard Hoare, elected in 1740; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1741, and that of lord mayor in 1746.

Richard Beckford, Eſq; elected in 1754.

Sir Francis Goſling, elected in 1756; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1758.

John Wilkes, Eſq; elected in 1768; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1772, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

LANGBOURN.——Sir John Fleet, elected in 1688; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1689, and that of lord-mayor in 1693.

Sir Peter Delmé, elected in 1712; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1728, and that of lord-mayor in 1724.

Sir

Sir Henry Hankey, elected in 1728; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1733.

Sir Joſeph Hankey, ſon of the ſaid Sir Henry, elected in 1736.

John Sawbridge, Eſq; elected in 1769; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1770, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

LIME STREET.——Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, elected in 1688; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1686.

Sir Joſeph Smart, elected in 1694; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1699.

Sir Robert Beachcroft, elected in 1702; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1701, and that of lord mayor in 1712.

Lancelot Skinner, Eſq; elected in 1721.

Sir Richard Hopkins, elected in 1723; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1724.

Robert Willimott, Eſq; choſen in 1735; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1742, and that of lord mayor in 1743.

William Whitaker, Eſq; elected in 1746; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1750.

John Porter, Eſq; elected in 1752.

Sir Robert Kite, elected in 1756; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1761, and that of lord-mayor in 1767.

Sir Watkin Lewes, elected in 1772; was choſen ſheriff for 1773, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

PORTSOKEN.——Sir James Smith, elected in 1674; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1673, and that of lord mayor in 1685.

Sir Thomas Papillon, elected in 1689; but in about four months after was, at his own requeſt, diſcharged by the court of aldermen.

John Wildman, Eſq; elected in 1690.

Sir William Hedges, elected in 1693; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1694.

Sir Jeffery Jefferies, elected in 1701; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1700.

Sir John Caſs, elected in 1710; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1712.

John Green, Eſq; elected in 1718.

Humphry Parſons, Eſq; elected in 1720; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1723, that of lord mayor in 1731; and was again elected lord mayor for 1741, but died in the office.

Sir William Calvert, elected in 1741; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1744, and that of lord mayor in 1749.

The right hon. Thomas Harley, elected in 1761; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1764, that of lord mayor in 1768; and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

QUEENHITHE.——Sir John Lawrence, elected in 1657; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1659, and that of lord-mayor in 1665.

Sir Thomas Cooke, elected in 1691; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1693.

Sir Benjamin Green, elected in 1709; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1708.

Sir John Fryer, elected in 1709; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1716, and that of lord mayor in 1721.

Robert Alſop, Eſq; elected in 1726; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1733.

Sir Robert Weſtley, elected in 1736; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1734, and that of lord-mayor in 1744.

Edward Davies, Eſq; elected in 1745; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1748.

Marſhe Dickenſon, Eſq; elected in 1749; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1752, and that of lord-mayor in 1757.

Richard Peers, Eſq; elected in 1765; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1768.

Frederic Bull, Eſq; elected in 1772; ſerved the office of ſheriff in the ſame year, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

TOWER STREET.——Sir John Chapman, elected in 1679; ſerved the office of ſheriff the ſame year, that of lord-mayor in 1689; but died not many days before the expiration of his mayoralty.

Sir Humphry Edwin, elected in 1689; ſerved the office of ſheriff the ſame year, and that of lord-mayor in 1698.

Sir Charles Peers, elected in 1707; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1708, and that of lord-mayor in 1716.

Sir Daniel Lambert, elected in 1736; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1734, and that of lord mayor in 1741.

Sir Thomas Chitty, elected in 1750; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1754, and that of lord-mayor in 1760.

Samuel Turner, Eſq; elected in 1762; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1764, that of lord-mayor in 1769, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

VINTRY.——Sir Thomas Pilkington, firſt elected for Farringdon without, in 1680; in 1682 the duke of York obtained a verdict againſt him, and 100,000l. damages, on the ſtatute *De Scandalis Magnatum*, which occaſioned his becoming a priſoner in the King's Bench. At his own requeſt therefore the court of aldermen diſcharged him, and Sir Dudley North was choſen in his room *. But in 1688, he was elected alderman of this ward, and took his place in the court of aldermen according to his firſt election; he ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1682, and that of lord mayor in 1689, 1690, 1691.

Sir Thomas Fowles, elected in 1691; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1687.

Sir Thomas Abney, elected in 1692; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1694, that of lord-mayor in 1701; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Sir John Eyles, elected in 1716; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1720, that of lord-mayor in 1727; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Sir William Rous, elected in 1737; ſerved the office of ſheriff the ſame year.

Edward Gibbon, Eſq; elected in 1743; reſigned in 1745.

Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, elected in 1745; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1748, and that of lord-mayor in 1753.

Richard Blunt, Eſq; elected in 1761; was choſen ſheriff in 1763, but died in December the ſame year.

Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; elected in 1764; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1766, that of lord-mayor in 1770, and is the preſent alderman of this ward.

WALLBROOK.——Sir John Moore, elected in 1671; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1672, and that of lord mayor in 1682.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, elected in 1702; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1704, that of lord-mayor in 1711; and was removed to the ward of Bridge without.

Sir John Taſh, elected in 1725; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1720.

George Heathcote, Eſq; elected in 1735; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1740, that of lord mayor in 1742, and reſigned his gown in 1749.

Slingſby Bethell, Eſq. elected in 1749; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1752, and that of lord mayor in 1756.

Alexander Maſter, Eſq; elected in 1758; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1759, and reſigned his gown in 1766.

William Naſh, Eſq; elected in 1766; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1768, and that of lord-mayor in 1772.

Nathaniel Thomas, Eſq; elected in 1773, is the preſent alderman of this ward.

BRIDGE WITHOUT.——Sir Thomas Alleyn, elected in 1652, for Cheap-ward, ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1655, and that of lord mayor in 1660. In that year he removed to Aldgate ward, and in 1689 to this ward.

Sir Richard Levett, elected in 1690, by the court of aldermen; he ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1692, and that of lord mayor in 1700.

Sir Francis Eyles, was elected in 1710, by the court of aldermen and ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1711.

Sir Thomas Abney, removed in 1716 from the ward of Vintry.

Sir Samuel Garrard, removed in 1721, from the ward of Aldergate.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, removed in 1724, from the ward of Wallbrook.

Sir William Humfreys, removed in 1732, from the ward of Cheap.

Sir Gerard Conyers, removed in 1735, from the ward of Broad-ſtreet.

Sir John Eyles, removed in 1737, from the ward of Vintry.

Sir Edward Bellamy, removed in 1745, from the ward of Billingſgate.

Sir John Thompſon, removed in 1749, from the ward of Candlewick.

Sir John Barnard, removed in 1750, from the ward of Dowgate.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, removed in 1758, from the ward of Caſtle Baynard; and is the preſent alderman.

CHAMBERLAINS.

* *Vid.* B. I. p. 252.

CHAMBERLAINS.

When elected.
1688. Sir Peter Rich.
1689. Sir Leonard Robinſon.
1696. Sir Thomas Cuddon.
1702. Sir William Fazakerley.
1718. Sir George Ludlam.
1727. Samuel Robinſon, Eſq;
1734. Sir John Boſworth.
1751. Sir Thomas Harriſon.
1765. Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Bart. the preſent chamberlain.

COMMON SERJEANTS.

1678. Henry Criſpe, Eſq;
1700. Duncan Dee, Eſq;
1720. John Lingard, Eſq;
1729. Thomas Garrard, Eſq;
1758. Thomas Nugent, Eſq; the preſent common ſerjeant.

TOWN CLERKS.

1672. William Wagſtaff, Eſq;
1691. John Goodfellow, Eſq;
1700. Henry Aſhhurſt, Eſq;
1705. James Gibſon, Eſq;
1717. Randolph Stracey, Eſq;
1724. Thomas Jackſon, Eſq;
1737. Miles Man, Eſq;
1757. Sir James Hodges, knt. the preſent Town clerk.

A LIST *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* CITY *of* LONDON *in Parliament, from the latter End of the Reign of* EDWARD I. *to the preſent Time.*

EDWARD I.

1298 AT a parliament at York, Walter de Finchingfield and Adam de Folcham.
1305 At Weſtminſter, William de Combmartyn, Henry de Combmartyn and Walter de Finchingfield.

EDWARD II.

1307 At Northampton, William de Combmartyn and Henry de Durham.
1308 At *Weſtm.* Henry de Durham and William Servat.
1313 ——— Reginald de Conduct, Johan de Cauſton, Anket de Giſort and Thomas Chetington.
1314 ——— Nicholas de Ferndon, William Leer, William Servat and Stephen Abingdon.
1315 ——— William de Leve and Henry de Durham.
1315 ——— John de Giſort, William de Leire, Robert de Keleſey and Richard de Reher.
1319 At *York*, John de Cherleton, William de Flete and Roger de Palmer.
1322 ——— Robert de Swalive, Reginald de Conduct, William de Hatford, and Gregory Norton.
1323 ——— Walter Treppin and Robert Chetington.
1326 At *Weſtm.* Anketumus de Giſortio, and Henry de Sechford.
1327 ——— Anketumus de Giſortio, Henry de Secheford, Reginald de Conductu, Thomas de Leyre, Edmund Colyn and John Sterle. *It appears that only two of theſe were to ſerve in parliament.*

EDWARD III.

1327 At Lincoln, Benet de Felſham and Robert de Keleſey.
1327 At York, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Keleſey, John de Grantham and John Priour.
1328 At *New Sarum*, Stephen de Abingdon and Robert de Keleſey.
1328 At *Northampton*, Richard de Betoigne and Robert de Keleſey.
1328 At *York*, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Keleſey, John de Grantham and John Priour.
1330 At *Wincheſter*, John Grantham, Reginald de Conduit, Stephen de Abingdon.
1330 At *Weſtm* Stephen de Abingdon and John de Cauſton.
1332 At *York*, Thomas de Chetington and Henry de Mongney.
1333 At *Weſtm.* Anketumus de Giſortio, John de Cauſton, John Priour and Thomas Chetington.
1333 At *York*, John Cauſton and Reginald de Conduit.
1335 ——— Richard de Rocching, Richard Later and Roger de Forſham.
1335 At *Weſtm.* Henry de Secheford, Thomas de Chetington and John Priour.
1336 At *Nottingham*, John de Cauſton, Richard de Hakeneye.
1337 At *Weſtm.* Reginald de Conduit and Bennet de Fulſham.
1337 ——— John Grantham, Andrew Aubray, Ralph de Upton and Richard de Rocching.
1337 ——— Henry Darcy, Simon Fraunceys, William Hanus and Waller Firk.
1338 At *York*, John Churlton, William de Flete and Roger le Palmer.
1338 At *Weſtm.* Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.
1338 At *Northampton*, Ralph de Upton and Bartholomew Wanmars.
1339 At *Weſtm.* Simon Fraunceys and John de Northall.
1340 ——— Nicholas de Farendon, Anketumus de Giſortio, Henry Monquey and Roger Hoſeband.
1340 ——— John Brittleſworth and Richard de Rocching.
1341 ——— Simon Fraunceys and William de Brittleſworth.
1343 ——— Anketumus Giſortio and Henry de Lecheford.
1346 ——— Geffrey de Wickingham, Thomas Leggy, John Lovekyn and Thomas de Waldene.
1347 ——— John Lovekyn, Richard de Berking, William de Ford and Richard de Wycombe.
1348 ——— John Lovekyn, Richard Berkyn, William de Ford and Rich. de Wigcomb.
1349 ——— Thomas Leggy and William de Ford.
1351 ——— Adam Fraunceys and John Liche.
1354 ——— Thomas Leggy and Thomas Wo ſly.
1356 ——— Adam Fraunceys, John de Stody, Simon de Redingtone and Adam de Acres.
1358 ——— Thomas Dolſely, William de Weld, William de Eſſex and Richard Tokey.
1358 ——— John Stodey, mayor, Bartholomew Freſhing and Stephen Cavendiſh.
1361 ——— Bartholomew Freſtlyng, Stephen Cavendiſh, Walter de Berney and Richard Tokey.
1363 ——— John Little, Bartholomew Freſtlyng, John Turngold and John Hilltoſt.
1365 ——— Adam Fraunceys, John Lovekyn, Simon de Benningtone and Richard Preſton.
1365 ——— John Milford and Simon Morden.
1369 ——— John Wartefeld, Bartholomew Freſtlyng, John Aubre and John Organ.
1370 ——— Adam Wimundeham and John Gardener.
1370 ——— John Pecche, John Turngold, Nicholas de Exton and John Hadeley.
1372 At *Wincheſter*, Bartholomew Firſtling and John Phelipot.
1373 At *Weſtm.* John Wroth, John Pecche, William Venour and William Kelphull.
1374 ——— Adam Stable, John Ward, John Berlingham, and Adam Carliſle.
1377 ——— John Hadeley, John Organ, William Tongue and William Venour.

RICHARD II.

1377 At *Weſtm.* Adam Carliſle, Walter Sybit, William Walworth, and John Philpot.
1378 At *Glouceſter*, John Hadley, Jeffry Newton, John de Northampton and William Venour.
1381 At *Weſtm.* John Philpot, John Stadley, William Barret and Hugh Faſtolf.
1382 ——— Nicholas Brembre, John More, Richard Norbury and William Eſſex.
1383 ——— Sir William Walwo th, Sir John Philpot, William Garret and Henry Venour.
1383 At *New Sarum*, John Hadley, John Organ, John Rote and Henry Herbury.
1384 At *Weſtm.* John Hadley, John Organ, Thomas Rolf and Henry Herbury.
1385 ——— John Hadley, Nicholas Exton, Henry Herbury and William Ancrofts.

1386 ——— John Hadley, John Organ, Adam Carlill and Thomas Gurdetere.
1388 At *Canterb.* Adam Barne, Henry Vannere, William Tong and John Clouhand.
1389 At *Weſtm.* William More, John Shadeworth, Adam Carlill and Will. Brampton.
1391 ——— William Serringham, William Brampton, William Standon and John Balcote.
1394 ——— Adam Carlile, Drogo Barentyne, Geoffry Walderne and William Arkham.

HENRY IV.

1399 At *Weſtm.* John Shadworth, William Brampton, Richard Merlan and William Somingwell.
1401 ——— The names of the repreſentatives are defaced.
1406 At *Glouceſter*, William Aſkham, William Crowmere, William Marchford and John Bryan.

HENRY V.

1413 At *Weſtm.* Drogo Barentyn, William Aſkham, William Marchford and Walter Gulktron.
1414 ——— William Walderne, Nicholas Wotton, William Oliver and John Gedney.
1415 ——— Richard Merlaw, Thomas Fauconer, William Weſton and Nicholas James.
1417 ——— William Crowmere, William Sevenoke, John Wells and John Boteler.
1419 At *Glouceſter*, John Staundon, Nicholas Wotton, John Sudbury and Hugh Bybrede.
1420 At *Weſtm.* Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Solomon Oxney and John Higham.
1421 ——— Thomas Fauconer, Nicholas Wotton, John Whately and John Brokley.

HENRY VI.

1422 At *Weſtm.* Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Henry Frowek and Thomas Mayneld.
1424 ——— Nicholas Wotton, John Wells, Eborard Fleet and Thomas Bernewall.
1425 At *Leiceſter*, John Michell, John Wellys, Eborard Fleet and John Higham.
1426 At *Weſtm.* John Michell, John Wellys, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.
1427 ——— John Michell, John Wellys, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.
1429 ——— Nicholas Wotton, Nicholas James, William Milrefe and Walter Gawtron.
1430 ——— William Eſtfeld, Nicholas James, John Higham and John Abbot.
1434 ——— John Michel, Robert Large, John Bederenden and Stephen Forſter.
1436 At *Cambridge*, Henry Frowyk, Thomas Cotworth, John Carpenter and Nicholas Yeo.
1441 At *Weſtm.* Sir William Eſtfeld, John Bolbeys, Philip Malpas and William Coteſbrook.
1445 John Raynwell, Ald. Rob. Danvers, recorder, —— Burgoy, Richard Sturgeon.
1446 At *Cambridge*, Henry Frowyk, William Combys, Hugh Wyche and William Marrow.
1448 At *Weſtm.* Thomas Calſworth, John Norman, Geffrey Bolton and Thomas Billing.
1449 ——— Stephen Broome, John Norman, John Needham, and John Hardroe.
1450 ——— Henry Frowyk, William Marrow, John Harrowe and Richard Lee.
1452 At *Reading*, Steph. Brown, Will. Cantelowe, John ——.
1454 At *Weſtm.* Geffry Fielding; William Cantelowe, John Harrowe and John Yung.

The returns to the parliaments held at Weſtminſter in the 29th of Henry VI. and the firſt, third and fourth of Edward IV. are loſt.

EDWARD IV.

1461 At *Weſtm.* Ralph Joſſelyn, Thomas Urſewick, John Ward and John Croſſeby.
1466 ——— Sir Ralph Verney, John Irlond, John Brumpton and Stephen Fabian.
1378 ——— Sir William Hampton, Richard Gardyner, William Braſebridge and John Ward.
1482 Sir Will. Taylor, Robert Tate, aldermen, John Penhill, Hugh Clopton.

EDWARD V.

1483 Sir William Heriot, Robert Tate, aldermen, John Marſhall, William Bracebridge.

RICHARD III.

1483 William Heriot, alderman, Thomas Fitzwilliam, recorder, William Bracebridge, John Peckering in Bracebridge's place, John Penhill.

HENRY VII.

1485 John Ward, mayor, Tho. Fitzwilliams, recorder, John Peckering, Will. Spark.
1488 Sir Henry Colet, mayor, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, recorder, Hugh Pemberton, John Peckering.
1489 Sir Hen. Colet, alderman, Sir Tho. Fitzwilliams, recorder, Richard Nonnely, John Peckering, (in place of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, who was elected for the ſhire of Lincoln) William White, alderman.
1492 William Tate, William Capell, alderman, Nicholas Allwyn, Tho. Bulleſden.
1496 John Ward, alderman, Robert Sheffield, recorder, John Shaa, Thomas Bradbury.
1497 Richard Chawrey, alderman, Robert Sheffield, recorder, Ch. Wyndoat, Richard Nonnely.
1502 Sir John Shaa, alderman, Sir Robert Sheffield, recorder, Tho. Cremer, John Painter.

HENRY VIII.

1509 John Tate, alderman, John Chaloner, recorder, James Yarford, Tho. Brugges in Yarford's place, made an alderman, Thomas Moore, mercer.
1511 Sir Will. Capell, alderman, Richard Broke, recorder, Will. Gally, draper, John Kyme, mercer.
1515 Sir Will. Capell, alderman, Richard Broke, recorder, Will. Gally, John Kyme.
1523 Geo. Moneux, alderman, William Shelley, recorder, John Hewſter, mercer, Will. Roche, draper.
1530 Sir Tho. Seymour, alderman, John Baker, recorder, John Petyte, grocer, Paul Wythpde, merchant-taylor.
1537 William Roche, alderman, Roger Cholmley, recorder, Rob. Packington.
1540 *No return entered.*
1542 Sir William Bower, alderman, Sir Roger Cholmley, recorder, John Sturgeon, Nicholas Wilford.

EDWARD VI.

1547 At *Weſtm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, Thomas Curteys and Tho. Bacon.
1553 ——— Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundel.

MARY.

1553 ——— Sir Rowland Hille, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.
1554 At *Oxf.* Sir Martin Bowes, Robert Broke, John Marche and John Blundell.

PHILIP and MARY.

1554 At *Weſtm.* Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Richard Grafton and Richard Burwell.
1555 ——— Sir Martin Bowes, Ranulph Cholmley, Philip Bold and Nicholas Chune.
1556 ——— Sir Will. Garrald, Ranulph Cholmley, John March and Rich. Grafton.

ELIZABETH.

1558 ——— Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Ralph Cholmley, John Marſham and Richard Hals.
1562 ——— Sir William Cheſter, Sir Ralph Chomley, Laurence Withers and John Marſhe.
1571 ——— Sir John White, Thomas Wilbraham, John Marſhe and Thomas Norton.
1572 ——— Sir Rowland Heywood, William Fleetwood, John Marſhe and Thomas Norton.
1585 ——— Sir Thomas Woodruffe, William Fleetwood, Sir Thomas Alderſey and Sir William Fiſhe.
1586 ——— Sir Edward Oſborne, William Fleetwood, Thomas Alderſey and Richard Saltingſtall.
1589 ——— Sir George Barnes, William Fleetwood, Thomas Alderſey and Andrew Palmer. 1593

1593 ——— Sir John Harte, Edward Drewe, George Southerton and Andrew Palmer.
1597 ——— Sir John Harte, John Crooke, George Southerton and Tho. Fettiplace.
1601 ——— Sir Stephen Some, John Crooke, Thomas Fettiplace and John Pindar.

JAMES I.

1603 ——— Sir Henry Billingſley, Sir Henry Montague, Nicholas Fuller and Richard Gore.
1614 Sir Henry Montague, recorder, Nicholas Fuller, Tho. Lowe, Robert Bateman.
1621 ——— Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Robert Heath, Robert Bateman and William Towerſon.
1624 ——— Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.

CHARLES I.

1625 ——— Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Robert Bateman and Martin Bond.
1625 ——— Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Heneage Finch, Sir Maurice Abbot and Robert Bateman.
1627 ——— Thomas Moulſon, Chriſtopher Clitheroe, Henry Waller and James Bunce.
1640 ——— Sir Thomas Soame, Iſaac Pennington, Matthew Cradock and Samuel Vaſſell.
1641 ——— Sir Thomas Soame, Iſaac Pennington, Samuel Vaſſell and John Ven.

During the Protectorate.

1653 ——— Robert Titchborne, John Ireton, Samuel Mayor, John Langely, Henry Barton and Praiſe-God Barebone.
1654 ——— Thomas Foot, William Steel, Thomas Adams, John Langham, Samuel Avery, and Andrew Ricard.
1656 ——— Thomas Foot, Sir Chriſtopher Pack, Thomas Adams, Richard Brown, Theophilus Biddulph and John Jones.
1659 ——— William Thompſon, Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones and Richard Browne.

CHARLES II.

1660 ——— William Wild, Richard Brown, John Robinſon and William Vincent.
1661 ——— John Fowke, Sir Will. Thompſon, William Love and John Jones.
1678 ——— Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Player, William Love and Thomas Pilkington.
1679 At *Oxf.* Sir Robert Clayton, Thomas Pilkington, Sir Thomas Player and William Love.

JAMES II.

1665 At *Weſtm.* Sir John Moore, Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Daſhwood and Sir Peter Rich.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1689 ——— Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Will. Aſhurſt and Sir Thomas Pilkington.
1690 ——— Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Daſhwood, Sir William Turner and Sir Thomas Vernon.

WILLIAM III.

1695 ——— Sir Robert Clayton, Sir John Fleet, Sir William Aſhurſt and Thomas Papillon, Eſq.
1698 ——— Sir John Fleet, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir James Houblon and Sir Thomas Papillon.
1700 ——— Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir William Withers and Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
1701 ——— Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Tho. Abney and Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

ANNE.

1702 ——— Sir William Pritchard, Sir John Fleet, Sir Francis Child and Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
1705 ——— Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and Samuel Shepheard, Eſq.—Sir William Withers on Clayton's death.
1708 ——— Sir William Withers, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and Sir John Ward.
1710 ——— Sir William Withers, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir Geo. Newland, and Sir John Caſs.
1713 ——— Sir Richard Hoare, Sir William Withers, Sir John Caſs and Sir George Newland.

GEORGE I.

1715 ——— Sir John Ward, Sir Thomas Scawen, Robert Heyſham and Peter Godfrey, Eſq;
1722 ——— Sir Francis Child, Sir John Barnard, Richard Lockwood, Peter Godfrey, Eſqrs. and Sir Richard Hopkins on Godfrey's death.

GEORGE II.

1728 ——— Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sir John Barnard, Micajah Perry and Humphry Parſons, Eſqrs. aldermen.
1735 ——— Humphry Parſons, Eſq; Sir John Barnard, Micajah Perry and Robert Willimot, Eſqrs. aldermen.
1741 ——— Sir John Barnard, Sir Daniel Lambert, George Heathcote, Eſq; Sir Robert Godſchall, aldermen: and William Calvert, Eſq; alderman, on Godſchall's death.
1747 ——— Sir John Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; aldermen.
1754 ——— Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; William Beckford, Eſq; aldermen; and Sir Richard Glyn, alderman, on Bethell's death.

GEORGE III.

1761 ——— Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, William Beckford, Eſq; and the hon. Thomas Harley, aldermen.
1768 ——— Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, Eſq, Right hon. Thomas Harley, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; aldermen: and Richard Oliver, Eſq; on Beckford's death.

A Liſt of the BISHOPS *of* LONDON.

604 MELLITUS.
658 Cedda, the firſt Saxon biſhop.
666 Wina.
680 Earkenwald.
685 Waldherus.
716 Ingwaldus.
747 Ecgwulfus.
754 Wighedus.
761 Eadbrightus.
768 Eadgarus.
773 Kenwalchus.
784 Eadbaldus.
795 Heathobertus.
802 Oſmundus.
816 Ethelnothus.
830 Coelbertus.
848 Deorwulf.
851 Swithulfus.
860 Heathſtanus.
870 Wulfſius.
905 Ethelwardus.
922 Healſtanus.
941 Theodredus.
944 Wulfſtanus.
951 Brithlemus.
958 Dunſtan; abbot of Glaſtonbury, then biſhop of Worceſter, and tranſlated from London to Canterbury.
959 Elfſtanus.
981 Edgarus.
996 Wulfſtanus.
1004 Alfhunus, tutor to the ſons of Ethelred.
1016 Alwy.
1034 Elfward, the laſt Saxon biſhop.
1044 Robert, the firſt Norman biſhop; afterward tranſlated to Canterbury.
1051 William.
1075 Hugh de Orivalle.
1085 Maurice.
1108 Richard de Belmeis.
1128 Gilbert Univerſalis; canon of Lyons.
1141 Robert de Sigillo; monk of Reading.
1150 Richard de Belmeis; archdeacon of Middleſex, and nephew of the former of that name.

1158 Richard Fitz Neal; dean of Lincoln, and lord high treaſurer of England.
1163 Gilbert Foliot; tranſlated from Hereford.
1189 Richard Nigellus, lord treaſurer.
1199 William de Sancta Maria; dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand.
1221 Euſtace de Fauconberg, prebend of Holborn, and lord high treaſurer.
1229 Roger Niger, archdeacon of Colcheſter.
1241 Fulk Baſſet, dean of York.
1259 Henry de Wingham, prebend of Newington, and lord high treaſ.
1262 Richard Talbot, dean of St. Paul's; who died before his conſecration.
1262 Henry de Sandwich, prebend of Wildland.
1273 John de Chiſhul, dean of St Paul's, and lord high treaſurer.
1280 Fulk Lovel, archdeacon of Colcheſter, who refuſed acceptance.
1280 Richard de Gravesend, archdeacon of Northampton.
1304 Ralph de Baldock, dean of St. Paul's, lord high chancellor.
1313 Gilbert de Seagrave, canon of Lincoln.
1317 Richard de Newport, dean of St. Paul's.
1318 Stephen Gravesend, prebendary of Wenlakesbarn, and Chamberlain wood.
1338 Richard de Wentworth, prebendary of Kentiſh town, and lord high chancellor.
1340 Ralph de Stratford, canon of St. Paul's.
1354 Michael de Northburg, prebendary of Mapesburg.
1361 Simon Tibald de Sudbury, domeſtic chaplain to pope Innocent VI. and chancellor of Sarum: murdered by Wat Tyler in the Tower.
1375 William de Courtney, tranſlated from Hereford, and afterward to Canterbury.
1381 Robert de Braybroke, canon of Litchfield.
1405 Roger de Waldron, who had been archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord high treaſurer, but was depoſed, and died ſoon after this appointment.
1406 Nicholas de Bubbewith, lord high treaſurer; tranſlated afterward to Saliſbury, &c.
1407 Richard Clifford, tranſlated from Worceſter.
1421 John Kemp, tranſlated from Chicheſter; and afterward to York.
1426 William Gray, dean of York, tranſlated afterward to Lincoln.
1431 Robert Fitz Hugh, archdeacon of Northampton.
1436 Robert Gilbert, dean of York.
1448 Thomas Kemp, archdeac. of Middleſex, and chancellor of York.
1489 Richard Hill, dean of the king's chapel.
1496 Thomas Savage, tranſlated from Rocheſter, and afterward to York.
1501 William Warham, keeper of the great ſeal; tranſlated to Canterbury.
1504 William Barons.
1506 Richard Fitz James, tranſlated from Chicheſter.
1522 Cuthbert Tonſtal; tranſlated afterward to Durham.
1530 John Stokeſley, prebendary of St. Stephen's chapel Weſtminſter.
1539 Edmund Bonner, tranſlated from Hereford,—deprived.
1550 Nicholas Ridley, tranſlated from Rocheſter,—deprived and burned.
1553 Edmund Bonner, reſtored; but again deprived.
1556 Edmund Grindal; tranſlated to York.
1570 Edwyn Sandys, vice chancellor of Cambridge; tranſlated afterward to York.
1576 John Aelmer, archdeacon of Lincoln.
1594 Richard Fletcher, dean of Peterborough.
1597 Richard Bancroft, prebendary of Weſtminſter, tranſlated afterward to Canterbury.
1604 Richard Vaughan, tranſlated from Cheſter.
1607 Thomas Ravis, tranſlated from Glouceſter.
1609 George Abbot, tranſlated from Litchfield and Coventry, and afterward to Canterbury.
1611 John King, dean of Chriſt-church, Oxford.
1621 George Monteine, tranſlated from Lincoln, and afterward to Durham.
1628 William Laud, tranſlated afterward to Canterbury.
1633 William Juxon, tranſlated from Hereford, was deprived by the parliament in 1641, but being reinſtated at the reſtoration of Charles II was ſoon afterward removed to Canterbury.
1660 Gilbert Sheldon, chaplain and dean of the cloſet to the king, afterward removed to Canterbury.
1663 Humphry Henchman, tranſlated from Saliſbury.
1675 Henry Compton, tranſlated from Oxford.
1713 John Robinſon, tranſlated from Briſtol.
1723 Edmund Gibſon, tranſlated from Lincoln.
1748 Thomas Sherlock, tranſlated from Saliſbury.
1761 Thomas Hayter, tranſlated from Norwich.
1762 Richard Oſbaldiſton, tranſlated from Carliſle.
1764 Richard Terrick, tranſlated from Peterborough.

A LIST *of* ALMS-HOUSES *in the* METROPOLIS*.

By whom, and when founded.	Where ſituated.	Men.	Women.	Allowance.
ALLEYN, Edward, 1614	Lamb-alley, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet	5	5	40*s.* each *per ann.* and cloaths
——— ——— 1616	Peſthouſe-lane, Old-ſtreet	5	5	6*d.* each weekly, coats and gowns
——— ——— 1616	Deadman's-place, Southwark	5	5	6*d.* each weekly
Amyas, Suſannah, 1655	George-yard, Old-ſtreet	8 ſingle men	or women	4*l.* each *per ann.* coals and water
Aſke, Robert, 1692	Hoxton	20 haberdaſhers & 20 boys	———	Diet, firing, gowns, & 3*l.* each *p.a.*
Aſkew, Lady Anne, 1540	Beech-lane	———	8 drap. widows	3*l.* each *per ann.* and coals
Ayre, Chriſtopher	White's-alley, Coleman-ſtreet	6 men and	their wives	4*l.* *per ann.* each couple
Badger, Allen, 1698	Hoxton	6 men and	their wives	20*s.* *per ann.* each couple
Bancroft, Francis, 1735	Mile-end	24	———	8*l.* each *per ann.* coals and gowns
Baremere, Mr. 1701	Alms-houſe-yard, Hoxton	———	8	½ chaldron of coals each *per ann.*
Baron, George, 1682	Elbow-lane, Shadwell	———	15	5*l.* 4*s.* *per ann.* each
Bermeeter, Mr.	St. John's-ſtreet, Bethnal-green		6	2*l.* 10*s.* *per ann.* each
Butler, Nicholas, 1675	Little Chapel-ſtreet, Weſtminſter	2 men and	their wives	12*l.* *per ann.*
Camp, Laurence	Wormwood-ſtreet, London-wall	6	———	1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* each *per ann.*
Caron, Bar. Dutch. Amb. 1623	Kingſton-road, Vauxhall	———	7	4*l.* each *per ann.*
Cholmondeley, Lady	Church-entry, Blackfriars	———	3	2*s.* each weekly
Cotterel, Sir Charles	Chapel-yard, Hog-lane, Soho	———	8	20*l.* *per ann.*
Cure, Thomas, 1584	College-yard, Southwark	8	8	2*s.* 2*d.* each weekly
Dyers company	St. John-ſtreet, Spital-fields	———	6 widows	30*s.* each *per ann.*
Edwards, Edward	Chriſt-church pariſh, Surry	number	unknown	40*s.* each *per ann.* and gowns
Emmanuel-hoſpital, by Lady Dacres, 1601	Tothill-ſide, Weſtminſter	10	10	10*l.* each *per ann.*
Fell, Captain	Blackwall	4 families	———	

Fiſher,

* The hoſpitals, or greater charities for the occaſional relief of the diſtreſſed, have been mentioned in the former parts of this work; and it is impoſſible to review the growing number of charitable foundations, without remarking that while they ſhew the humanity of the Engliſh nation, they afford a ſad proof of ſome capital defects in our domeſtic policy which reduce ſuch numbers of deſtitute objects to reſt on the benevolence of the rich for ſupport. If the latter claſs were not ſo able to endow public charities, the other claſs would have little need and leſs inclination to have recourſe to them. See B. I. p. 518.

By whom, and when founded.	Where ſituated.	Men	Women	Allowance.
Fiſher, Captain, 1711	Dog row, Mile-end		6 widows	40*l. per ann.*
French-hoſpital, 1717	Peſt-houſe, Old-ſtreet	220 men	and women	Incorporated 4 Geo. I. 1718
French alms-houſes	Black-eagle-ſtreet, Spital fields	45 men	and women	2*s.* 3*d.* each weekly, coals & apparel.
Fuller, judge, 1592	Old-ſtreet, Hoxton		12	4*l. per ann.* each and coals
—— —— 1592	Mile-end	12		50*l. per ann.*
Gallard, Richard	Golden-lane	13 men	and women	2*d.* each weekly and charcoal
Garret, Nicholas, 1729	Porter's-fields, Nortonfalgate	6 weavers		8*l.* each *per ann.* coals and candles
Gibſon, Nicholas, 1537	Ratcliffe		14 widows	5*l.* each *per ann.* and coals
Greſham, Sir Thomas, 1575		8		6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each *p. a.* coals and gowns
Graham, Mrs. 1686	Crown-ſtreet, Soho		4	10*l. p. a.* each 10*l.* for coals & a ſerv.
Hammond, Edmund, 1651	Alms-houſe-yard, Snow-hill	6		7*l.* 10*s. per ann.* each
Harwar, Samuel, 1713	Kingſland-road	12 ſingle men	and women	6*s. per* month each and coals
Haws, Mr. 1686	Bow-lane, Poplar		6 widows	30*s.* each *per ann.*
Hazilwood, Jehu, 1544	Little St. Helen's	4	3	2*s.* each weekly and coals.
Heath, John, 1648	Alms-houſe-lane, Lower Iſlington	10 clothwor.		6*l.* each *per ann.*
Hill, Emery, 1677	Petty-France, Weſtminſter	3 men and	their wives	Contingent
—— —— 1708	Rocheſter-row, Tothill-fields	6 men and	{ their wiv. with 6 widows }	{ 7*l.* 4*s.* each couple, and 5*l.* each widow *per ann.* with coals and gowns
Hinton, Alice, 1732	Plow-alley, Barbican		6 widows	22*l. per ann.*
Holles, Lady, 1539	Great St. Helen's	6 men or	women	unknown
Hopton, Charles, 1730	Chriſt-church-pariſh, Surry	26		10*l.* each *per ann.* with coals
Hulbert, James, 1719	Newington-Butts	20 men and	women	3*s.* each weekly, coals and gowns
Jackſon, Henry, 1685	College-yard, Southwark		2	1*s.* 8*d.* each weekly
Jefferies, Sir Robert, 1713	Kingſland-road	56 ironmong.		6*l.* each *per ann.* with gowns
Kifford, Judith, 1705	Tothill-ſide, Weſtminſter		2	5*l.* each *per ann.*
King Henry VII.	Little Almonry, Weſtminſter	12 watermen	and their wives	7*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* each couple *per ann.*
—— royal foundation	Lady-alley, Weſtminſter		4	1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each *per ann.*
Lee, Gerard and Valentine Van.	Narrow-wall, Lambeth	8		5*l.* each *per ann.*
Lumley, Viſcounteſs, 1672	Peſt-houſe-fields, Old-ſtreet		6	4*l.* each *per ann.* and coals
Meggs, William	Whitechapel		12	5*l.* 4*s.* each *per ann.* and coals
Merchant Taylors	Roſemary-lane		26	6*l.* each *per ann.* coals and gowns
Mico, Lady Jane, 1691	Stepney-church-yard		10	8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each *per ann.*
Milborne, John, 1535	Woodroffe-lane, Cr. Friars	13 drapers		7*d.* each weekly; enlarged
Morrice, Lady Eliz. 1551	Old Jewry		9 arm. widows	Diſcretional, Arm. company
Newbury, Lewis, 1688	Mile-end green		12 ſkinners *do.*	5*l.* 4*s.* each *per ann.* and coals
Nicholas, Sir Ambr. 1575	Monkwell-ſtreet		12 ſalters *do.*	1*s.* each *per* week, and coals
Packington, Lady Anne, 1560	Whitefriars		8	4*l.* each *per ann.* coals and cloaths
Palmer, James, 1654	Tothill-ſide, Weſtminſter	12 men and	women	6*l.* each *per ann.* and coals
Palyn, George	Peſthouſe-row, Old-ſtreet	6 girdlers		40*l. per ann.*
Pemel, John, 1698	Mile-end		8 widows	1*s.* 8*d.* each weekly coals & gowns
Quakers	Bridewell-walk, Clerkenwell	no reſtriction		600*l. per ann.*
Ramſey, Mary, 1596	Horne's-yard, Cloth-fair		3	2*s.* each weekly
Richmond, John, 1559	Gooſe-alley, Seacoal-lane	8 men and	women	Diſcretional, Arm. company
Rogers, Robert, 1612	Hart-ſtreet, Cripplegate	6 men and	their wives	4*l.* each couple, *per ann.*
St. Peter's-hoſpital, 1618	Newington-Butts	22 fiſhmongers		3*s.* each weekly, coals and gowns
Shepherd, Samuel	White's-alley, Moorfields		28 Dutchwom.	3*s.* each weekly and gowns
Sion college alms-houſe, 1623	Sion-college	20 men and	women	120*l. per ann.*
Smith, David, 1584	St. Peter's-hill		6 widows	3*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* each *per ann.*
Southampton, Earl of, 1656	Monmouth-ſtreet		20	2*l.* 8*s.* each *per ann.* coals
Sprat, Henry, 1709	College-yard, Southwark	2.		4*l.* each *per ann.*
Stafford, Alex. 1633	Gray's-inn-lane	4	6	6*l.* each *per ann.* coals and gowns
Trinity-hoſpital, 1695	Mile-end	28 ſhip-maſters	or widows	10*s. per* month, coals and gowns
Underwood, Mr.	Lamb-alley, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet		16	2*s.* 6*d.* each *per* month
Vintner's alms-houſes	Mile-end-road		12 widows	3*s.* each weekly, coals & donations
Walters, John, 1651	Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark	4	8	5*s.* each *per* month, coals, &c.
—— —— 1651	Newington-Butts	16 men and	women	5*s.* each *per* month, coals, &c.
—— —— 1658	Old-ſtreet		8 widows	5*s.* each *per* month and coals
Watſon, William	Old-ſtreet, near Shoreditch		12 weaverswid.	20*s.* each *per ann.* coals & gowns
Weſtbey, Mary, 1749	Hoxton-cauſeway		10	unknown
Whitcher, George, 1683	Tothill-Side, Weſtminſter	6		5*l.* each *per ann.* and gowns
Whittington, Sir Rich. 1413	College-hill	13 men and	women	3*s.* 10*d.* each weekly and cloaths
Wood, Toby, 1613	Ratcliff	6 coopers		6*l.* each *per ann.* and coals
Young, Henry, 1694	College-yard, Southwark		2	1*s.* each *per* week

A LIST *of the* FREE *and* CHARITY SCHOOLS *within the Bills of Mortality.*

Name and Situation.	By whom, and when founded.	Endowment.	Number of children.
ALLHALLOWS, Staining ſchool, Almonry, Weſtminſter	William Winter, 1658	600*l. per an.*	6 boys, 10*l.* with each apprentice
Applebee's, St. Saviour, Southwark	Emery Hill, 1677	7*l. per an.*	
Back-ſtreet ſchool	Dorothy Applebee, 1681	20*l. per an.*	30 boys
Bancroft's ſchool, Mile-end	Abp. Teniſon, 1704	40*l. per an.*	20 girls
Blackfriars ſchool	Belongs to his alms-houſes		100 boys
	Peter Joy, 1716	160*l.* 17*s.* 3*d. p. a.*	40 boys and 30 girls

Bermondſey

Name and Situation.	By whom, and when founded.	Endowment.	Number of Children.
Bermondſey ſchool	Joſiah Bacon, 1718	150*l. per an.*	60 children
Bevis-Marks ſchool	Iſaac da Coſta Villa Real, 1731	80*l. per an.*	20 Portugueſe Jew girls
Bunhill-fields ſchool	Throgmorton Trotman, 1673	80*l. per an.*	30 boys of St. Giles Cripplegate
Caſtle-ſtreet ſchool	Dr. Teniſon, afterward Abp. 1685	1500*l.*	30 boys of St. Martin in the Fields
Charter-houſe ſchool	*Vid.* Book V. p. 148, 753		44 boys, and 29 at the univerſity
Cherrytree-alley ſchool	William Worral, 1689	30*l. per an.*	40 boys
Chriſt's-hoſpital	*Vid.* b. II. p. 618		
Eaſt-Smithfield ſchool	Sir Samuel Sterling, 1673	20*l. per an.*	16 boys of St. Botolph, Aldgate
Grey-coat ſchool, Weſtminſter	Incorporated by Queen Anne, 1706	1457*l. per an.*	80 boys and 50 girls
Green-coat ſchool, Weſtminſter	Incorporated by Charles I. 1633	300*l. per an.*	20 boys
Ironmonger-row ſchool	John Fuller, 1727	1600*l.*	20 or more boys
Iſlington ſchool	Alice Owen, 1613		30 children
Lambeth ſchool	Richard Laurence, 1661	35*l. per an.*	20 children
London-workhouſe ſchool	*Vid.* b. II. p. 556		Vagrant children
Mercers ſchool, Old Jewry	*Vid.* b. II. p. 591		25 boys
Merchant-taylors, Thames-ſtreet	*Vid.* b. II. p. 612		About 300 boys
Palmer's ſchool, Tothill-fields	Belongs to his alms-houſes		20 boys
Parker's-lane ſchool	William Skelton, 1663	unknown	50 boys
Plow-yard ſchool, Seething-lane	James Hickſon, 1689	unknown	20 boys
Quaker's ſchool, Clerkenwell	Belongs to their alms-houſes		40 boys and 20 girls
Raine's ſchool, Ratcliffe	Henry Raine, 1737	240*l. p. a.* & 4400*l.*	48 girls
Ratcliffe ſchool	Nicholas Gibſon, 1537	unknown	60 children
Redcroſs-ſtreet ſchool	Eleanor Hollis, 1709	80*l. per an.*	50 girls
Rotherhithe ſchool	Peter Hills and Robert Bell, 1612	3*l. per an.*	8 ſeamens children
St. John's-ſtreet, Spital-fields	{T. Parmieter, W. Lee & Eliz. Carter, 1722}	30*l. per an.*	30 boys
St. Olave's ſchool, Southwark	By letters patent of Q. Eliz.	220*l. per an.*	296 boys of that pariſh
St. Paul's ſchool	*Vid.* b. II. p. 620		
St. Saviour's ſchool, Southwark	By letters patent of Eliz. 1562	50*l. per an.*	46 boys of that pariſh
Stewart's ſchool, Hanover-ſquare	Lieut. gen. W. Stewart, 1728	5000*l.*	20 boys of St. George, Han. ſq.
Tothill-fields ſchool	Emery Hill, 1677	unknown	20 boys of St. Margaret's, Weſtm.
Weſtminſter ſchool	Q. Eliz. 1560. *Vid.* B. IV. p. 714.	unknown	40 boys on the foundation
Whitechapel ſchool	{R. Davenant rector, his wife and her ſiſter}	50*l. per an.*	60 boys and 40 girls

A LIST *of the* pariſh, *and other* charity SCHOOLS, *ſupported by* Subſcriptions, Donations, *and* Collections.

SCHOOLS.	Boys.	Girls.
ALLHALLOWS, Lombard-Street	40	—
Bartholomew-Cloſe, Preſbyterian	50	25
Bethnal-Green Hamlet	—	30
Bevis-Marks, Portugueſe Jews	12	—
Billingſgate Ward	40	—
Bridge and Candlewick Wards	60	40
Broad-Street Ward	50	30
Caſtle-Baynard Ward	30	20
Chriſt's-Church, Spital-Fields	30	30
Chriſt's Church, Surry	30	10
Corbet's Court, Spital-Fields, French	50	50
Cordwainer and Bread Street Wards	50	30
Cornhill and Lime-Street Wards	50	30
Cripplegate Ward within	50	20
Dowgate Ward	30	20
Eaſt-Smithfield Liberty	40	30
Farringdon Ward within	60	40
Fry's-court, Tower-Hill, Preſbyterian	30	10
Grey-Eagle ſtreet, Spital-Fields, French	50	50
Keat's-ſtreet, Spital-Fields, Independent	30	—
King's-Head-Court, Spital-Fields, Independent	—	30
Knight's-Bridge Chapel	6	6
Mile-End, Old Town	22	10
Nortonfalgate	60	—
Poplar Hamlet	30	20
Portpoole-Lane, Welch	50	—
Queenhithe Ward	36	24
Ratcliffe-Hamlet	35	25
Ratcliffe-Highway, Preſbyterian	30	—
St. Andrew's, Holborn	80	70
St. Anne's, Alderſgate	30	20
St. Anne's, Weſtminſter	52	52
St. Bartholomew the Great	35	16
St. Botolph's, Alderſgate	50	50
St. Botolph's, Aldgate	50	40
St. Botolph's, Biſhopſgate	30	20
St. Bride's	50	50
St. Catharine Cree Church	40	—
St. Catharine's, Tower	35	15

SCHOOLS.	Boys.	Girls.
St. Clement's Danes	85	55
St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt	50	20
St. Ethelburg's	20	—
St. George's, Hanover-Square	50	40
St. George's, Queen-Square	50	50
St. George's, Ratcliffe-Highway	50	50
St. George's, Southwark	50	—
St. Giles's, Cripplegate	130	—
St. Giles's in the Fields	101	101
St. James, Clerkenwell	60	40
St. James, Weſtminſter	102	80
St. John's, Hackney	30	20
St. John's, Wapping	38	23
St. Laurence's Poultney	16	—
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch	50	50
St. Luke's, Old-Street	40	—
St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter	52	34
St. Martin in the Fields	101	51
St. Mary's, Iſlington	26	18
St. Mary's, Lambeth	28	—
St. Mary's le Bon	12	—
St. Mary's le Strand	16	—
St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondſey	50	20
St. Mary's, Newington-Butts	32	—
St. Mary's, Rotherhithe	45	—
St. Olave's, Jewry	30	—
St. Olave's, Southwark	—	60
St. Paul's, Covent-Garden	30	20
St. Paul's, Shadwell	50	50
St. Saviour's, Southwark	80	50
St. Sepulchre's	84	71
St. Stephen's, Walbrook	30	—
St. Thomas's, Southwark	30	—
Shakeſpear's-Walk, Shadwell, Preſbyterian	30	—
Tower-Street Ward	60	60
Unicorn-Yard, Horſleydown, Independent	50	—
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BRITISH MUSEUM.

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FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

E R R A T A.

P. 109, in the 4th par. the preſent artillery ground is mentioned inſtead of the old one. See p. 542, 555.
257, line 6, for *anabaptiſt* read *baptiſt*.
333, line 14 from the bottom, for *Sir John Barb.* read *John Barber, Eſq;*
386, laſt paragraph but one,—the produce of theſe prizes, about 700,000*l.* was applied to the public ſervice, in the ways and means for the year 1764.
418, line 12, for *Louiſbourg*, read *Louiſiana*.
430, line 23, for *Wilkes*, read *Williams*.
438, line 1, for 100,000*l.* read 40,000*l.*
523, in the firſt column of the note, line 3, for *anabaptiſts* read *baptiſts*.
543, line 4, for *king*, read *prince of Wales*.
559, the rectory of Allhallows Bread-ſtreet, is alternately in the gift of the archbiſhop, and of the dean and chapter of Canterbury.
565,—With reſpect to the laſt paragraph but one, it appears that Sir Chriſtopher Wren foreſeeing the probability of this alteration, had provided for opening a foot paſſage under the ſteeple of St. Magnus London bridge.
587, line 3, for *each ſtall*, read *four of the minor canons; the reſt having had no houſes appropriated for them ſince the great fire.*
600, line 10, for *dean* read *dean and chapter*.
607, after the laſt paragraph ought to have been added. *On the weſt ſide of this ſtreet almoſt oppoſite to St. Alban's church, the company of pariſh clerks have a commodious hall, the principal parts of which are at preſent occupied as a whalebone warehouſe.*
631, line 18, for *reader's deſk*, read *deſk where the leſſons are read.*
line 19, for *braſs rails gilt*, read *poliſhed braſs rails.*
660, line 10, for *abbot* read *prior*.
670, line 4 from the bottom, and p. 672, line 29, for *canons* read *monks*.
676, line 9, from the bottom, add *the preſentation to the living of St. Mary Bothaw, being in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, they preſent to the living of St. Swithin, in turn with the company of Salters.*
686, before the account of the Magdalen houſe, ought to have been added, *Oppoſite to the Aſylum, but nearer Weſtminſter bridge is a plain neat brick building, lately erected for the Weſtminſter lying-in hoſpital begun in the year 1765 and ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions.*
692, line 31, for *Sancroft*, read *Bancroft*.
line the laſt, for *biſhop of Winchеſter*, read *archbiſhop of Canterbury*.
701, line 17, dele the words—*by the lord chancellor*.
706, line 13, for 1200 read 1221.
712, line 32, for *marquis* read *earl*.
715, after the ſecond paragraph, ſhould have been added, *In James-ſtreet by Petty France is a neat building for-mary, founded in the year 1719, for the relief of the ſick, and perſons hurt by caſualty; which inſtitution is ary ſubſcriptions.*
724, line 2[illegible], for *his preſent majeſty*, read *George I.*
727, line 20, for *eaſt corner*, read *weſt corner*.
732, line 1, for *Mr. Lane*, &c. read *lord Bingley*.
740, line 12, for *private hands*, read *the duke of Portland*.
742, line 7, from the bottom, for *John*, read *Ralph*.
749, line 26, for *ordained*, read *baptiſed*.
766, line 26, for *north ſide*, read *ſouth ſide*.

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